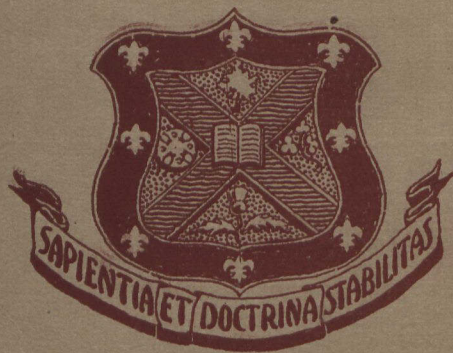


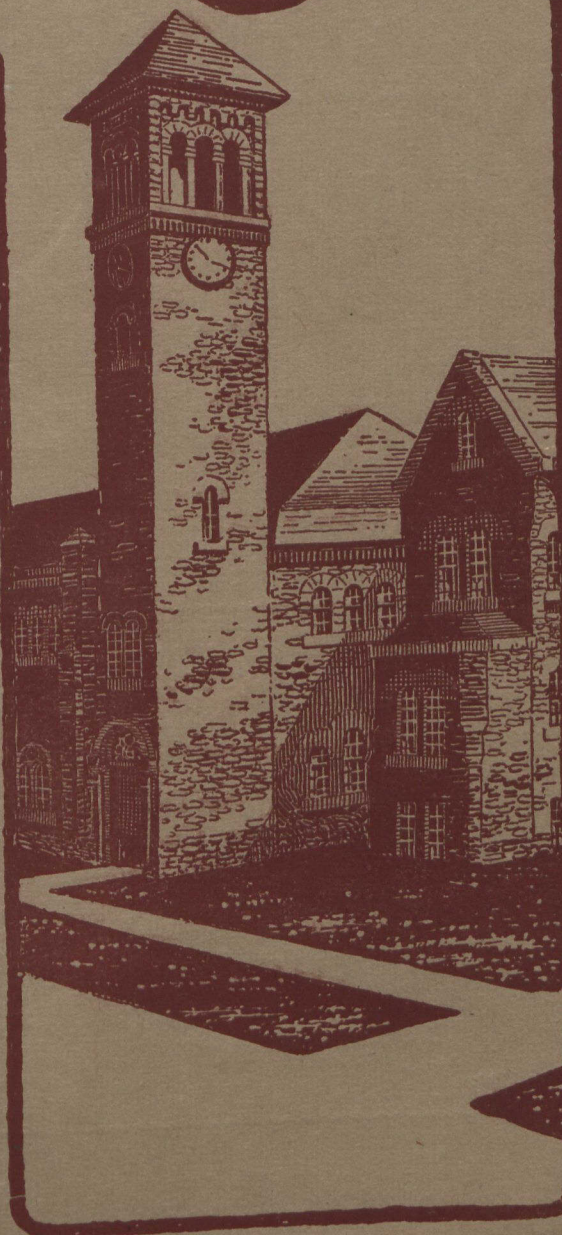
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# QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL

Published weekly  
by the  
Alma Mater Society  
of  
Queen's University



October 20th, 1910





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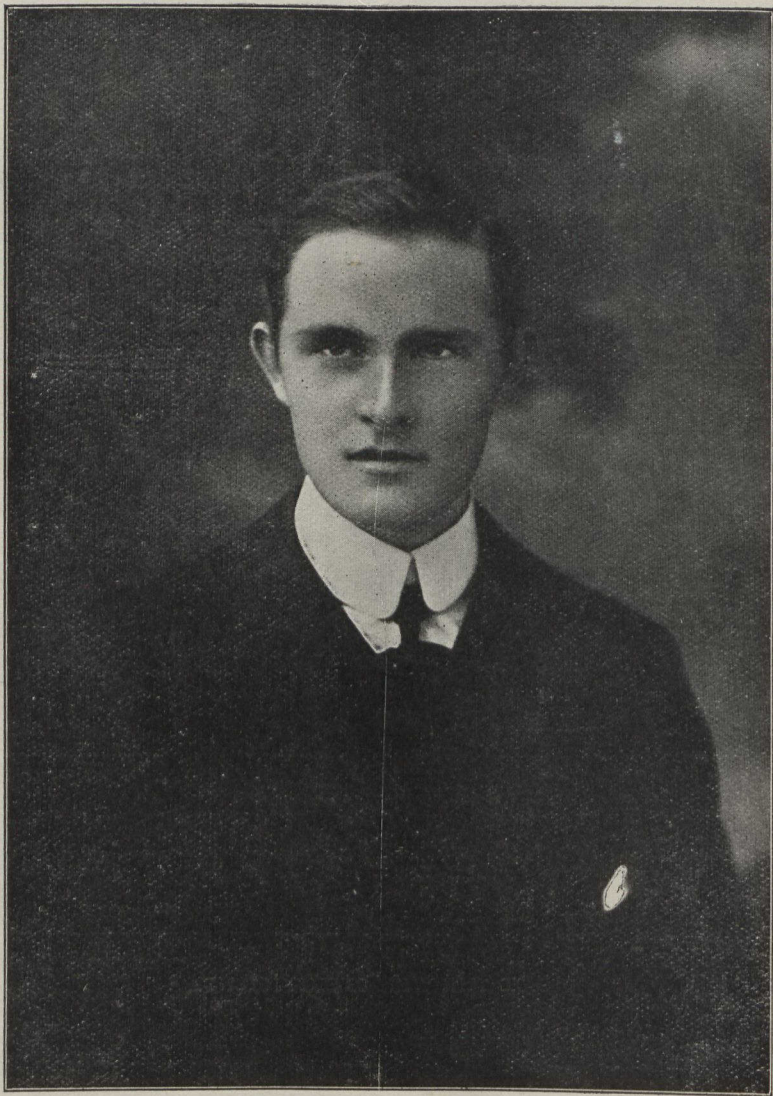
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A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.





PROF. SINCLAIR LAIRD.





VOL. XXXVIII.

OCTOBER 20th, 1910.

No. 1.

## *Foreword.*

OUR foreword must be a word of welcome, alike to the newcomers and to those who are no longer strangers within our gates. They come with various aims and ambitions. Some are eager to widen their realm of knowledge, to acquire culture, to enjoy literature and science for their own sake; others are just as eager for technical training that may help them to solve the bread and butter problem. Some, who have already tasted freedom of thought, wish for guidance in their thinking that they may use their thinking wisely, and may learn from the experience of the sages who have gone before; others are anxious to make the most and the best of themselves, to build themselves up in the ability to use life to the fullest advantage.

Queen's, like every other university, seeks to help all these and others, for the University exists for service. It is not a commercial enterprise, not an industrial combine, not a money-making concern; it exists for the service it can render, for the good that it can do.

We are the heirs of all the ages, and the University is one of the trustees of that heritage, one of the agents in conveying to us the portion that the past has bequeathed to us. Out of that past there come to us stores of knowledge which the University, in greater or less measure, imparts. Whatever be the line of our enquiry, we wish to know what has been learned and said and done by others along the same line, and the University seeks to put us at the furthest point already reached, so that we may push the search still further. And a college course should mean far more than gathering stores of knowledge, as it also means far more than fitting us to earn a living or to gather wealth. It should widen our vision, and push back our horizon, and, by bringing us in touch with the best thoughts of the best thinkers, it should fit us to do some good thinking for ourselves, to take broad, sane views, to be capable of giving a balanced judgment and a well-reasoned opinion.

Out of that past which is our heritage there has come to us not only knowledge but liberty. Great were the labours of those who acquired the wealth of knowledge that has become the current coin of our text-books. Still greater, perhaps, and more painful the labours of those who acquired and passed on the freedom which is like our native air. That men should dare to question existing authority, that they should oppose bigotry and prejudice and superstition, that they should assert the claims of reason in full conviction that God is ever on the side of truth, this has always required courage, the courage of faith and the labour of love and the patience of hope. Freedom of thought and freedom of speech are part of what the past has bequeathed to us, and the University is one



of the chief agents to convey to us this bequest, one of the executors of the estate. It brings us into fellowship with the truth-seeking, truth-loving spirits of other times and lands, for there is a communion of truth-seekers as well as a communion of saints. It teaches us to welcome truth from whatever quarter it may come, confident that we are in a rational universe and that all truth is one.

Out of the past there come to us helps for righteousness. Knowledge and freedom, however precious in themselves, find their great purpose in building up character. The work of the wise and of the valiant has its highest ministry in promoting righteousness. The moral and spiritual elements are the features that are "likest God within the soul," and from among the generations that have gone before us the truly greatest are those who give us greatest help in attaining the life divine. It is the part of the University here also to mediate between the past and the present, to bring the best from among the influences of departed generations to bear upon the life of to-day. All true educators recognize that character should be the main outcome of education, that the imparting of knowledge, the sharpening and strengthening of faculties, the broadening of experience, the increased familiarity with the work of the world's great thinkers, are only secondary to the promotion of right character. Every school should contribute to this end, still more every university. The college influences that promote this result are not confined to the professor and the class-room. Far more potent for its production are the relations of the student to his fellow-students, the tone of college life to which every member contributes, the freedom, the responsibility and the self-government of the students, the moral atmosphere that pervades the University. With the nature of these influences in Queen's even the freshman soon becomes familiar, while older students, out of greater intimacy, come to regard them as fountains of life and energy.

So Queen's offers her welcome and opens her treasury to her students, anxious to serve them without stint, and to aid them in becoming the best that it is possible for them to be.—*D. M. G.*

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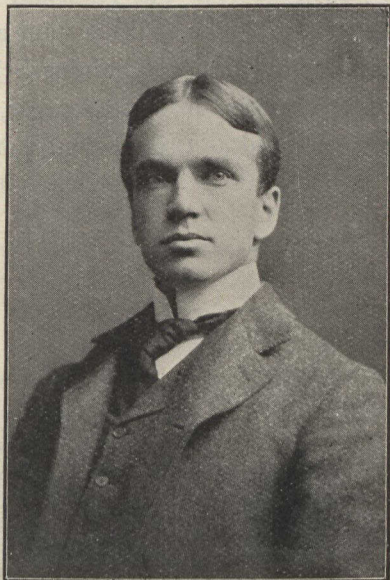
### *Professor W. L. Grant.*

THE founding at Queen's of the first Chair of Colonial and Canadian History among the universities of the Dominion is an event of more than ordinary interest in the educational life of the country. No less interesting is the appointment to that chair of the cultured and forceful son of the late Principal. William Lawson Grant, M.A., is no stranger to Queen's. From Nova Scotia—that marvellous mother of educationists—he came when a very small boy, and for well-nigh a score of years Queen's College was his home. In 1889 he matriculated from Kingston Collegiate Institute and became a leading member of the class of '93, a class memorable by its achievements both in examination hall and on Campus. Throughout his whole course Grant was an exceptionally able and conscientious student. But he was not content with academic distinction alone. With a natural instinct for affairs, he entered eagerly into the student life of the University, and many an Alma Mater debate and many a page of the JOURNAL was enlivened by his vigorous sentences and pungent humour.



After taking unto himself two medals in his final honour examinations, he entered Balliol College, Oxford, and there spent four most fruitful years. Returning to Canada in 1898, he began his career as a teacher in Upper Canada College, where he was master for four years. This was followed by two years' service in a similar capacity in St. Andrew's College, Toronto. During the latter period he was engaged in collaboration with Mr. C. F. Hamilton, on the biography of his father. This was his first important publication, and revealed not only insight and sound judgment but also literary gifts of a high order. Many a son of Queen's has read with quickening pulse-beat his sympathetic and impressive interpretation of that noble life.

In 1904 he went to the University of Paris, and, after fifteen months' study there, did some important articles for the new edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. His historical work soon attracted attention, and in 1906 he was offered



PROF. W. L. GRANT.

the Beit Lectureship in Colonial History at Oxford, a position which he held with growing distinction until his recent appointment to Queen's. These years have been marked by tireless industry. Since 1906 his publications include,—“*Voyages of Samuel de Champlain*,” “*Lescarbot's History of New France*,” “*Canadian Constitutional Documents*” (with H. E. Egerton), and “*Acts of the Privy Council, Colonial Series*,” (3 volumes).

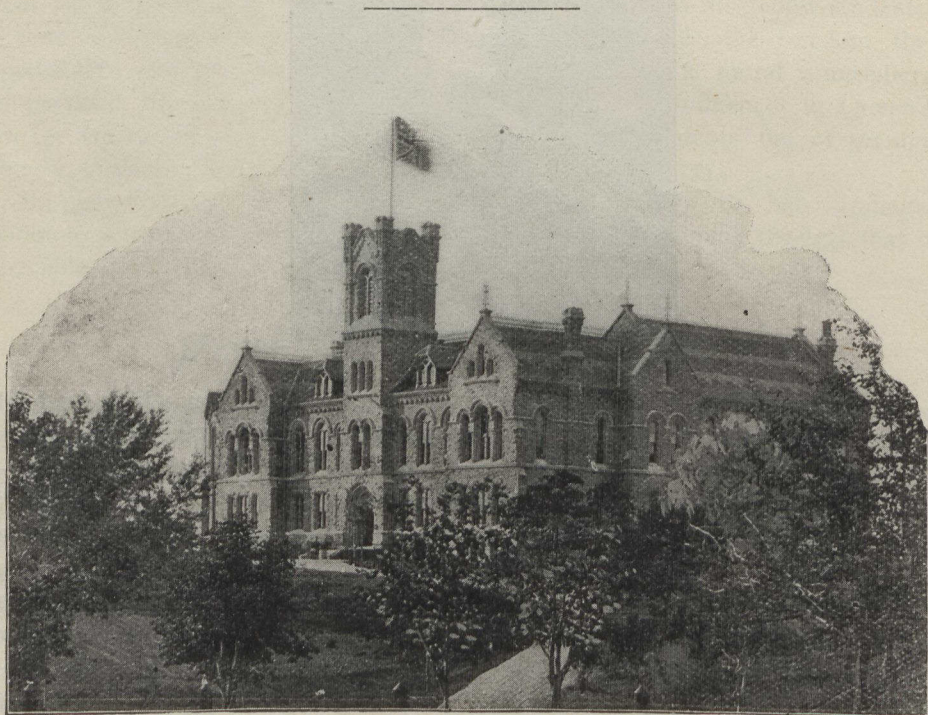
As a teacher and a writer Professor Grant has already won his spurs in the exacting schools of the old world. He enters upon his new duties with rare equipment and with a record of solid attainment. His wide historical knowledge, his power of discrimination, his intimacy with Canadian affairs, and his gift of lucid, graceful exposition will be of great value to the University and through it to the whole country. The students of Queen's will soon discover behind all this a fine manliness, a genuine force of character, and will join his old friends in welcoming him back to his Alma Mater, for his own sake, as well as for his, whose memory he so vividly recalls.



## *Professor Sinclair Laird.*

With the appointment of Mr. Sinclair Laird, M.A., to the chair of Education, the debt of Queen's to Scotland has been further augmented. The very fact that the new Professor of Education is a graduate of a Scottish university is a guarantee of his success at Queen's. Next to Canada herself, there is no country whose scholars are so acceptable at Queen's. Mr. Laird has had an even more distinguished academic career than the ordinary Scottish student. He entered St. Andrew's in 1902 as First Bursar. He was medalist in Humanity (ordinary) 1903, Greek (1904), French (1904), Education (1907), Moral Philosophy (1907). In addition to these, Mr. Laird has taken high honours in Mathematics and Political Economy. He was Assistant-Professor of Latin at St. Andrew's in 1905; Assistant-Professor of Education at the same University in 1907, and Lecturer in Education at Dundee Training School in 1909.

It would seem that bright days are in store for the Faculty of Education, with Mr. Ellis as Dean, and Mr. Laird as Professor of Education.





# Queen's University Journal

Published weekly during the Academic Year by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University.

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Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year; single copies, 10c.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

## Editorials.

### A WELCOME.

THE present issue of the JOURNAL represents, to speak frankly, nothing more than an attempt to get started. The current events of the college world are multiplying daily, the fact becoming clear in the meantime that if those of the first two weeks are not recorded and discussed the JOURNAL will not play the part of the college newspaper as it should. First then in making a bow to our constituency within the college, we extend to the newcomers to Queen's a warm welcome. All seniors are glad to see the first year man approach and knock at the gate to learning. There is a zest about the process that holds a charm that takes deep roots as the years pass. The first year or two may perhaps during their passing have their significance obscured by the incidents that are magnified owing to their strangeness. Later, however, they take their true place as most interesting periods in life at the University.

Advice is cheap, of course, and so much of it is loaded on to the new man at first that he is unable to select the bad from the useless. This much may be said. Get away to a good start and don't shirk work. In trying to form a conception of the purposes of life within a University it is not safe to look upon the day of graduation as the end of systematic effort. It is of importance to remember that after a course has been completed, the gown has to give way to the work clothes of laborers in different lines. During college days training is systematized and guidance is given in learning things that are of value. The college class-room, the college halls are, therefore, places in which solid effort is expected on the part of students. The matters in which the students become interested outside of his work are of the same value and on the same level as the interests or avocations of the man engaged in regular business in any line.

Under the banner of the "Liberty of Speech" of University professors *The Kingston Standard* has, during the past week, conducted a front and flank attack on the University authorities and a so-called British group within the College for the retirement from the staff of Professor John Marshall. *The Standard* alleges

that under the persecution of fellow members of the staff Professor Marshall was forced to sever his connection with Queen's. It published under a three column head a lettergram from the former professor alleging that bitterness was added to bitterness in his relations with other members of the staff owing to the fact that he wrote for the *Quarterly* an article in which he attacked the proposal for the formation of a Canadian navy.

At Queen's the allegations of *The Standard* and the implications it builds on these are not understood. It is common knowledge here amongst students that professors hold and express divergent views on all subjects from the line-up of the rugby team to the utility of examinations or the value of communication with Mars. The staff was not a unit to the campus question and there are other large and important matters that have divided the professors into lines of opposing opinion. On political questions, on religious questions, full liberty of speech is allowed and opinions are freely expressed. And if in the course of argument or discussion difference of opinion develops persecution is not alleged. The charge of smothering opinion has never been made against Queen's before and no one in touch with the spirit or atmosphere of the place would seriously state that a departure from the customs of the past in that respect had been made.

What is the significance of the Liberty of Speech plea and what is its value in the circumstances attending the retirement of Professor Marshall? Facts clearly indicate that the authorities of the University did not demand retirement and were, in fact, until a short time ago, ignorant of the fact that he intended to sever his connection with the staff. The persecution of the British group, too, has about the significance of a back-street-next-door-neighbor quarrel. Pettiness is, of course, found in unexpected places, but the element of official persecution with retirement as the end in view is lacking in the difficulty over the opinions on the Navy. The little mole hills of personal relationship must have been magnified into mountains, and whispers expanded into the voice of thunder. The worst abominations that Professor Marshall writes of are not sufficient to constitute persecution and can scarcely warrant the hurling of reproaches from a distance of 2,000 miles. Clearly the charge of persecution with the sanction of those vested with power of "life and death" at Queen's cannot be sustained. Neither should a disagreement amongst professors on matters outside the main purpose of their work be reason for retirement. It is matter for regret that Professor Marshall was not more robust and better adapted for the little differences that arise amongst thinking men of every level. He was recognized as an exceedingly competent member of the Department of English, as a sane, earnest teacher. But he surely has erred in lending himself in any way to an attack against Queen's on the specious grounds that she denies to those who desire to do so the right to express and champion opinions on any subject.

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According to the Calendar of the University, classes open on the 28th of September, and close on the 29th of March. This leaves less than six months for the year's work and forms a short session, much shorter at Queen's than at any other Canadian University. In spite of this fact, that the time allotted for the session's work is scant at best, students and professors are disposed to shorten



further this already too short term. With the exception of freshmen and those interested in athletics, few students are in the lecture room on the day set for the opening. Because of the absence of students, one, two and in some cases three weeks elapse before some classes really commence. Belated stragglers may be seen daily, bound for the neglected class-room. The third or fourth year man thinks he owes it to his dignity not to appear at classes, until the term is far advanced. Indeed to act otherwise is a breach of etiquette, pardonable in the case of freshmen only.

The professors, for the most part, have accepted the situation and as a result lectures, particularly in the honour work, seldom begin until much valuable time is wasted. In these first idle weeks of the session, students form habits of which they will not easily rid themselves. The students and professors alike have need to realize how vitally important it is that lectures should actually commence on the first day of the session.

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The beginning of each session at Queen's reveals the growing necessity of a men's residence, where comfortable and sanitary lodging could be secured, and also the more urgent necessity of a dining hall. The custom in vogue at Queen's with regard to board and lodging is intolerable. It is a sordid business, this annual search, from house to house, for decent lodging and board, and all the petty vexations which the relationship of lodger and landlady implies. The unsanitary and disagreeable surroundings which prevail in the typical boarding house are but poor incentives to study. The ill-health of many students can be traced to the "boarding house." Moreover with a system of University residences the social side of the students' life at Queen's would receive much needed emphasis. The "boarding house evil" has given rise in American universities to the fraternity and sorority.

The authorities of the University of Toronto have moved in this matter and something should be done at Queen's and that quickly. There are instances of students choosing 'Varsity rather than Queen's for their Alma Mater, because of the advantages offered at Toronto, in the shape of residence and dining hall. The students should see to it that the "powers that be" at Queen's appreciate the seriousness of the situation.

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**Remember the Intercollegiate Track  
Meet, Thanksgiving Day.**

## *Ladies.*

"The trains arrive, and with them all the girls,  
That thronging come with merriment or dread  
To celebrate the opening 'of Queen's.'"

---

By this time the freshettes are beginning, we hope, to lose the feeling of strangeness always so strong at the commencement of the session, and to take their settled places in the daily round of college life. The important sophomores, the dignified juniors, the care-worn seniors and post-mortems are all ready and anxious to welcome and help the freshettes in every possible way, and to give freely of their store of experience. The new girls are sure of a hearty welcome in every club or association they may wish to enter, and we hope they will avail themselves freely of the many opportunities afforded for a truly broad college life.

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The first regular meeting of the Y.W.C.A. was held in the Senior Latin Room, September 30th, the President, Miss Playfair, presiding. In response to the warm invitation extended to them, all the new girls were present. After the President's address of welcome the Honorary President, Mrs. McDonald, spoke to the girls for a few minutes. While the description Mrs. McDonald gave us of college life and college friendship was very attractive, it was the home picture of the bright fire-place and warm welcome awaiting us all that went straight to the heart of every lonely girl, senior and freshie alike. After the programme refreshments were served in the Levana Room. Prospects look very bright for Y. W. this year.

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Miss M. (on the refreshment Com.) returning home with hymn book under her arm:—"Gracious, I am all stuck on these hymns."

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The Levana Society welcomed the girls, new and old, back to Queen's on Wednesday, October 5th. Mrs. McNeill, the Honorary President, addressed us. As a college graduate she emphasized the importance of college societies in the opportunities they gave the girls of learning how to speak easily and naturally in public. At the close of the programme Levana was hostess at an informal thimble tea where the guests of honor, the freshies of '14, were carefully instructed in the making of mortars.

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On Friday, October 8th, was held our Annual Freshettes Reception. An enthusiastic and expectant crowd gathered in the large English room. Upon the brow of the programme committee, for two days previous to the great event, sat a dark cloud of mystery and grim determination. This the Freshies saw—and trembled. And the initiation honors?—only the initiated could appreciate them.

During refreshments one maid enquired with naïve simplicity:—"Whatever were they laughing at after that third—? I am sure we did 'it' correctly." (Oh wad some power the giftie gie us, dear child).



Miss McDonald, once a 'Varsity girl but "now and forever" a Queen's, won the Queen's streamers in the Limeric contest. Her literary effort is worth repeating for various reasons.

"There was a freshette came to Queen's  
Who was scarcely yet out of her teens,  
She dared not to slope, give yells or take dope,  
But had learned 'Wa tah go siam,' means."

After the usual college songs and yells, Auld Lang Sync brought to a close a very pleasant and instructive meeting. This year our Alma Mater calls upon 75 new girls to remain loyal and true to Queen's.

On dit.—The class of '14 will be a very progressive one. One maiden not content with Honour or Specialist courses intended to register in Course V.—(Engineering Course).

## Arts.

THERE are one hundred and fifty-nine students in first-year Arts—the largest freshman year in the history of Queen's. The JOURNAL extends greetings and best wishes to the new students. To quote the hand-book:—"May Queen's, in all respects, be to you as she has been to us, a true Alma Mater."

Mr. W. L. Grant, M.A., who was appointed Professor of Canadian and Colonial History at the close of last session, has entered upon his new duties. Again Queen's has scored. Not only is she the first Canadian University to found a chair in this important department of work, but she has also secured the services of Mr. Grant, late Lecturer in Colonial History at Oxford.

The Department of English has been strengthened by the appointment of Mr. W. R. Greaves as Lecturer in English and in Public Address. Mr. Greaves is a graduate of Boston University and is an ex-Assistant Professor of the Boston School of Expression (Curry's).

In the Department of French Mr. R. J. Davis, B.A., has been appointed Lecturer. Mr. Davis is a graduate of Oxford and has completed a course at the Sorbonne, Paris.

During the first part of the session Vice-Principal Watson will be in Scotland, fulfilling his appointment as Gifford Lecturer in the University of Glasgow. Rev. D. C. Ramsay, M.A., the former Fellow and Tutor, has returned to Queen's to take part of Dr. Watson's work during his absence. Everybody is glad to see "Doug." again.

Douglas Ellis, M.A., B.Sc., has taken L. A. H. Warren's place as Lecturer in Mathematics. Congratulations!

Congratulations are also due A. B. Klugh, M.A., who has been appointed Lecturer in Animal Biology. Mr. Klugh was for a time instructor in Ornithology in the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph.

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M. N. Omond, M.A., is now Fellow in Philosophy. Hurrah for Mac!

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We regret to hear that Dr. Gutman, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, has been detained in England because of the accidental death of his father. Dr. Gutman's father was an eminent authority on explosives and was one of the judges at the Brussels Exposition. The JOURNAL extends sympathy.

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During the past summer Queen's supplied another student want by the establishment of a summer session. The teaching was done by members of the Arts staff and the work extended from Friday, July 1st, until Friday, August 12th. Courses were offered in English, German, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Botany, but no student was allowed to take more than three classes. There were twenty-four students in attendance, most of them being teachers of Public and Continuation schools. The work done was about equal to that of half an ordinary session and it is understood that professors and students were well pleased with the results obtained. The students have asked for the continuance of the school next year and a number of them are in attendance at the present session.

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#### THE MILITARY CORPS.

The following letter was received by the Principal in answer to his request that a military corps should be organized in connection with our Arts faculty. The terms of the letter enable us to hope that there may be some chance of organization in 1911-12. All who gave in their names are therefore asked to let them stand until a final decision shall have been made.

Kingston, 2nd May, 1910.

REV. DR. GORDON, *Principal Queen's University.*

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that it is regretted that, for financial reasons, the organization of a militia unit in connection with Queen's University, was not authorized in the establishments for 1910-11, as it was decided by the Militia Council to hold the organization in abeyance for consideration in connection with the establishments for 1911-12.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. HEMMING, *Lieut.Colonel, D.O.C., M.D., No. 3.*



## Science.

*To the Students of the School of Mining:—*

AS we enter upon the Session of 1910-11 I wish in the name of the Faculty of the School of Mining to welcome those who are returning from a summer's work in mine, workshop, forest or field. You come back to your studies braced and toughened by five months of labour, by which you have gained experience in your chosen professions and have learned to look more seriously and keenly at men and the affairs of life. You have taken some small part in those enterprises which by their rapid growth and steady advance mark the young manhood of Canada. You come back to your studies with new ideas, new aspirations, and with stronger body, brain, and will to work them out. You see more clearly now where your studies are leading to, and you will take them up with keener interest. Be grateful that you are citizens of a country where there are so many opportunities of combining study with practical experience, and where a man may engage in any honest occupation without being the less a gentleman. This is one of the most striking characteristics of our time and of our country. Wealth, luxury, and culture are increasing and spreading incredibly, but through it all men go on working. We still feel that a man who does not work is less than a man.

We welcome also the newcomers. You have chosen the School of Mining as the college in which to begin a course in applied science. Most of you are young men who have just left the high schools, where the methods of study and discipline are to some extent suited to children rather than to men. Here you will find yourselves in a different atmosphere. The freedom of self-government is the spirit of this place,—a spirit which the School of Mining inherits from its mother, Queen's. You have joined a community which has its laws and customs to which you are expected to conform. Those laws and customs have been established not by an arbitrary external authority, but by the free action of the community itself. Enter into the spirit of the place; breathe its atmosphere freely and deeply; identify yourselves with the brotherhood, of which the professors are the elder brothers. To push any undertaking to a successful conclusion, a man must be systematically and continuously industrious. No business can prosper when it is conducted in spurts and without a plan. Your business as students of the School of Mining is serious enough, as your whole life depends on the result. Your chief business here is to study. I do not say your *only* business; for we all realize the value of those college occupations incidental to college life, such as athletics, the social events, musical clubs, and debating societies. All are valuable, and a college man who does not take part in them misses one of the finest formative influences of his college course. But everything of this kind should take second place, the serious business of study coming first. When a man is satisfied with a poorly done, scamped piece of work, he marks himself as, to that extent, an inferior man. Let your hours be a march of activities with study at the head of the procession.

In the spirit of industry, helpfulness and good-fellowship, let us all join to make the session of 1910-11 the best yet.—W. L. GOODWIN.

Just the other day we were mucking in the mines, plugging on under our packs, or felling the tall timber. Now, once more, we are taking mental gymnastics and laying in a good stock of the fundamentals and fine points deduced from the experience of our professors. Unlimited opportunities are given us, of which we are continually reminded by our instructors, therefore, (as one of them has so aptly said) "Its up to you."

The staff has been considerably strengthened with the view of making it possible for the students to obtain more individual attention. We ought to realize that it is a privilege to come into personal contact with our professors. They will instill into us something more than mere text-book knowledge.

Clinton R. Stauffer, M.A., Ph.D., has been selected to fill the position of Assistant-Professor of Geology. Dr. Stauffer took his Arts degree at the Ohio State University in 1904, and his Ph.D. at the University of Chicago in 1908. His chief study in Geology was paleontology and stratigraphical geology. Dr. Stauffer's teaching experience extends over three years, one at Ohio State University, one at Chicago University, and one year at Western Reserve University, from which institution he comes to us. He spent the past summer in Ontario, working for the Dominion Geological Survey.

Dr. Lorenz resigned last spring to accept a position in the National Electric Lamp Association, Cleveland, O. His resignation left a vacancy in the department of Physics, which has been filled by the appointment, as assistant-professor, of Dr. Herbert T. Calmus. Dr. Calmus graduated from the Boston Institute of Technology in 1904. In 1906 he obtained his Ph.D. in the University of Zurich. For the past four years he has been lecturer on Physics in the "Tech." We extend our heartiest welcome to Dr. and Mrs. Calmus.

Mr. R. T. Mohan, B.Sc., has been appointed assistant in the department of Chemistry. After graduating with honours from McGill University, he became assistant chemist to the American Fruit Products Co., Rochester, N.Y., and later chief chemist for the York State Fruit Co., Fairport, N.Y. Mr. Mohan's experience in fruit has taught him to know a good thing. That is why he has come to the School of Mining.

We regret to learn that, owing to serious illness, Mr. Way has been obliged to resign. It is hoped that the open air life which he has gone to seek, will restore him to health. His place, as lecturer on Mechanical Engineering has been filled by the appointment of Mr. O. G. Wellton, a graduate of the technical college of Malmo, Sweden. Mr. Wellton's experience in the machine and ship-building and electric works of Sweden and the United States should come in nicely in his work with us.

Mr. Warren's appointment to an assistant-professorship in the University of Manitoba made it necessary to appoint a lecturer in the department of Mathematics. This position is now filled by Mr. Douglas S. Ellis, M.A., honour graduate and medallist in Mathematics and also B.Sc. with honours.

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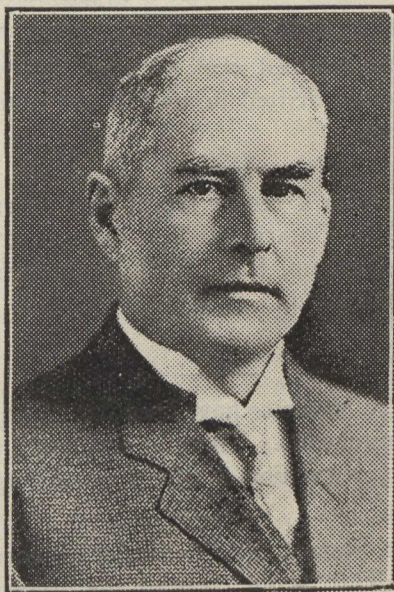
It is needless to extend a welcome to the Science freshmen who have already been warmly received by the sophomores. The scrap took place out of doors on the turf, a very appropriate place. It is to be regretted that the juniors and

seniors should make this affair a pretext for sloping a morning's work.—One word to the wise. You freshmen have handed over a good share of hard-earned cash. Get your money's worth.

We are disappointed at not being able to enter the new Chemistry building this term. We had hoped to make our analyses, this year, in a breathable atmosphere, with a fair share of elbow room. However, unforeseen difficulties have cropped up. Owing to two separate strikes, firstly of the carpenters and secondly of the stone-cutters, operations on the building were suspended for over two months.

"Man proposes, but the labor union disposes."

## *Medicine.*



THE LATE DR. WOOD.

IT is with deep regret that the JOURNAL announces the death of the late Dr. Wood, whose death is so keenly felt by the Queen's Medical Faculty, the University in general, and by many other interests in this city and province.

Isaac Wood was born in Augusta, Grenville County, fifty-seven years ago. He attended the public schools and afterwards Albert College at Belleville. From there Mr. Wood went to Ottawa Normal School and qualified as a public school teacher. He taught in Prescott High School and later in the Kingston Model School.

He later entered Queen's and graduated B.A. in 1884. Following this course with a business training, he went into the Commercial School business in Kingston, which he carried on successfully for some years. But he again entered college,



and received his degree of M.A. from Queen's in 1891 and was graduated M.D. in 1892. He then went to Great Britain, pursued his medical studies, and was admitted as M. R. C. S. England, and F. O. S. Edinburgh. Returning, he practised in Kingston for the past seventeen years.

Dr. Wood was a popular and efficient member of Queen's Medical Faculty and was connected with other activities in Kingston and elsewhere.

No better evidence of his versatility can be produced than to quote the words of Dean Connell:—"In the various branches of professional work he was equally skilful. He was a chemist of unusual capacity; as a general practitioner he had few equals; as an obstetrician he was in constant demand; with the children, as well as with the grandmothers, he was a great favorite; and as a surgeon he was noted and had the confidence of the profession, not only in Kingston, but throughout Eastern Ontario. He filled a large place and will be greatly missed."

The JOURNAL, as official organ of the student body at Queen's, wishes to express an appreciation of the influence and work of such an able professor.

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The classes in Medicine resumed work on Sept. 28th with a fair attendance. Numerous students have since drifted in, and in the course of a few days the registration will be complete.

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We are glad to note from a recent report that several Queen's graduates have become registered by the Ontario Medical Council, among them being J. B. Hutton, M.D., and C. S. Dunham, B.A., M.D., both formerly of the Kingston General Hospital House Staff; and G. E. Kidd, B.A., M.D., of the present House staff.

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A number of students in Medicine have been barred on account of not having fulfilled matriculation requirements. There is absolutely nothing to be said on this subject. A University regulation is surely worthy of enforcement.

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On Monday, the 10th, instant, the Medical Freshmen were treated to the usual form of initiation. The "scrap" was of the accustomed friendly nature, resulted in no injury, and we trust, was the harbinger of goodfellowship between the "Verdant" and the Sophs.

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Dr. C. B. McCartney, Mr. M. R. Bow, and Mr. M. J. Gibson, have joined the Year '12.

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Mr. Roswell Park, of Western University; Mr. W. E. Mulcahy, of McGill University; Mr. C. G. Merrick, Mr. E. V. W. Mellard, of Year '10, and Mr. E. L. Pennock, of Year '11, have joined the Year '12.

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The annual elections in the Aesculapian Society will be held on Friday, October 21st. Pay your fees and vote.

## Education.

THE Faculty of Education has opened for a fourth session. While the attendance is somewhat smaller than in previous years, yet we feel that there is no reason for disappointment, for as Dean Ellis hinted in his opening address, it is not so much a matter of numbers that is of vital importance to the college, but rather is it the calibre of those who leave her halls to go forward to educate the youth of our land. He said that Education was one of the greatest problems before the people to-day and teaching was one of the noblest callings which any truly conscientious man or woman could enter. He furthermore added that any one entering the profession with purely selfish aims in view had better stop now as his work would be fruitless. The true teacher must have in mind, first and foremost, a desire to develop and equip, those placed under his charge, to fight successfully the battle of life. Neither should the teacher confine his influence to school life alone, but he should be a leader in thought and word and endeavor to stimulate a healthy-minded citizenship. While possibly we may not attain to the ideal which Dean Ellis is holding before us, we do feel sure, that under the leadership of a man of such wide experiences, this will be a year of great profit to us. Hence let us each feel that there is a responsibility resting upon us and may we not prove unworthy of such a calling.

To those of the Faculty who have come to Queen's for the first time, we give a hearty welcome. As a member of the student-body you are invited and expected to enter into hearty co-operation of all phases of college life. You have come here, no doubt, to develop your particular talents and broaden your intellect. Much may be learned from lectures and text-books, but character building, the true aim of education, is the result of association with your fellows in the halls and on the campus. No one can spend a year at Queen's without feeling that he has been lifted to a higher plane. You meet day after day men and women of broader and truer views of life and lofty ideals for the future and we cannot escape that influence. Hence you, who desire to get the greatest amount of good during the year which you will spend in the faculty, will do well to identify yourself with as many of the clubs and societies as time will permit. If you wish to qualify yourself for public speaking join the debating club, or if you are fond of whistling you will find a welcome at the musical society. But, above all things, see that your name is enrolled in the Y. W. or Y. M. C. A. at the earliest opportunity.

## Alumni.

MISS Ada Elizabeth Pierce, B.A. (Queen's) and Mr. Lawson P. Chambers, M.A. (Queen's), were united in marriage on August 23rd, 1910, in Old Greyfriars church, Edinburgh, Scotland. After touring Scotland, England, Ireland and adjacent islands Mr. and Mrs. Chambers left for their home in Bardizag, Ismidt, Turkey. Mr. Chambers visited his Alma Mater last spring and presented, in a very interesting manner, the work in which he is engaged. We join with the many friends of the young couple in wishing them God speed in their work in far off Turkey.

We regret very much that Rev. R. C. Jackson, B.A., has not been able to take up his duties as General Secretary of Y.M.C.A. as yet this term on account of illness. We hope Mr. Jackson will soon be able to be one of our number.

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We are glad to welcome back to Queen's some of our recent graduates. The following is only a partial list:—R. F. Kelso, M.A., '10, who is entering Medicine; E. L. Bruce, B.Sc., '09, finishing course for degree in Arts; Shirley King, B.Sc., '09; M. N. Omond, M.A., '10, Theology; W. Lamb, M.A., '10, in Education; G. E. Copeland, B.A., '10, also in Education; Norman Miller, M.A., '10, in Education.

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S. H. Henry, M.A., '09, is now engaged as assistant Science Master in Kingston Collegiate Institute.

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Rev. T. J. Jewett, B.A., is located at North Cobalt.

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George MacDonald, B.A., '08, and formerly of Turkey, is settled at Cochrane, Ont., in the interests of the Presbyterian Church.

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Rev. J. M. McGillivray, B.A., '10 has been inducted into the charge of Aylmer and Springfield.

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Rev. J. A. Shaver, B.A., B.D., is located at Picton. John follows Rev. W. Shearer and we wonder if John's successor in Picton will be a "Skinner."

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Rev. J. W. Johnson, M.A., '96, and also a member of '10 Theology, was ordained and inducted into charge of Verdun, Quebec.

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A. A. MacKay, B.Sc., '10 Science, is assistant engineer at the Helen Mine.

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A. B. Klugh, M.A., '10, in Botany and Biology, and A. M. Patterson, M.A., '10, now of Ottawa Collegiate Institute staff, has each taken to himself a wife, and is thereby eligible for enrolment on the list of benedicts.

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## *Music and Drama.*

THE musical and dramatic clubs of the University are already making preparations for the season's work. Reliable and recognized instructors will have charge of the work in the various departments so that, with the talent of other years increased by the newcomers, a successful season is already predicted.

The part played by these clubs in the complex system of university life is by no means small. All students musically inclined are afforded an opportunity to better their previous instruction besides advancing a step farther on the road of the true education. Moreover a good musical or dramatic organization in

the University supplies talent which is so much needed to make the programme side of the College functions a success.

With these benefits to college life in view, the co-operation and support of the whole student body is desired to make the work a success and a valuable asset to the University.

## *Athletics.*

RUGBY—QUEEN'S VS OTTAWA.

IT seems like digging up an antique fossil to mention the Ottawa game now, but as this is the first Journal, a few words about it may not be amiss.

The team that went to Ottawa on the eighth was rather a dark horse. Papers in and out of the city had been shedding briny drops over its lamentable condition. It is true that it was working against adverse circumstances, lack of coaching, inability of players to get back in time, and other things equally discouraging, but that there was good material in the team was emphasized by the score of 12-1 in our favour.

The game was played in beautiful weather; the ground was in good shape; the officials were good, and nobody was badly hurt.

Leckie and Sliter were the bright stars of the Queen's team, though the other luminaries showed up brilliantly at times. Captain Paddy Moran had his ankle rather badly twisted but stuck to his post gamely and scored Queen's only touch-down, which Overend converted in a manner graceful and elegant. The team was as follows:—

Full, Leckie; halves, Elliott, Moran and Madden; quarter, G. Reid; outside wings, Sliter and H. Smith; middle wings, Dowling and Erskine; inside wings, Kinsella and Young; scrumage, M. Smith, Overend, McLaren.

QUEEN'S VS. M'GILL.

From the Monday following the Ottawa game until the team left for Montreal, it practised hard and faithfully. Louis Bruce, a veteran of the '08 team appeared early in the week, and soon showed that age had not taken from him his old vigour.

Though the rooters who accompanied the team to Montreal, on Friday, formed a crowd of rather meagre dimensions, they were strong when it came to producing vocal chords, and the encouragement that the team received would have done credit to a good sized crowd.

As is usually the case on the McGill campus, the ground was very slippery, and a drizzling rain, which began about quarter time, helped along in the softening process.

The team stepped out onto the field about ten minutes to three, fortified by the square inch of beef, which the football executive had seen fit to bestow upon it in lieu of dinner. After some short time spent in kicking and passing the ball, the teams were lined up in the centre of the field by the referee, who proved himself a most satisfactory official, and were given his interpretation of the rules. Then the coin was tossed for ends, and the game was on.



Queen's started with a rush, and scored a point shortly after the commencement of play. Then slowly and relentlessly McGill began to drive them back, and scored five points, one at a time, before the end of the half.

At half-time the players seemed to brace up, for in the 3rd quarter they played about evenly with McGill, and in the 4th began to gain on them. The game ended with the score 6-2 for McGill.

It was very straight football all through. Neither side could buck the other for very large gains, nor could either make much on end runs. As a result the ball was kicked on nearly every down.

There were times when a touch for us seemed very close. Once Erskine intercepted a pass, and all but got away. Another time Elliott started a dribble up a clear field but was overtaken.

On the back division Leckie again played the best game, though Moran was conspicuous too. The middle and inside wings played a great game on the line, Dowling and Erskine doing especially well. They had their work cut out for them to stop the McGill bucks, but time after time they pulled their men down. The line up was as follows:—

Full, Leckie; halves, Elliott, Moran, Madden; scrimmage, M. Smith, Overend, Bruce; inside wings, Kinsella and Young; middle wings, Dowling and Erskine; outside wings, Sliter and H. Smith.

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#### TENNIS.

On Thursday and Friday last the Intercollegiate tennis tournament was held at Queen's. Thursday brought forth ideal weather. Old Sol shone his brightest, and although the north wind blew shrilly, the courts were sheltered to a large extent by the Engineering building.

The whole scene was a very striking one. The spotless white of the players, the brilliant scarlet coats of the Cadets, and the variety of pleasing colours lent by the large number of fair admirers of the game, were set off to great advantage by the sombre grey of the surrounding buildings.

Our players were not very successful, but there was an element of good sportsmanship displayed throughout the meet that impressed the spectators very strongly with the idea that after all the winning isn't the main thing.

Our team was composed of Dobson, Casselman, Dyde and McKeil. Of these Dobson was the only one to survive the first round in the singles, although the others were by no means disgraced. In fact all of them began so well that we rather counted on victory, but their adversaries gained in strength as the game went on.

In the afternoon Dobson again won his set in the second round. His game called forth much enthusiasm, and once or twice a sweet girlish voice was heard exclaiming, excitedly: "Lovely Dobbie." Whether it was Dobbie's physiognomy or his game that called forth such eulogies remained doubtful.

In the doubles our boys were no more successful, though in each case they pushed their opponents hard. The results were as follows:—

Singles, first round—Dobson beat Powell (R.M.C.)—6-3; 6-4.

Weagand (Tor.), beat Casselman—6-2; 5-7; 7-5.

Armstrong (Tor.), beat McKeil—2-6; 10-8; 6-3.

Pearse (McGill), beat Dyde—4-6; 6-4; 6-0.

Singles, second round—Dobson beat Woodyatt (McGill)—7-5; 7-9; 10-8.

Doubles, first round—McEachern and Weagand (Tor.), beat Casselman and McKeil—6-4; 6-2.

Ramsey and Woodyatt (McGill), beat Dobson and Dyde—4-6; 6-4; 6-3.

#### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The Association team was the only one of Queen's teams to win last Saturday, but its victory was a decisive one. By a score of 5-0 they demonstrated their superiority to the husky bunch from McGill. The support they got from the University was disgraceful, in view of the fact that but few students went to Montreal, and the rest should have turned up at the match to cheer our men on.

We have an extra good team this year, and with a very good chance for the championship the team should have the support of all the students, in its home games at least. The team was as follows:—

Goal, O'Donnell; full-backs, Carmichael, Ramsay; halves, McDonald, McArdle, McKenzie; forwards, Bissonette, McNab, Foster, Mohan and McKenzie.

#### GYMNASIUM SUBSCRIPTIONS.

For the information of those who may not know, and to remind those who do know, we might say that our splendid gymnasium, built by the students, still has a mortgage resting upon it of \$17,000. This mortgage is being cleared off gradually by means of subscriptions from students and graduates. Each year is canvassed as it comes in, and the Athletic Committee is anxious that the year '14 in all faculties will respond heartily, and that those of other years who have not already subscribed, will do so now. Support given to this fund means:—

1. A reduction of the gymnasium mortgage.
2. A strengthening of the hands of the Athletic Committee in seeking to cater for the athletic needs of the students.
3. A direct contribution to the funds of the University.
4. A consciousness of duty well done on the part of the subscriber.

### *De Nobis.*

Dr. Campbell to "Doc." Crawley, convener of committee reporting on a case at K. G. H.:—"Now, Mr. Crawley, did you receive much assistance from Mr. Craig here?"

Ned, quite seriously:—"O, yes: he took the temperature!"

Among the pleasant features of the Intercollegiate Tennis were the musical selections, mostly classical, rendered by Fitz—fits!

Choice fish for sale: delivered free of charge—J. M. For-ic.

Brewster:—"How often do you shave, Lennox?"

Lennox:—"Once a week or two, every now and then."

Once more we see familiar scenes, the spacious halls of dear old Queen's, with students thronged whose cheery looks will soon be buried in their books. They come from north, east, south and west, and some intend to do their best, and study till their lives of care have tinged with streaks of gray their hair; while some with cash to throw away will lead a life that's far too gay.

The Post-Grad, with his austere gaze will seek to penetrate the haze which has for years so thickly hung o'er spots where Wisdom has been flung. The Senior, in his dignity, advisor to the Profs would be; and also make, in manner fine, the under classes toe the line.

And then the jolly Junior band will walk about in raiment grand; and go through, as in days of yore, strange tactics at the Hencoop door. The Sophomore in glorious sheen, has cast his garb of Freshman green, and with his many vicious arts, strikes terror to our inmost hearts.

While here and there about the halls a Freshie still supports the walls and trembles in his shoes with fear, each time a Sophomore draws near.

And "G. Y." in his place of old still gathers in the bags of gold, fills up his hands with hard-earned rocks, and puts them in his big iron box. We, if our pockets reached a mile, might satisfy that awful smile; but now we have to search about and turn those pockets inside out, then silently sneak out the door and wire home to Pa for more.

### ***Gymnasium Subscriptions.***

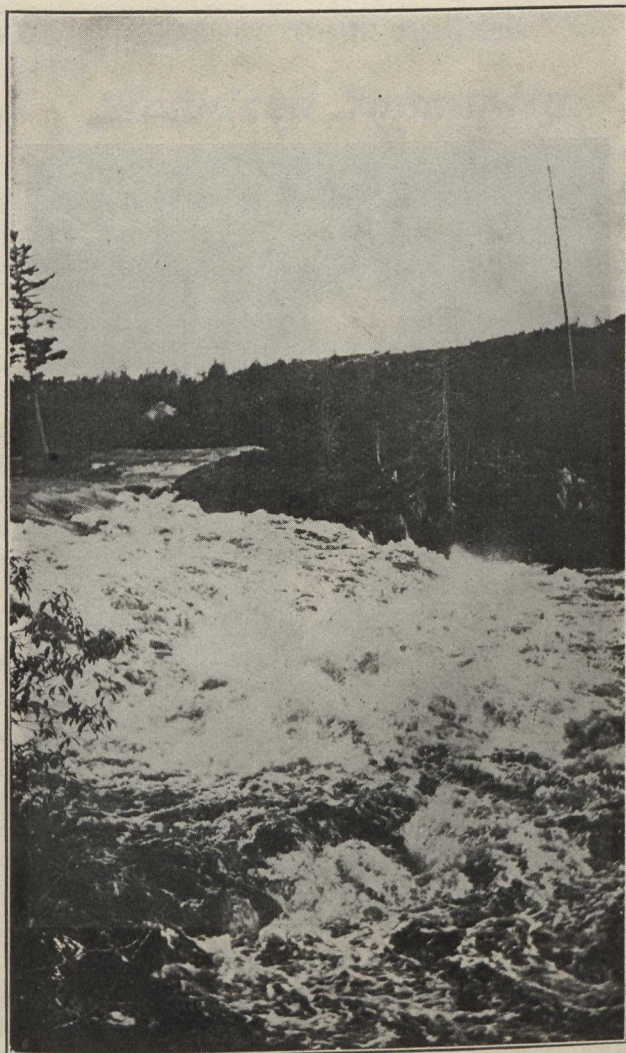
Final Year At Home, \$54.35. \$50, H. H. Horsey; \$25, Prof. Callander, N. L. Bowen; \$10, A. E. Rudd, G. A. Platt, G. R. McLaren; \$5, W. F. Dyde, J. M. McDonald, W. K. Macnee, G. S. Malloch, T. A. Malloch, Harold M. Harrison, E. P. Gibson, Etta Henderson, J. A. T. Robertson, G. W. Pringle; \$2, J. J. Slack; \$1, S. J. Stinson, C. V. Asseltine. Total, \$238.35.

No better resolution can be made at the beginning of the session than that you will make a subscription to the Gymnasium Fund. We aim at not less than \$2,000, and with *your help will reach it.*

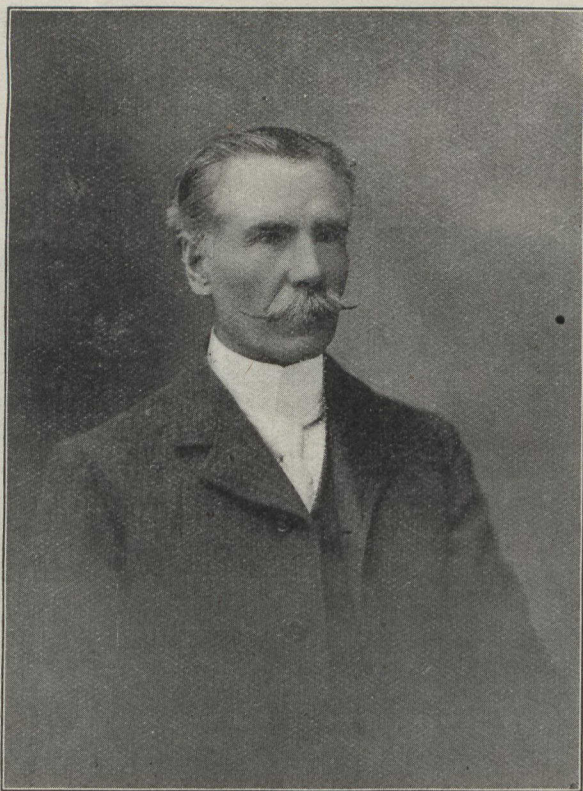


AN OPTICAL ILLUSION.

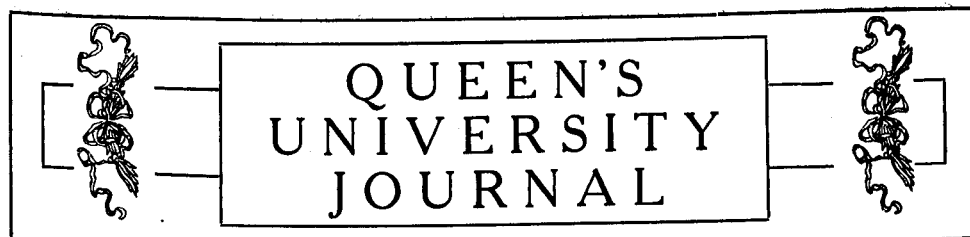
QUEEN'S  
UNIVERSITY  
JOURNAL







DR. A. P. KNIGHT,  
Who holds the Chancellor's Lectureship at the Alumni  
Conference this year.



VOL. XXXVIII.

OCTOBER 27th, 1910.

No. 2.

## *Acquired Immunity.*

DR. W. H. PARK.

**I**T gives me great pleasure to return to you after my visit of last year, and especially since the University has honored me with a degree, for which I am very grateful. I am sure that I would rather obtain the degree in this way, than to be obliged to earn it as you have to, and we who graduated twenty-five or thirty years ago, should rejoice that we did so then when we view the work that has to be gone over in order to receive a degree to-day.

I am to address you on the subject of "Acquired Immunity," and as the students who have only been here a few days have not had a chance to become familiar with the outlines of this subject, the senior students will, I am sure, pardon me if I seem too general in places.

You all know that we have in immunity, Natural Immunity and Acquired Immunity, that we as human beings, and the animals and plants are all fortunate in that only a few of the pathogenic micro-organisms can attack us. There is certainly little danger to human beings in micro-organisms attacking plants, except they might generate a poison in the plant which would later find its way into the human body. In the same way with the fishes and other higher animals, there are only a few parasites that can attack the different species, and which can result in any harm to the human race. We are thus protected from the great mass of organisms which can produce diseases and death. This protection or power of resistance is due to a great many different factors—the germicidal properties of our blood, the protective covering of epithelium on the body, the temperature which our bodies and other organisms develop. However, all these various properties of our bodies are not to be touched upon in this lecture, as we are to discuss acquired immunity.

It has been known ever since intelligent human beings have existed that if we pass through certain diseases, we become no longer susceptible to similar attacks. It has also been known that this immunity had different features for different diseases, being lasting in some diseases, and in others transient. In some, also, it was known to be perfect, while in others it was incomplete.

Immunity then, has been for a long time, a matter of general observation. It was only when Jenner first used cowpox vaccine against smallpox that man was passively inoculated with a disease to procure immunity. This was latent for a long time after Jenner's experiments until Pasteur made its application practical as the result of different methods of experimental work.

All are familiar with the use of modified anthrax vaccine for transferring immunity to cattle and sheep. The experiment on which this was based was made on a group of sheep. One-half of these sheep were injected with a dose of modified anthrax serum. After a few days, all the sheep were injected with a fatal dose of the same serum. Those which had been earlier injected withstood the fatal dose, while those which had not been injected at all died. This method was adopted by the government for the general protection of live stock. The same method has been adapted to hydrophobia, forming the Pasteur treatment. This work of Pasteur was with attenuated living virus, and many other men discovered that if we take the products of bacterial growth and inject them into animals, it will produce immunity to infection by that bacterium which produces the poison. Then the jump was made to the theory that in certain diseases, peculiar protective antitoxins are produced in the blood, which can be transferred to people and confer on them passive immunity. Thus it was a series of steps from Jenner to Pasteur who carried through experiments and produced a larger and more comprehensive way of applying similar principles.

These protective substances are formed not only against poisonous substances, but against all types of certain proteid materials, whether it be diphtheria toxin, the product of cholera, or certain poisonous proteids however introduced. In assimilating these substances, the cells transform them and then produce in themselves certain other substances which we call antibodies to the substances injected. These substances which the cells produce are not in themselves anti-poisonous. They are simply antibodies to whatever proteid substances are injected.

When we come down to the question of those antibodies which are of importance to us, we divide them especially into three classes, that is, we have antitoxins which act upon these cellular poisons. Certain bacteria tend to throw out into the fluid in which they are grown, these soluble poisons and these poisons which we call the extra-cellular poisons, have that remarkable effect in animals of creating antitoxins, and when the two come together the antitoxin unites with the poison and renders it inert. These are simply against the extra-cellular poisons. The various endotoxins do not make these antibodies in the same way, but the protoplasm of the bacteria, just the same as egg albumen, will make an antibody which will attach itself to it, and having attached itself to the bacteria, tends to render them incapable of further mischief. We know that it is normally in us through our natural immunity, that these substances will unite with the sensitized bacteria, that is, these antibodies unite with the ferments of the blood and become bactericidal substances.

Many writers seem to refuse to accept this theory, as the phagocytes take up certain substances themselves, even the pathogenic bacteria, and some believe that these phagocytes, or "policemen of the body," take up and destroy the bacteria. Then certain workers found among these bodies, certain bodies which unite with the bacteria, and these sensitized bacteria were not destroyed by ferments in the blood, but that they had to be taken up by the leucocytes in the blood and so destroyed. Thus we have three types of substances.



During this work it has come pretty clearly to light that in acquired immunity the cells themselves which produce these substances, are not changed. Those in the third year will know that leucocytes when washed free from all bacterial poison, will act the same as those from a non-immune animal. The leucocyte seems to be trained by the infective process to attack the organisms, but remains unaltered itself.

In breeding antitoxins, that is by injecting an animal with small amounts of toxin and gradually increasing the dose, with the increased dose we find each time that the animal makes more antitoxin. Ehrlich's idea was that the cells of the blood were the ones that absorbed the toxin and made the antitoxin, and the cells of the blood became so accustomed to making the antitoxin that they went on making more and more after the toxin introduction had ceased. When this was studied, however, we found a different explanation. We found experimentally that it is not the cells of the blood, but the epithelial and connective tissue cells which make the antitoxin. In order to demonstrate this I took a horse and injected a toxin modified by adding a certain amount of antitoxin, and by giving a horse a dose of this modified toxin, I could, at the end of the very first week, get just as much antitoxin as at the end of the three months when pure toxin was injected originally. It was not that the cell became accustomed to making the antitoxin but that they could not respond as readily to the pure toxin as to the modified toxin. Thus in acquired immunity, the cells themselves are not subject to change, but the products of the cells, which gives the immunity. Natural immunity is due to inherited properties.

If we give an injection of bacteria, there is a latent period. During that time the cells absorb the protoplasmic substances or poisons. Then there is a period during which they create the antibodies which are absorbed into the lymph and from the lymph to the blood, so that it is from four to twelve days, depending on the type of toxin or poison, before the beginning of accumulation in the blood. At the period of highest accumulation, the cells cease to produce the antibodies, the lymph no longer adds them to the blood, but the reverse takes place, the antibodies being destroyed in the system and passed out through the excretory organs, and at the end of three to twelve months we have a complete passing off of these antibodies and no trace of immunity remains in the body. Thus there is an actual cycle in this development of immunity.

If we wish to increase the antibodies, all we must do is to repeat the injection, and then as the curve of immunity passes on toward its maximum, if we give a second injection we have a moderately rapid rise with a slow fall. This rise is added to the previous rise and the fall is much slower than the production, and in this way we add to the amount of antibody in the blood. Thus we get better results from three or four successive injections than from one large one. Therefore, in making antitoxins, we give a horse repeated injections until the maximum production of toxins is reached and when the elimination is going on rapidly and the animal is losing immunity instead of gaining.

The opsonic treatment of Dr. Wright rests on the same principles, that is, giving repeated injections of vaccines so as to steadily stimulate the formation of

antibodies. Some workers have been puzzled to know why we should add more infection when the animal already has the infection. If we add antitoxins we will rob the infection of the poisonous effects, but if we do this, we also destroy the powers of producing the antibodies. Thus in a boil,, the tissue round the boil does not respond to the demand for antitoxin. The blood, of course, is bactericidal, having opsonic properties, and the toxins pass into the blood and are neutralized. But if we put staphylococci into the tissues, say on the chest, they pass into the cells of the body, and react on them. But these cells respond and give a new accumulation of antibodies to the blood. Similarly, if the toxin is injected into a vein, there is no response, but when injected into tissues, there is at once a marked response. Unfortunately the practical results are not always as good as we might think they would be from our theoretical knowledge. However, they have been used successfully in staphylococci infections.

Just a word in the line of vaccine therapy. There are reasons why immunity does not give as good results as expected. In the first place, many bacterial poisons make no antibodies, so that for many diseases we can only attack the bacteria. Then a single injection only gives a feeble response and different people or animals respond very differently to the same amounts of antitoxic serum. Thus in an experiment, a horse that made the smallest amount of diphtheria antitoxin, made the largest amount of tetanus antitoxin. The fact that the antibodies accumulate so much in the blood and so little in the tissues, allows the blood to be strongly protected while the other tissues are not, and we might get infections in the tissues, even when the blood is immune. Thus the injection of antimeningococcic serum into the spinal canal has been much more successful than injection into the tissues or blood. Even the injection of a person's own serum from the blood into the spinal canal has been suggested by some authors as a means of rendering the treatment more successful. One of the greatest difficulties in getting immunity is that different varieties of bacteria vary so. Thus there are three or four different kinds of pneumococci, etc., each of which may make different antibodies, to some extent. Thus it is necessary in some cases to have a poly-serum which will neutralize many different kinds of toxins.

*(To be Continued.)*

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## **Convocation.**

The annual fall convocation was held on Wednesday night, Oct. 19th. Sir Sandford Fleming, Chancellor of the University, presided. The installation of the new professors made up the evening's proceedings. Dean Cappon presented Professor Grant, and Professor Scott presented Professor Dall. Dean Ellis and Professor Laird, of the Faculty of Education, were presented by Principal Gordon. The speeches were excellent and appropriately brief. It is to be deplored that more students do not attend Convocation. Those who failed to do so, on Wednesday night, are the poorer.

# Queen's University Journal

Published weekly during the Academic Year by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University.

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ARTS, - - - - B. M. Stewart.  
SCIENCE, - - - E. L. Longmore.  
MEDICINE, - - - G. W. Burton.  
EDUCATION, - - - W. J. Lamb, M.A.

DIVINITY, - - - A. D. Cornett, M.A.  
ATHLETICS, - - - H. Smith.  
ALUMNI, - - - P. T. Pilkey, M.A.  
EXCHANGES, - - - P. L. Jull.  
MUSIC AND DRAMA, - - J. C. Smith.

BUSINESS MANAGER, - - - H. W. McKiel, B.A. ASSISTANT BUSINESS MANAGER, - - - R. S. Stevens, B.A.

Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year; single copies, 10c.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

## Editorials.

### CONVOCATION.

CONVOCATION this year was duller and tamer than usual. The proceedings resembled nothing so much as a girls' college commencement or a Sunday school rally. There was a little singing, led by an orchestra; an orchestra forsooth! There were rows and rows of correctly attired and ladylike youths, demure and subdued. There was the traditional throwing of coins, (fewer this year than ever), at G. Y. And that was all. A few sickly yells were attempted; but, of course, such boisterous conduct as shouting is too much for delicate throats. The monotony was particularly galling when one speaker dilated upon the old-time spirit of Queen's. In fact the old vigour and enthusiasm is in danger of being superseded by a new spirit; a spirit which causes Convocation to be boring; and which prompts senior to attempt to stop the traditional rush which through their excessive gentleness had been suspended. What is needed at Queen's is less prudishness and more enthusiasm.

That obnoxious species of the human race, the "late-comer" was unusually conspicuous at the lecture in Convocation Hall, on "Labrador," last Tuesday evening. The speaker was interrupted continuously from the time he commenced his address, until nine o'clock. This nuisance is discouraging to the lecturer and trying to the audience. The only effective remedy seems to be the closing and locking of the doors as soon as the address commences.

To the second year in Arts the honour of reviving the precedent of rushing the freshmen must be accorded; and to the first year in Arts the honour of making "the best scrap" that ever freshmen of any faculty have made. Altogether the first Arts' rush "was a very delightful affair"; and satisfactory to all concerned, inasmuch, as both sides claim the victory.

The Kingston Standard alleges that Queen's football team is suffering from "capus magnus." Poor things!



The Medical Faculty, bent on giving to the students in Medicine a strong course in the theory of their subject of study, brought to the University for a special lecture Dr. W. H. Park, of New York, one of the most able and competent investigators in the field of Bacteriology and scientific medicine. Of the spirit that animates this action of the Faculty too much cannot be said in praise. The results in which it issues provide for the students a glimpse of the expansion of medical knowledge on its far distant borders. This means inspiration and zest for work. It means the development of a conception of the importance and dignity of medicine as a profession. When this has taken shape it gives rise to steady purpose and serious effort. The students should not be slow in letting the Faculty know that they appreciate its action in bringing men who are specialists in certain lines to lay before them the results of their labors.

As for Dr. Park himself, he is robust in intellect and a good type of the man equipped with medical knowledge who is blazing new trails and patiently working out conclusions on which medicine is to develop in the future. Whenever Dr. Park can come to Queen's to tell of his work he may be assured of the most cordial welcome from students and members of the Faculty.

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#### WISE BENEFICENCE.

Andrew Hayden, of Ottawa, a graduate of the University, prominent lawyer, an ideal citizen and strong man, generally, has come to the assistance of Queen's with an endowment for a Chair in Colonial History. This is timely aid rendered in the right spirit without any element of publicity. It signifies that the friends of the College are up on their toes and willing to go into their pockets to advance worthy projects. American universities have profited from such munificence for some time, the money of wealthy men having largely supplemented State provision for higher education. The habit is worthy of cultivation and when practiced in Canada at the present time will issue in good results. A university can use money in ways that will yield as much to the country as that put into railways and industries. That the Panama Canal, balloon contests and other colossal projects should fail, through lack of financial support, would be calamitous perhaps; but the popularizing of educational projects on the same scale is desirable. The colleges don't want to be dumping grounds for surplus wealth but they would welcome an appreciation of their needs on the part of men who are seeking a good form of investment for a part of their accumulations. Mr. Haydens generosity like that of Professor Nicol and Dr. James Douglas are hopeful signs for the future.

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Now that the inter-class "rushes" seem to be over for this year, we venture a suggestion. The waste of time and energy exhibited at a Queen's "rush" is simply deplorable and serves to show up, what is probably the greatest of the few faults of Queen's students, lack of organization. What, we are so bold as to ask is the object of all this turmoil, this dragging in the gravel, this tying of hands and feet, only to be untied by some butter-in from the upper classes, to say nothing of the consequent destruction of many dollars' worth of useful clothing?

You reply "to uphold the class honor." Possibly so: but how a mêlée in which a man is not sure whether his opponent is a friend or foe and which has finally to be called off by mutual fatigue, by interference of the senior classes or by the freshmen being loaded on drays and trucked about the city like a wild animal show with no chance of redress, can uphold the honor of any class, is beyond our ken.

In many of the smaller colleges as well as in our sister institution, McGill, the Freshman-Sophomore scrap has become an organized affair, carefully planned, with appointed leaders, and a definite object in view; where each year has an opportunity to show its worth, and establish a prestige which shall remain for the whole academic year. A certain institution across the line, has an established custom that on a certain pre-arranged night, whichever class succeeds in planting its banner upon a monument, standing on the campus, is declared the victor. Another college has, for the object to be attained, the task of painting the year number on the city stand-pipe, where the authorities allow it to remain until the following annual scrap decides whether it is to be erased or not.

Such aspirations, although in themselves ridiculous, are surely higher ideals than the rubbing of a man's face in the earth and its subsequent decoration in gaudy colors or "two-in-one"; or the mere tying up of a man to have him released by someone who should have more sense than mingle in such affairs. They have at least the advantage of holding out some inducement for the contesting parties to do their best.

We would, therefore, present the following suggestions to the recently vanquished (?) Freshmen. "That when, a year hence, they, as new fledged Sophomores, are considering the coming scrap (for scrap there apparently must be) they give some consideration to the idea of an organized rush, rather than the awful chaos of past years.

Moreover, we are confident that once tried it would establish a precedent which would remain for years to come, and add one point to the large score of merits already possessed by Queen's University.

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## *Ladies.*

**A**FTER all its good to be initiated. That's what we all say, Seniors, Juniors, Sophs and even Freshettes. We all went through it and now we all belong to Levana. To belong to Queen's, to be a Queen's girl means so much to every one of us. It should mean broader education of course. Like the man of old we learn to say, "when I was a child I thought as a child, but when I became a man I put away childish things." It means new friends, new ideas, new responsibilities. In our year meetings and societies, shine forth those artists, poets, orators, actresses and even house-keepers, who in the future will silence forever those oft-recurring articles with their odious question marks: "Does college life fit woman for her life work?" Compare the child who enters to the finished product—the graduate. Speech fails us. Just a word to the new girls.

Make the most of your opportunities for "lending a hand." Only a few short years and the montle of Elijah will fall upon your shoulders. Just what that means a few of our conveners will gladly reveal to the unsophisticated.

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The Glorious Golden West is slowly, but surely, losing its charm and as the autumn haze fades and the chill wind strips bare the showering poplars, we welcome home Miss Lillian Hudson, '11; Miss Dorothea Scott, '11; Miss Mattie Fargey, '12; Miss Nora Cordingly, '10 and Miss Glauce Wilson, '11.

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Elgin House, Muskoka, 11.30 p.m., great excitement—a wandering fire-fly. Miss D., valiantly pursuing it over chairs, etc.:—"At last! Gracious but its big and—ouch it bites! A new brand evidently."

Miss C. (striking a light)—"Fire-fly! Huh, you goose. It took me a good half hour tacking that banner up."

The fire-fly was—a banner bow. The string—a tack.

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At the Y.W.C.A., on Friday, Prof. Matheson gave a very interesting address on the Importance of Mission Study. While there may be a few of us who intend going to the foreign fields, all of us have our share in the mission work. Those who are doing our work in other lands depend upon the enthusiastic support of the stay-at-homes. Indifference is the greatest handicap of all. As the Prof. said, "it is better to be cold than luke-warm." Mission study so far has not been encouraged among us Queen's girls. We have failed to recognize its importance even as an educative factor. At the Y.W.C.A. Conference in Muskoka, the delegates report a lively interest in other colleges in mission study. Each university has its large mission classes. And Queen's, too, is to have her share this winter. As a result of the enthusiasm brought back from Muskoka three classes are being organized on "Japan and its Degeneration"; "The Stranger Within Our Gates," and "South America." All are welcome. Come and help.

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One of the most energetic committees around College is surely the Look-Out. A few short weeks ago, grouped artistically on trunks, planks, bundles, etc., its members awaited with angelic patience, trains-on-time, trains-over-due. The timed (and otherwise) Freshie gaizng apprehensively down upon the platform caught her first glimpse of "Queen's College colors, the dearest in the world," and instead of the antiquated refrain "kib lady, take your luggage? Hotel Randolph. Randolph Hotel," she heard on all sides the kindly Queen's greeting. Then came the walk which all concerned will bear in mind, and after that the socials. Queen's streamers are no longer the committees' badge. In its best bib and tucker our Look-Out is rushing around paying calls. Who wouldn't be a Freshie—or a member.



At the station getting weighed:—

"Miss—, —Hold my purse, please. There's a dollar in it and I don't want to cheat the scales.

Miss H.—"You don't want to tip them you mean."

One can scarcely dignify the interest shown by many of the girls during the Arts' rush, as an interest in athletics. The Vigilance Committee regret having to remind the girls of the unwritten laws violated by several during the rush. Surely such conduct is, to put it mildly, unseemly.

We might say in passing, "They also help who only sit and watch." The girls, oh, where were they on Sports Day?

## Arts.

PROF. MORISON spent a considerable part of the past summer in the Archives at Ottawa, working on a History of Canada, which is being edited by Prof. Shortt and Dr. Doughty. There will be several volumes in the history and the editors hope that it will be to Canada what the Cambridge Modern History is to the United Kingdom. Prof. Swanson is also connected with this important work, which we are informed, will make still further demands upon his time and that of Prof. Morison. The professors were glad to meet several Queen's students in Ottawa, and among them D. A. McArthur, M.A., '08, who is still in the Archives.

The choice of a site for the new provincial University of British Columbia is not without interest for students of Queen's. In order to avoid making a political issue of the matter the British Columbia government appointed a commission to consider the merits of the different situations proposed and to decide upon a site. The members of the commission were Dean Weldon, of Dalhousie (chairman); President Murray, of Saskatchewan; Chancellor Jones, of New Brunswick; Canon Dauth, vice-rector of Laval, and our own Prof. Skelton.

Their report, which was recently made public, shows the commissioners to be unanimously in favor of a site in the vicinity of Vancouver. Point Grey was their first choice, North Vancouver and Coquitlam being also mentioned. Among other things the commission suggested that two-hundred and fifty acres should be reserved for a campus and eight hundred acres for agricultural college purposes. One of the advantages of the Point Grey site is that it can never be surrounded by the city and it is understood that it will likely be chosen.

The committee in charge of the Freshmen's Reception has experienced no little difficulty in securing a suitable date. The Alumni Conference, the Thanksgiving holiday and the football excursions have had to be considered. The present plans are to hold the reception on Wednesday, Nov. 2nd. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance of all the freshman years.

There was an attempt to revive an ancient and almost obsolete custom among the Arts students on the morning of Monday, October 17th, when the Sophomore and Freshman years indulged in a 'scrap.' The affair ended in something like a grand fizzle, neither side gaining any advantage. There is considerable doubt among the students as to the advisability of rushes of this nature at least, but if they must take place it would be much better if the friends of either party could restrain their ardor and allow the two years to settle the affair without interference.

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Our club room does not seem to be over crowded these days. Where is the piano? It seems unfortunate that there are no rugs for the floor or some other means of making the room more cosy and attractive.

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## *Science.*

**F**EW of us realize what a privilege we enjoy in having the power plant constantly open to our inspection. In it we see the direct application of the engineering principles taught us in the class room. We may examine, not isolated pieces of machinery, but mechanisms shewing their proper functions. The plant is a most comprehensive model. The steam generated in its four great boilers, supplies heat for all the college buildings. It drives the dynamos which provide light for the entire campus and power for the fans and motors and a host of other machines. The steel lathes and drills, the stamp mill and the ore crushers, all are run by electricity coming from the big dynamos in the power house. Inconspicuous, as it may seem, this is the largest plant between Toronto and Montreal. Seven hundred horse power it can supply with its four boilers fired up. When the plant was first installed some years ago, it was estimated that the surplus power would be sufficient to supply electric light for the whole city. However, such has been the growth of the College, that by the time the two new buildings are opened, almost the whole of this power will be needed.

As far as is known, this was the first central heat and power plant to be built in any Canadian university. It was planned and constructed by Prof. Gill, whose adequate management has made it such a success. Central heating has eliminated the dust and dirt caused throughout the buildings by individual furnaces, thus decreasing the labour of the janitors. And not only labour, but also fuel is largely saved. The mechanical stokers, if properly handled, feed the fires in such a way that there is practically no smoke. The clouds of smoke, which occasionally rise from the chimney, are due to some mismanagement of the fires; probably to raking them. The underfeed stokers of our plant are the only ones in Kingston. What a nuisance would be got rid of, if the large factories would adopt these smoke preventing contrivances.

The electricity, generated in the dynamos, can be used directly throughout the campus, or be preserved in the storage batteries. Ordinarily these batteries will last over night without being recharged. On special occasions, such as when there is a dance in Grant Hall, the dynamos must be kept running till late in the

evening. In the summer months, when the boilers are not fired up, the dynamos are driven by an internal-combustion gas engine, similar to the ordinary gasoline engine. The fuel employed is the ordinary city gas. Professor Gill has thus managed to install a great variety of apparatus, every piece of which helps to improve the power plant and to lessen expense.

It would be worth while for a student of any faculty to examine this beautifully directed system from which our buildings obtain their heat, light and power.

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The Worldwide Institute of Mining and Metallurgy has recently conferred an honour upon one of our graduates, G. J. McKay, B.Sc., who is now assistant in mining and metallurgy in the School of Mining. It is their custom, it seems, to appoint promising men from different countries and to place them in the charge of one of the institute members. They are given by this member special opportunities for studying and perhaps managing some of the world's greatest mines. Mr. McKay's field of study will be South Africa among the famous Rond Mines. The Canadian Mining Institute has chosen him as Canada's representative.

To the students and graduates of the School of Mining, Mr. McKay has been an invaluable friend. He it was who organized the extension schemes by means of which so many of our men have obtained employment. We are sorry to lose a man who has done so much for us and hope that he will some day renew his connection with the School of Mining.

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Smiler Smith (seeing "Paddy" Moran coming onto the campus with his bright, red sweater and long, red sox)—"I say Paddy, you look like the Devil."

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1st News-boy (at the outer station, seeing the Geology students returning from their first Saturday field class)—"Say Bud, who's them fellows?"

2nd Newsy—"Oh, them's freshmen coming to Queen's College."

1st Newsy—"Get unto the school-bags they brought with them."

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A second-year Science man was agent for a New York firm this past summer at Elk Lake, and received the following communication from his firm:—

New York, July 30th, 1910.

Dear Sir,—

On the 1st of the month we wrote you for your expense acct., and gestern hat es rein gekommen. We cannut made head nur tail mid id. You haf used \$90.14, und your sales were \$16.00. Mittelbe you calls dat a bizzness. A salesman is a person what sells goots, und makes fur his balbossem sum mazumen. You make us mahula und my bartner ist bald in die kopf davon. When you came bei uns, sie misproche hat zu mir gesogen dasz you were an actor, a goot gambler, und a volunteer soldier, but as we do nut make a theatre mid our bizzness, you will haf to sell more goots mit weniger expenses, oder we cannut use you. We may soon be in bizzness,—wid-out-you.

SOBRIMSKY & CO.

## *Medicine.*

**D**R. W. H. Parks, of New York City, addressed the members of the Faculty and the students in Convocation Hall, on Thursday, October 20th. His subject was "Acquired Immunity," and the address was of a practical nature, setting forth the results of some original research work in his laboratories.

Dr. Park has a pleasing and simple style of discussing these rather difficult technical problems, and his address was thoroughly appreciated by all present.

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Messrs. R. A. Simpson, H. C. Wallace, and J. G. Young, have joined year '11.

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T. M. Galbraith, M.D., has resigned his position on the House Staff of the Kingston General Hospital and will take up general practice at Yarker.

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W. E. Anderson, M.D., is in the city. He will remain for a couple of weeks, and then goes to George's Harbor, to start practice.

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E. R. Graham, M.D., has been appointed to the House Staff of the Kingston General Hospital.

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Time 4.15 p.m., October 13th.—A lady friend of Me. Dex. was wending along Barrie street with the Athenian oracle (G. Omes). The lady was carrying a suit case (not the proverbial Athenian telescope, mark you), and Andymac Lane shyly remarked that Dex was good at "case-taking." Dex immediately proceeded to (per)cuss. Faint rumblings of "99" and "say Corby" were soon floating through the atmosphere.

## *Education.*

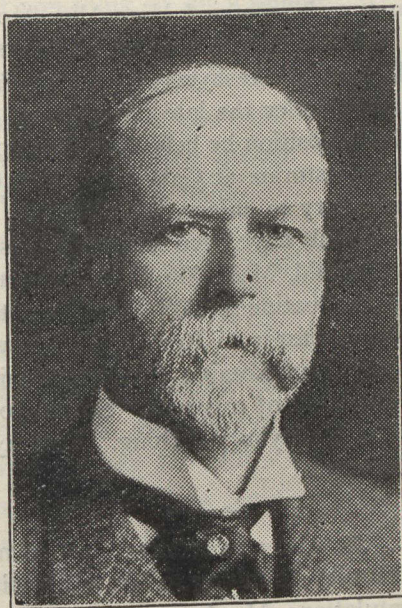
**A** meeting, for the purpose of electing officers for the Aeschylor Society, for the coming term, was held on Thursday, at 5 p.m., and resulted as follows:—Honorary president, Prof. Laird; president, W. J. Lamb; vice-president, Miss M. Stuart, B.A.; secretary-treasurer, Mr. W. Hyland; historian, Miss L. Phillips, B.A.; poetess, Miss V. Narriot; prophetess, Miss H. Raitt, B.A.

The meetings of the Society will be held the first Thursday of each month at 5 p.m. It was considered advisable to have few meetings, but it is desirable that they be all the more interesting and each member of the Society is asked to do his or her part to achieve that purpose.

One of the problems which seems to bore all students and especially beginners, is that of note-taking and the desire to get a much unnecessary detail in black and white the student frequently misses the most important points of a lecture. Dean Ellis, however, is doing much to overcome this annoyance, to lecturer and student alike, by giving us a brief summary of each lecture at the commencement, and then giving the complete notes later while the class can give every attention and thereby getting the full benefit of what is said. We be-



lieve that it would greatly help matters if other departments in the University if such a plan were adopted and thereby with the eternal favor of all note-takers.



DEAN ELLIS.

Of the Faculty of Education, who was installed last week at Convocation.

We would like to mention a few of last year's class who are now making themselves famous in the educational realm:—

Mr. S. H. Henry, M.A., president of last year society, is now holding the important position of assistant science master in the K. C. I. Those of us who happen to come under his professional smile will, no doubt, find in him a sympathetic helper.

F. D. Wallace, M.A., is mathetmatic master at Midland H. S.

J. E. Benson, M.A., is science master in Cobourg Collegiate.

R. H. Young, is science master in Hagersville H. S.

Miss M. Hall, B.A., is modern teacher at Bradford H. S. While Miss B. Launder is practising household science at home.

## Alumni.

**A**MONG the many graduates of Queen's who have been called to serve the nation, the state and the church recently, the name of Rev. J. D. Byrnes, B.A., B.D., deserves mention. Owing to the very sad death of Rev. S. Childerhose, B.A. ('84), last winter, at Spanish River, it was necessary at the last General Assembly to appoint a superintendent of missions for Northern Ontario, and the appointment of Rev. J. D. Byrnes, of Cobalt, was made. Mr. Byrnes graduated from Queen's with the degree of B.A. in year 1898. He then entered Theology

and in 1901 graduated with the degree of B.D. Mr. Byrnes took up the work of the ministry in Algoma Presbytery when he was Convener of Home Mission Committee. During this time he married Miss Alice Morton, M.A., medallist in mathematics, '99. In 1906 Mr. Byrnes was called to be the first pastor of Cobalt Presbyterian church, then in Presbytery of North Bay. Here again he was convener of Home Missions under the late Dr. Findlay and also under the late Rev. S. Childerhose, and this position he held until his appointment to the position he now holds. During his pastorate at Cobalt Mr. Byrnes did good work and a year ago it was found necessary to enlarge his church.

The congregation of Cobalt have been fortunate in securing, as Mr. Byrnes' successor, Rev. R. J. MacDonald, M.A., '06, B.D., '10, another of the many loyal sons of Queen's. After graduation in '09 "Bob" went to New St. Andrew's church, Toronto, as assistant pastor to Rev. T. C. Brown, M.A., '04, where he did splendid work. Surely Temiskaming Presbytery will ever be to the front with J. D. Byrnes superintendent of missions, "Scotch John" at Latchford, R. J. at Cobalt, J. A. Donnell at Haileybury, "Doug." Ramsay at New Liskeard and George MacDonald at Cochrane.

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Alex. Rintoul, B.A., '08, who was inducted last summer into the charge of Rideau Ferry and Port Elmsley, is taking to himself a wife. The wedding takes place this week. Congratulations Alex!

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C. W. Drury, B.Sc., '09, better known as "Slab," was married recently to Miss Rosevear, of Kingston.

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Norman Connelly, M.D., C.M., '08, was married last summer.

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Dr. S. W. Arthur, B.A., '98; M.D., C.M., '02, was married last June, and for the past four months has been travelling on the continent.

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## *Exchanges.*

THE Editor for this department has just arrived and finds his table full of work. As we cannot read everything that comes to us, if you find anything good hand it in for the sake of the Journal.

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We have received the first fall numbers of the following:—*Varsity*, *Canadian Mining Journal*, *Niagara Index*, *Intercollegiate*, *Notre Dame Scholastic*, *University of Ottawa Review*, *McGill Martlet*, and the *Dial*.

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We too often estimate character as we value property—if it is our we set great store by it, if another's we magnify its defects.—*East and West*.

RUGBY.

*Chas. F. Raymond.*

Crazy! Don't you think so for a minute;  
 Those trowsley chaps are strictly in it.  
 Madmen? Back, back to the woods for you!  
 You're far too slow, you won't do,  
 You ordinary mutton-headed chump,  
 Go and cultivate a learned bump  
 On Rugby.  
 Oh! Game of Fall, the undisputed King!  
 Druggists, doctors, nurses—hear them sing  
 Of Thee—and Ducats.  
 None can crack a leg so neat as Thee,  
 Or give an eye an air of mystery;  
 None can stretch a neck and pull a tendon out  
 Or make ten thousand voices shout  
 In frenzies of the wildest glee,  
 Or make a slaughter field as gay as Thee.  
 Yes, Rugby, you're the uncrowned King:  
 In you we find the real old thing.  
 Who can land a punch for luck,  
 Kick and scratch and light ker chuck  
 Upon the other fellow's nose,  
 Slit his ears and squash his toes  
 Like Thee?  
 Who can kill and wound and maim—  
 Everything goes, it's all in the game.  
 Carry him off, don't stop the play,  
 Unlace his shirt and cart him away,  
 Oh fudge! merely a kick in the head—  
 He's only stunned; he isn't dead,  
 Wipe away the blood and sweat,  
 Stitch him up, he'll go it yet,  
 What's a tooth, and eye, and ear,  
 A broken neck, and a hasty bier,  
 If our side wins?  
 A padded suit, a year at school,  
 The youth has turned to a butting bull,  
 He works his feet like a dancing bear,  
 Everything harnessed, save his hair!  
 Euclid be jiggered, and Latin's dead;  
 Rah! for the pig skin—we're a point ahead.

## *Athletics.*

### TRACK.

ON University day, October 19th, this year, the annual games were held at the Athletic Grounds. Weather conditions were perfect for the meet; a bright sun, and a warm zephyr from the south made the somewhat décolleté costume of the runners seem almost comfortable.

The colour scheme produced by the various bath-robcs worn by the competitors, was most effective and pleasing. There were red bath-robcs, pink bath-robcs, bath-robcs of grey with blue borders; another was lavender with bunches of purple violets, or grapes, scattered gracefully over it. Gibbie had one so complicated in design that a map of the world seems to be about the only thing with which it could be compared. These colours were set off and made harmonious by various tri-colour sweaters interspersed among them.

Although conditions were so perfect for fast time in running, none of the existing track records were broken. In fact the time in most of the events was so low that the spectators were forced to believe that something was the matter with the track, and if this is the case, it will have to be repaired before the Inter-collegiate meet.

In the field events, John McKinnon broke the record for putting the 16lb. shot. He hurled it 38 ft. 10½ inches, 8½ inches past the record. In the pole vault Gibson furnished a surprise by winning the event which had generally been conceded to Foster at 9 ft. 10 inches. Gibson did the 9 ft. 10 inches very easily, and if he had had the stimulus of competition might have gone much higher. As it was he failed in his attempt to break the record.

In the mile run Lennox, who had enjoyed no opportunity for training, won out by getting a big lead at the start, and pluckily holding his pace to the very end, although he was about all in.

The attendance was very small, far smaller than the meet deserved, and we hope that the stand will be taxed to its limit on the 31st, when the Intercollegiate meet comes off. It will be well worth seeing, and we should all give it our support.

Foster won the all-round championship, with John McKinnon second.

Summary of events:—

100 Yards Dash—N. McCartney, N. L. Burnett. Time, 11 1-5 seconds.

Pole Vault—E. P. Gibson, D. E. Foster, N. McCartney. 9 feet, 10 inches.

Half-mile Run—Cadet Arnoldi, A. M. Shaw, Cadet Lee. Time 2 min. 20 1-5 seconds.

16lb. Hammer—H. McKinnon, J. McKinnon, D. E. Foster. 107 ft. 7 inch.

High Jump—Cadet Arnoldi, Cadet Pitblada, Cadet Green and N. McCartney. 4 ft. 11¾ inches.

Shot Put—J. McKinnon, H. McKinnon, D. E. Foster. 38 ft. 10½ inches.

220 Yards—N. McCartney, Cadet O'Reilly, Cadet Arnoldi. Time 25 sec.

Broad Jump—J. McKinnon, N. McCartney, J. E. Carmichael. 18 ft. 8½ in.

Mile Run—Lennox. Time 5 min. 4 sec.



Throwing Discus—J. McKinnon, A. S. Bertram, H. McKinnon. 90 ft.  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

120 Yard Hurdles—Legg, D. E. Foster, N. McCartney. Time 20 4-5 sec.

Hop, Step and Jump—J. McKinnon, J. E. Carmichael, D. E. Foster. 39 ft.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

440 Yards—D. E. Foster, K. L. McKinnon, W. M. Wright. Time 58 4-5 seconds.

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RUGBY—QUEEN'S 25; OTTAWA 2.

Last Saturday the clerk of the weather was kind enough to stop the gales and lashing rain of the morning in time for the match in the afternoon. A strong south wind continued to blow, and the grounds were pretty soggy, but on the whole playing conditions were not too bad.

A fairly good crowd attended the match,, which was graced, adorned and made beautiful by the presence of the College Brass Band, a newly organized institution, but one which fills a long felt want. Although the musicians had practised only a few times it was quite possible to make out what they were playing on occasions, and the "Dead March in Saul" or "Turkey in the Straw"—I am sure that it was one or the other—with which they greeted the team, inspired new strength and courage.

Queen's won the toss and elected to kick with the wind. For the first quarter the game was purely a kicking one on the part of Queen's and a succession of bucks on the part of Ottawa. Helped along by the wind, however, Queen's kept the ball right down on their opponent's line, and the score stood 10-0 at quarter time.

In the second quarter Ottawa scored two points, though even with the wind against them, our team by bucks, line plunges and end runs kept the ball at the south end of the field for the greater part of the time. A feature of this quarter was the fake buck and run by Leckie and then Dobson for 30 yards gain.

The 3rd and 4th quarters were much the same, Queen's gaining on both her kicking and her bucking and running. The final score was 25-2.

Leckie was the king pin of the back field. His cool play always steadies the team, and keeps them from taken aeroplane flights. Dobson, who played his first game this year, more than made good on Saturday. His bucking and his catching and running were features of the game.

Ernie Cook played a very good game, too, and in fact the whole back division showed a snap and vigour that encouraged the spectators to hope very strongly for the championship this year.

On the line the bright particular star was Eddie Elliott. There has long been a feeling in football circles that Eddie would play his most effective game at middle wing, and he certainly did. Time after time he would be up the field with the outside wings, and as long as he plays there it will mean practically three instead of two outside wings. His line plunging was very good, too, and he got away for one run with practically the whole Ottawa team hanging onto different parts of his suit.

The officials, Dr. Etheington and Mr. Sliter, proved most impartial and satisfactory to both teams.

A feature of the games played so far this year has been the lack of dirty play. Let us hope that it will continue. As University men we should make the game a gentleman's game and hacking and scragging have no place in a gentleman's game. The team was as follows:—

Full, Dobson; halves, Moran, Leckie, Cook; scrimmage, Bruce, Overend, M. Smith; inside wings, Kinsella, Young; middle wings, Elliott, Erskine; outside wings, Sliter, H. Smith.

Next week McGill comes, and every student in the University should turn out to encourage the team. If we are to win the championship we have a hard row to hoe, and the whole student body should unite to help us along. The team has but 14 players on it, but it represents the best the University has, and every student should realize this, and do his (or her) best to help along towards victory.

#### ASSOCIATION.

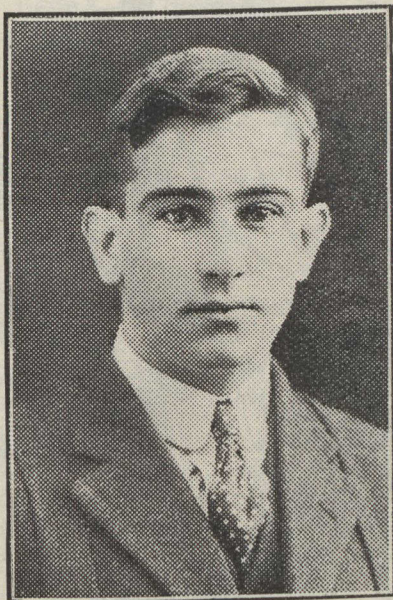
From present indications it looks as if the cup, representing the Intercollegiate Association championship, has a good chance of resting in the library at Queen's this year. The team travelled to Montreal on Saturday to meet the McGill team which fell before them a week ago. Prospects looks bright for a win, and then comes the tussle with Varsity.

There is more interest than usual taken in the game this year, largely because we have a team in the city league as well. Our 2nd team won its match from C. L. C. on Saturday, and there is a good chance of its winning the championship as well.



.. OH YOU MERRY DAYS OF FALL.!





"PADDY" MORAN, CAPTAIN QUEEN'S I RUGBY TEAM.





"THE PROCESS EPITOMIZED."





VOL. XXXVIII.

NOVEMBER 3rd, 1910.

No. 3.

## *Passive Immunity.*

*(Continued from last issue).*

ACTIVE immunity is quite lasting. Passive immunity as a rule, is very short in duration. In one case the body forms the antibodies, and in the other the antibodies are preformed. In passive immunity we transfer the substances, ready made, from one animal to another. Of course, we dilute the protective power of the blood just in proportion as the bulk of the second animal is greater than the amount of fluid taken from the first. If we take one cc. of the blood of an immune animal and put it into 99 cc. of the blood of a non-immune animal, we give only one per cent. of the strength of the actually immunized animal. If we should take the blood of an animal that had a protecting serum and inject it into another animal of the same species, we would have practically the same length of immunity as if the animal receiving the injection had made it.

Passive immunity in man is secured by using the serum of a horse, and for this reason passive immunity is of short duration. A homologous serum will stay, but a heterologous serum is of short effect.

In the experiment shown on the chart I used horses, goats and guinea pigs, and one set received antitoxin made by their own species. Also, there was another lot used to show the effect of giving different amounts of antitoxin. Now here we show the duration of passive immunity made by antitoxin from the same species, as compared with that made by antitoxin from a different species. In guinea pigs receiving horse or goat antitoxin, the immunity ran out in three weeks. Guinea pigs receiving guinea pig serum ran on for nearly nine months. Compared with active immunity, the latter's appearance is only after days or weeks, is persistent, but never very high. The passive immunity runs very high, but diminishes rapidly. At the end of one day the guinea pigs stood 600 fatal doses of toxin; at the end of 5 days they stood 350 fatal doses; at the end of eleven days, 30 fatal doses; at the end of 15 days, five fatal doses, and at the end of three weeks, one-half a fatal dose. Also the immunity varied with the amount of toxin given, and ran out much more quickly with a small dose than with a large dose. It is well seen here that the guinea pig protection by the use of antitoxin from its own species ran much higher and disappeared much more slowly than by the use of horse or goat serum.

There is a point that I want to make very plain in regard to the method of injecting acquired immunity—whether to give it intravenously or subcutaneously. There is nothing new in this, and yet when I began it, doing the work of other men, I wonder that I never appreciated it the way they did.

When you inject it intravenously you get an immediate full dose in the blood. What is necessary to get protection of the body. The poisons have been absorbed in the tissues and have gone into the lymph and the blood, and scattered throughout the body. In tetanus, say, they have done this and already we have got the main nerve centres involved. The toxin is in contact with the cells of the body. Every minute in tetanus counts, and every hour in diphtheria. How can we get the antibodies in contact with the poisons? We not only want to get the protection in the blood, but also in the tissues. The ordinary way even in tetanus, is to give a subcutaneous injection. Also in diphtheria this is the ordinary way. Many men have shown why we should use intravenous methods. Henson Smith points out the extreme slowness with which antitoxins are taken up by the lymph and carried to the blood. Other workers soon gave new weight to this by experiments. Thus in subcutaneous injections, in five hours only two per cent. reaches the blood. After fourteen hours only twenty per cent; at thirty hours, sixty per cent; at forty hours, ninety per cent., and at seventy hours, one hundred per cent. Thus it took seventy hours before the doses of antitoxin gave together, a full effect.

In duplicating this, I recently had two rabbits injected with 10,000 units, one receiving it intravenously and the other subcutaneously. At the end of five minutes, the rabbit that received intravenous injection showed seventy units per cc., while after thirty minutes the one that received the injection subcutaneously, showed only a trace. After six hours, the first had fifty units, the other fifteen.

There is also a great deal of difference in the clinical results between intravenous and subcutaneous injections. Therefore, in conferring passive immunity, always give the first injection intravenously. After that subcutaneous injections may be given as they will add to the declining first injection in the blood.

One other point which is of interest is the inheritance of acquired immunity. Natural immunity is inherited from both parents. Acquired immunity is only inherited through the mother, the transfer being a purely chemical transfer, as is well proved in the difference between homologous and heterologous injections. The question is, when is the immunity passed, whether in utero or through the milk. There have been rather conflicting ideas on this point, although all agree that some immunity is transferred both before and after birth. Some of the work done seems to show that the milk is the important transferring agent rather than the circulation of the mother. Ehrlich used mice, and in these the greater transfer seemed to take place before birth. As a parallel we may quote that most children never have measles before five months of age, if the mother has already had the disease.

A male and female goat were injected, the latter before delivery, and while they both produced antitoxin, the male stopped at a certain point whereas the female went on beyond this point, and when the kids were born their immunity was the same as that of the mother. The milk of the mother contained much antibody, which, however, dropped very quickly. The first few ounces contained a large quantity, but the amount that the kids received from their mother was so slight that one of them being put on cow's milk, and the other being left

on its mother's milk, they showed very little variation in their amounts of antibody. These kids ran along together for five months when their immunity disappeared, and this was parallel with that in the mother. There was so little transfer of immunity in the milk that it was not noticeable. It was later found that only about three-quarters of a unit could be transferred through the milk. This has a practical bearing. One of the objections to the pasteurization of milk is that it destroys antibodies, but there is practically never any antibody after two weeks, so that this objection is removed.

The method of injecting antitoxins into the stomach and large intestine has been tried. In experiments on animals this method showed poor results as to absorption, only taking up one-half to one per cent. of the dose. In the large intestine there was scarcely any absorption at all. If we could feed antitoxins to advantage it would be a very simple way of introducing them, but there is really only about one per cent. absorbed in the stomach and .01 per cent in the rectum. However, with large amounts of antitoxin it may be worth doing, and it has been so used in extreme cases where people refused to receive injections by the other methods mentioned.

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### *Additions to Library.*

MANY valuable donations have been received during the past year in the Library. Among the most important is a collection of between eighty and ninety volumes of French historical documents, which, through the kindness of the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts for the French Republic has been sent to us. This collection includes such works as the "Lettres de Catherine de Medicis," in nine large volumes, covering the years of her political life from 1533-1588, documents relating to the reigns of Philippe le Bel, Philippe le Hardi, Alphonse de Poitiers, Charles V, and many other sovereigns, the Correspondence de Carnot, Proces-Verbaux du Comité d'Instruction Publique de la Convention Nationale, and many other documents relating to the French Revolution; twenty volumes on the Art treasures of France, and many other archaeological, scientific and historical works. They form a collection invaluable to the student of history, and one which it is almost impossible to find out of Paris. This collection, which was forwarded to us in January, 1909, through the Service of International Exchange, was temporarily adopted on its way by the Parliamentary Library at Ottawa, and it was only after six months vigorous correspondence that it at last reached its proper destination last April.

Another most important and valuable gift comes to us from the British Parliament, who, in January, 1909, took over the publication of the British Hansards. This is now done by H. M. Stationery Office. Application was made through the Secretary of State for Canada, backed by Lord Strathcona, that Queen's might be put on the list to receive the Hansards as issued. This request was granted, the volumes for 1909 and after were sent, and we are now receiving each volume as published, with scarcely three weeks' delay from the time of the debate. Apart from the actual money value of this gift, students in history and

political science will appreciate the advantage of having news of the political situation in Great Britain absolutely up-to-date.

Many valuable donations have been received from the United States Government, always extremely liberal in answer to continual requests for more.

Unfortunately the Library walls do not expand in proportion to its contents, and more library accommodation is fast becoming an absolute necessity.

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## *The Alumni Conference.*

### THEOLOGY.

IT is unfortunate that a larger proportion of the students in Theology cannot, or do not, attend the sessions of the annual Alumni Conference. Perhaps the fact that it was held this fall a week earlier than usual accounts for the small representation from Divinity Hall. Although the conference is arranged primarily for the benefit of the graduates, the papers, addresses and discussions cannot but be of immense value to theological students in that they supply a feature of our training which of necessity can never be obtained in the class-room.

This year has been no exception. A programme with a range of subjects from "The Idea of Sacrifice in the Old Testament" to "Universities and the National Life," furnished a veritable "feast of good things," with food for thought for ministers and students alike. Even if it were possible, it would be unwise to particularize among the subjects treated—for each paper had its own message. For the evening addresses the conference was fortunate in securing men, scholarly and spiritual, who presented subjects of wide interest in their characteristic masterly style. While President Falconer, of Toronto University, in his thoughtful address on Pascal, and Dr. Macphail, of McGill, in his interesting treatment of the New Theology, appealed mainly to a religious and theological interest. Dr. Bonar, of Ottawa, satisfied the literary tastes by his careful and comprehensive paper on Carlyle. The address on "Universities and the National Life" by Dr. Colquhoun, of the Education Department of Ontario, was a fitting conclusion to the series. National in its scope, it was at once inspiring and intensely practical. "The aim of education must be the building of character and not the mere equipment for a trade or profession." This, the keynote to the address, must be the ruling motive in all our student life.

Among the more purely theological subjects, we would mention that of "The Christian Doctrine of Immortality." One of the speakers remarked that the idea of the programme was not to have one paper followed by two other papers, but rather to permit of a free discussion—and perhaps it was mainly because this was carried out in the case of Dean Bidwell's paper on Immortality that, to the student, at least, the treatment of his subject was most interesting and helpful. The frank confession and expression of opinion from our professors and others were delightfully refreshing, and the whole discussion seemed "human" and free from much of the theorizing which might surround such a subject.

Professor Skelton's paper on "The Church and Social Questions" we cannot praise too highly. Amazing in its scope and sympathetic in its treatment, it



impressed us as a unique combination of scholarship, experience and spirituality. While the church's duty must ever be the "renewing of a right spirit," in the individual, to-day more than ever it must be alive to the social needs of the community and the nation—and Prof. Skelton set this forth in a manner that made his paper indispensable to the best success of the conference.

The Chancellor's Lectureship, delivered this year by Dr. Knight, dealt with "Some Factors in the Conservation of Life," and must have awakened an interest in matters affecting the public health—a matter of much vital concern and yet so often neglected in the busy life of the preacher.

What do we students in Theology carry with us from the conference as we listen to the men who are in actual contact with world problems:—That Christianity is a living force among men to-day; that a Christian teaching, inspired by a love and sympathy, which tries to save not only a man's soul, but his body and mind, is supremely worth while, and must ever find a response in the hearts of men; that it is the church's privilege and duty to be the untrammelled exponent of this teaching; its opportunities are unique, and worthy of the service of men of the highest type; that if the church is to be a factor in moulding the life of the individual and of the nation, it too must advance along broad, progressive lines; it must recognize the claim of every man to a conscious and deliberate choice in matters of religion, irrespective of all authority, save that of Jesus Christ, and that amidst conflicting theological views and doubtful doctrines. Faith in Him is possible and is the onething needful—these are some of the impressions that come to inspire us in our preparation for the Master's work.

## SUNDAY SERVICES

CONVOCATION HALL, 3:00 P.M.

- Nov. 6—Principal Gordon.
- 13—Professor Jordan.
- 20—The Bishop of Montreal.
- 27—Rev. D. Strachan, Toronto.
- Dec. 4—Professor Jackson, Victoria College, Toronto.
- 11—Rev. John MacNeill, Walmer St. Church, Toronto.
- 18—Rev. Dr. Buchanan, Amkhut, Central India.

*All students are earnestly invited to attend.*

The Journal will in future issues print a list of events for the week following its publication. Secretaries of societies of all kinds are requested to send notices of all meetings, lectures, or special functions.

Published weekly during the Academic Year by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University.

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ASSISTANT BUSINESS MANAGER, . . . R. S. Stevens, B.A.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

## THE ALUMNI CONFERENCE.

One of the most obviously valuable features of the conference is the series of lectures, including those under the Chancellor's Lectureship, given by men who are specialists in their fields of labor, and who are capable of directing the thought of the members along new lines. At the basis of the value of this side of the programme is the varied list of subjects chosen and the liberty of speech allowed those dealing with them.

The subjects discussed carried the members into the diverse fields of economics, literature, sociology, theology, natural science and physiology. In this fact lies the value of the conference. It is anything except a series of meetings where cut and dried opinions are expressed and discussed, the chaff threshed again. Its lectures are, as a rule, stimulating and suggestive, free from platitudes, their thought unconfined and not shaped for any school or emasculated to suit tender ears. This, too, is ideal procedure for an organization that would be alive to the possibilities of free interchange of opinion. The members of the Alumni Conference should return to work with new zest, stimulated to attack old problems again, and blaze new trails of achievement. The name of Wallace should be a popular and compelling one in conference circles.

ARTS CLUB ROOM.

During the session of 1909-1910, an agitation was carried on in the Arts Society to secure the sanction of the Senate of smoking in the Arts Club Room. After many communications between the Senate and the Society, the matter was referred to a "special committee" which administered the approved and customary quietus. The agitation should not be allowed to drop. It is a real hardship to many students that there is no place about the College buildings, where a quiet smoke may be enjoyed. The relaxation afforded by a pipe or cigar is marvellous, and some such diversion is needed for those unfortunate students who have an unbroken morning of lectures.

Just is necessary as the smoking room is the billiard table. There is no more beneficial recreation than a game of billiards when the proper surroundings are added. Moreover a billiard and pool room in the College would serve as a counter attraction to less innocent amusements. Such innovations as a billiard room will doubtless seem heretical to those who opposed the smoking room, last year. However, the justification of these conveniences is the success which has attended their establishment in other Canadian and in American universities.

What has been said makes obvious the pressing necessity for a "Students' Union" at Queen's. Such an organization should, perhaps, be independent of the Y.M.C.A. and kindred societies. It should be an important branch of the Alma Mater Society. Indeed the Alma Mater Society should embark on some such scheme as this, if for no other reason, than to justify its existence, and infuse some enthusiasm into its proceedings. In connection with such a union the much needed Dining Hall could also be secured. An institution of the kind advocated, would fill many "gaps" in the life of the student at Queen's. Simply because they have always been without these advantages, the students do not feel keenly their absence.

In these respects—Dining Hall, Men's Residence and Students' Union—Queen's is far behind Varsity and McGill. The inevitable result will be a decrease in the attendance of this University. If the authorities here, are blind to this, the students should act on their own initiative. With such monuments to their energy as Grant Hall and the Gymnasium, surely, the Dining Hall, Residence and Union are not beyond the zeal and reach of the students?

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THE DRAMATIC CLUB.

The Dramatic Club has a heavy session's work before it. The "Kingston Whig," with characteristic humour has assigned to the Dramatic Club the task of producing Shakespear's "She Stoops to Conquer." It would not be surprising if the "Standard" denies the statement of the Whig. We may look for an announcement from that estimable journal in the near future that the Dramatic Club will present Tennyson's "All's Well That Ends Well." The editor of the Standard will be pleased to learn, that the Queen's Football team is convalescent after their severe attack of "capus magnus."

## A FEARLESS PROPOSAL.

The fearless member of the Municipal Council of Kingston, who will dare to advocate the restriction of piano playing to certain hours of the day, will earn the gratitude of every student. We have it on the authority of a prominent oculist of Kingston that many diseases of students' eyes are directly due to their vain attempts to read, waltz or march time. The specialist in nervous diseases adds that in his sphere of operation, many interesting cases are traceable to the tension which is imposed upon the toiler in the night, when he anxiously listens for the usual "rag-time." The parson affirms that the piano is prolific of profanity. And to the parson's story we agree. It has been suggested that a topic for an interesting debate in one of the University debating societies would be:—Resolved, that the moral welfare of the student is endangered more by the girl in the next house who maltreats the piano than by the combined efforts of the cat that screeches, and the howling dog."

## COLONIAL HISTORY CHAIR.

The Journal fell into the journalistic habit of error in its last issue when it stated that Mr. Andrew Haydon, of Ottawa, had endowed a chair in Colonial History. The money devoted to this has been offered the University by Dr. Jas. Douglas, of New York. Mr. Haydon, with marked generosity, has made available a sum for scholarships in History. It is this fact that was mis-stated. All that was said about the spirit of the giver and the willingness of graduates to support worthy projects in connection with the University still applies.

On another page will be found a statement of the conditions on which Mr. Haydon's scholarship will be available to students.

## *Alma Mater Session.*

Convocation Hall, Saturday, 7 p.m.

The Society is in the hey-day of its activities. Its executive can see business around a corner and the big problems with which it has to wrestle, make up a programme that would emulate that of a parliament at its busiest season. The question of building or getting built a students' union where the congenial souls of the student body may foregather for business and pleasure without restraint is demanding settlement. For the present it has been left with a committee for consideration. Complications keeping below the horizon the four walls of a union may rise into the air or an excavation be duly made within the next three or four years.

The position of theatre night in regard to the annual performance of the Dramatic Club is another matter that awaits the magic touch of a motion, a debate and a vote.

The organization of a parade, too, features in the Society's programme for legislation.

The Committee on the Students' Union reported last Saturday evening, carefully and well. W. A. Kennedy, a tactful veteran of many years of ex-



perience, acted as spokesman. It was stated that the Y.M.C.A. had for some time been considering the erection of a union and had received promises of contributions for the purpose. This fact was a complication, rendering the matter fit for further thought. The Committee had its existence prolonged for a week and will at the next meeting outline its finding for the consideration of the Society. The report will embody the result of the Committee's negotiations with the Y.M.C.A. Executive and indicate an answer to the question that has been frequently asked 'when the union comes, will it be a Y.M.C.A. union, an Alma Mater union or a combination of the two?'

The Theatre Night report will also be presented at the next meeting and the Society will have to decide whether the students are to attend the Dramatic Club performance on Theatre Night or follow the custom of buying the seats for a performance, billed by the Opera House authorities. The report given at the last meeting was suggestive, but lacking in data. The opinion appeared to prevail in some quarters that the custom of past years is good enough when it can be carried out under right conditions. The final decision of the question was, therefore, postponed that definite information might be obtained by the Committee in the interval between meetings.

The Journal in the future will have a 'special correspondent' at the meetings of the Alma Mater Society to secure regularly an account of proceedings, to recount the utterances and opinions of the learned voices raised in debate. By this means it is hoped to keep graduates and other—many others—who do not get out to A. M. S. meetings in touch with the matters under consideration by the students' parliament. When the presence of students, generally, is demanded, the fact will be plainly stated; and an attempt will be made to explain the issues that develop. In addition to furnishing a page of important news items to Journal readers, the Alma Mater reporter will have it in his power to stimulate interest in the Society, which as the body with authority on all general matters that affect students, merits the loyal activity of every man in all departments—and the ladies too.

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### *The Andrew Haydon Scholarship in Colonial History.*

On the subject of the scholarship in Colonial History, founded by Mr. Andrew Haydon, '93, of Ottawa, we have received the following details from Professor Grant. The scholarship will be of the annual value of \$50, and will be awarded on the result of the sessional examinations in the pass class in Colonial History. It may not be held by any student unless he or she is to be in actual attendance in a recognized faculty of the University in the session following the April examinations. Extra-mural students are thus eligible, if they come into residence. It will not be awarded unless a certain standard of merit is reached; in the improbable event of no candidate reaching this standard, the money for the year will be devoted to purchasing books for the library in the Department of Colonial History.

## *Ladies.*

WE are glad to see that the girls are becoming more enthusiastic in the matter of athletics this year. Already practices have begun in basketball and plans are on foot for the formation of a college team and also year teams. It seems a pity that the girls do not take as much advantage of the splendid opportunities for exercise and recreation afforded in the gym, and it is to be scarcely hoped that the enthusiasm started this fall will continue and bear fruit in the form of intercollegiate matches and also inter-year matches among the girls. Queen's has plenty of material for a good girls' team and intercollegiate matches in basketball would not only prove very interesting, but would bring us into closer touch with the girls of other colleges. So, if you have any talent at all for this sport, make a point of turning out at the practices.

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Prairie Fashions.—Those who have just returned from the ever-interesting West report that the plaited flounce skirt, trimmed with prairie chicken medallions and shock buttons, is the proper thing.

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The meetings of the Y.W.C.A. seem to be particularly interesting this year and that of last week proved no exception. Prof. Jordan gave a very helpful address, taking as his text "Knowing in Whom Ye Have Believed," which could not fail to appeal to all who were fortunate enough to hear him. The idea of having nearly all of the meetings addressed by some of our professors seems to be a splendid idea and the increased attendance shows that it is meeting with the success it deserves.

This week preparations have been busily going on for the annual Freshman's Reception, to be held on Wednesday evening, November 2nd. We hope that this, the opening function of social life at Queen's will be a huge success and that after it every freshie will feel one of us.

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Prof. M-r-s-n (explaining to class his preference for the terms men and women to ladies and gentlemen)—"I hope I won't hurt any one's feelings."

Immediate exit of Miss B---y.

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Scene—A meeting of the Aesculean Society at which nominations for officers are being received.

Mr. C---l--d, chairman, to Miss M., who wishes to withdraw her name,—“Oh, don't be in such a hurry, it is not at all likely that you will be elected.”

## Arts.

THE meeting of the Arts Society, on Tuesday, Oct. 25th, was well attended and although the time was mainly occupied with the nominations for the Arts elections, there was evident a spirit of interest which gives promise of new enthusiasm and enterprise on the part of the Society. It was unfortunate that there was a misunderstanding as to the interpretation of the clause, "chosen by the senior year." The president's ruling was strictly in accordance with reason and precedent, but surely this annual difficulty could be solved by a re-casting of the clause of our constitution.

The students in Arts have taken no little interest in the Alumni Conference which has been in progress during the past week. Naturally the sessions at which our own professors delivered addresses were best attended by the students. The Chancellor's Lectureship, given by Dr. Knight, Prof. MacClement's paper and Prof. Skelton's interesting paper on "The Church and Social Questions," were of special interest to Arts men. Although there was a large attendance at the evening sessions.

President Falconer, of Toronto, gave a delightful address on Monday evening, on Pascal, which gave abundant evidence that President Falconer has not allowed his numerous administrative duties to entirely absorb his time for study.

The address by Dr. Andrew Macphail, of McGill University, was well received as was also the address by Dr. Bonar, master of the Mint at Ottawa, and that delivered by Dr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, Deputy Minister of Education, at Toronto.

Queen's is to be congratulated on her Alumni Conference for we understand that this practice, now so common among Canadian colleges, originated at Queen's nineteen years ago, but it seems unfortunate that conferences of this nature are confined to the theological alumni only. We are informed that Principal Gordon and several of the professors would welcome a move in this direction by the students of other faculties. In many of the American colleges the graduates plan to meet at future college convocations, and it is common talk at Queen's that our convocations are becoming more and more uninteresting from a student point of view. If this practice were introduced here it would not only mean a revival of student interest in the convocations, but would be of inestimable value to the University in numerous other ways.

It is rumored that most of the members of the years '07 and '09 Science intend to be present at the next Science dinner. We congratulate these years on their enterprise and hope that the movement towards reunions of graduates may not be confined to Science.

The atmosphere about the halls seems more funereal than ever this year. We have not heard a single song between classes.

Now bring on the parade.

## Science.

### THE DOUGLAS TUTORSHIP.

**I**F an outsider were to ask the question: 'Wherein lies Queen's greatest strength?' he would probably be told: 'In her graduates.' It is the active interest of those who have left these halls that has caused the phenomenal growth of this University and the affiliated institutions. Prominent among the graduates of Queen's is Dr. James Douglas, who won his B.A. in 1858. The direction his career has since taken was, at least, partially accidental. Certain investments made by his father in copper properties in Quebec led him into the mining business. In time he became the manager of some of the largest copper mines of America and now he is recognized as the greatest authority on copper on this continent.

Dr. Douglas has been an excellent friend to Queen's and the School of Mining. His latest gift to the University was the conditional endowment of the chair of Colonial History. This session he has established in the School of Mining student tutorships. This is a system by means of which small groups of freshmen are put under the supervision of certain picked juniors and seniors, who try to solve the difficulties of the newcomers and to teach them how to study. The plan promises to be a success. The subjects chosen for the experiment are Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, in each of which the student may have two hours a week of coaching. The idea of this tutoring system originated essentially with Dr. Douglas. The active interest which he thus shows in the personal welfare and advancement of the students of the School of Mining, and especially of the freshmen coming into a new atmosphere and undertaking work in a way not at all familiar to them, indicates that Dr. Douglas has not forgotten the days when he was a student at Queen's.

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The departure of Mr. Geo. J. McKay, for South Africa, was the occasion of a very characteristic Queen's gathering in the "Mill," last Friday morning. The Final Year Muckers and Geologists, in shirt-sleeves and overalls, gathered round Mr. McKay and presented him with an address and a Gladstone bag; the one setting forth in a few well selected words the esteem in which they hold him, and the other as some slight token of their regard.

Mr. McKay thanked the students very warmly for their good wishes and assured them that it caused him real sorrow to sever his connection with the School of Mining.

The meeting broke up with three rousing cheers led by "Henry" and the Muckers dispersed to their crucibles and shine tanks while the Geologists returned to their paleozoic researches.

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For several years now, no papers have been presented to compete for the prizes offered by the Engineering Society. It is pleasant to note that this year the required number, five, are in the course of preparation. Any more who may enter the field will be very welcome.

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Prof. S. F. Kirkpatrick (assigning topics for student lectures)—"On Nov. 17th we will have Bradley on the pot-wast."

## Medicine.

THE annual elections of the Aesculapian Society were held, as announced, on October 21st, with the following results:—Hon. president, A. R. B. Williamson, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S.; president, J. G. McCammon, B.A.; vice-president, C. S. Russell, B.A.; secretary, R. A. Dick; assistant secretary, T. M. McDougall; treasurer, V. H. Craig; committee—A. J. Randall, A. B. Cooke, W. W. Kennedy, G. E. McKinno n.

The appearance of a fairly complete text of Dr. Park's lecture in the JOURNAL is not intended as a monopoly to the Aesculapian Society, but it is hoped that all students will read it carefully, as none of us can afford to lose an opportunity to add to our mental balance.

Plans are already under way for the annual Medical At Home. The function will probably be held near the middle of November and the committee are working to make it as popular and successful as in former years.

Messrs. A. W. MacBeth and A. C. Scott have rejoined the Year '11.

At the annual meeting of Year '12, the following officers were elected:—Hon. president, Dr. W. G. Mylks; president, G. W. Burton; vice-president, C. F. Williams; secretary-treasurer, G. A. L. Irwin; poet, G. E. Holmes; historian, L. E. Crowley; prophet, A. B. Cooke; orator, G. A. Platt; marshal, L. J. Phillips; pianist, J. J. Hurley.

Messrs. J. J. Hurley, Harry Gray and R. R. DeLong have returned to Year '12.

The Ontario Medical Council is again up for newspaper criticism, this time on the charge of mere existence, as well as inconsistent examinations. This man questions whether or not the medical schools of this province need an expensive organization to tell them when they are, or are not, teaching properly.

The Medical students are well represented in rugby this year, with Overend, Kinsella, Young and Dowling in the senior line-up.

## Education.

ONCE we thought study was a curse; then it came to us that it was a necessary evil; and yesterday the truth dawned upon us that it is a blessed privilege.

Among the earliest additions to our ranks, we are pleased to welcome Mr. Roy Foley, B.A., who has been teaching out West during the holidays.



Mr. McAl---h (after watching the freshettes congregate at the door of the Levana) :—"Say," let's rush that bunch."

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The students of the Faculty would like to call the attention of those, in high places, to the fact that we are still without a class-room we may call our own. Possibly this matter has already been discussed, but we feel that it is well worthy of reconsideration. Thus far the class has had to rely on the good will of other departments and it is most annoying to professors and students alike to be chased about from place to place and too frequently finding ourselves in adversely befagged atmosphere, which is anything but conducive to good work. We feel that the faculty, professors and students are worthy of better consideration, and trust that in the near future this difficulty may be remedied.

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Professor :—"Will those who are absent kindly report to me at the end of the lecture?"

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Those who are taking public school work, have completed observation and the real firing line is at last reached. How many of the things we have been told, to do and not to do, will we remember when we face our first class? Not many I venture.

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## *Music and Drama.*

THE scope of our musical organizations is still increasing. The latest addition is the University band. On its initial appearance it was pronounced a success and all agree that it was the determining factor in winning the Queen's-Ottawa match. Although it has aroused the animosity of down-town organizations, yet Queen's must be congratulated on always going ahead so that now it will be only a short time till she will be sending forth from her walls, not only teachers, engineers, doctors and preachers, but even full grown operatic companies with orchestras, choruses and parade attachments.

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In the Dramatic Club there is very keen competition for places. Mr. Sinclair Hamilton is again to train the members, this time to present the comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," by Goldsmith—not Shakespeare—the play is recognized as an established classic wherever the English drama is represented. No attempt has been made by Goldsmith at the profound delineation of character, there are no passages of eloquent sentiment and very little complication of scene and story. The end of the story is "to make you laugh," and the Dramatic Club in presenting the play hopes to give all an evening of rare enjoyment.

The musical committee has placed itself on record as favoring the proposal to have the Dramatic Club present their play on theatre night and have the proceeds devoted to College purposes. In the decision of the question before the Alma Mater it is hoped that all the students will support the proposal,

All lovers of music will be glad to welcome Miss Parlow, the talented Canadian violinist, on her appearance in Grant Hall, December 8th. A short time ago Miss Parlow in the midst of her success abroad was honored by appearing before King George and his Consort Queen Mary, and this is a sufficient guarantee that her appearance at Queen's will be a feature of the season. No one can afford to miss the opportunity of hearing her.

Although the custom of men wearing gowns has passed away, are we also to abolish the practice of singing between classes. Best in yourselves freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors, make the halls and class-rooms resound with songs—even if "Pears Soap" still has the monopoly.

## *Alumni.*

THE annual Theological Alumni Conference brought a large number of the sons of Queen's back to the familiar halls of their Alma Mater. Among those who were present are:—

Rev. Daniel Strachan, B.A. ('89) of Rosedale Presbyterian church, Toronto, the new president of the Alumni Association, and a great favorite among his old friends in Kingston.

Rev. G. B. McLennan, B.A. ('01), of Huntsville, a well-known rugby man of his day.

Rev. I. N. Beckstedt, B.A. ('99), of Lansdowne, a former Editor-in-Chief of the Journal.

Rev. T. Crawford Brown, M.A. ('04), of St. Andrew's church, Toronto, one of the most widely known of our younger men in the Church.

Rev. James Wallace, M.A. ('98), of Lindsay, the retiring and energetic President of the Alumni Association.

Rev. S. H. Gray, B.A. ('94), of Dundas, another of the prime favorites around Queen's.

Rev. W. M. Kannawin, B.A. ('96), of Strathroy.

Rev. James Anthony, M.A. ('98), of Agincourt.

Rev. George Mackinnon, B.A. ('00), of Lachine, Que.

Rev. J. R. Conn, M.A. ('96), of Cannington.

Rev. D. W. Best ('89), of Beaverton.

Rev. J. L. Nicol, Ph.D. ('10), of Jarvis.

Rev. C. C. Salisbury, Kemptville, of the class of '10 in Theology.

Rev. John Galloway ('09), Foxboro, Ont.

Rev. G. A. Brown, M.A., B.D. ('07), of Campbellford.

Rev. J. A. Shaver, B.A., B.D. ('10), of Picton.

Rev. Hugh Cameron, B.A. ('76), of Morrisburg.

Rev. James Cumberland, M.A. ('80), of Stella.

Miss L. Reid, B.A. ('05), and Dr. Stewart, '06 (Med.), were united in marriage during the summer.

We are sorry to report the death of D. C. Caverley, M.A. '07, and also the death of D. Campbell, B.A. '04.

Miss Max Caldwell, B.A., '04, was married to Mr. Lewis, of Ottawa.

Gerald Dobbs ('06), of Bissimer, Alabama, was the victim of a railway and automobile collision.

Miss Lexa Howson, B.A. ('09), is teaching in Gananoque.

Miss Gertrude Cameron, B.A. '09, is teaching in Carleton School, Ottawa.

Miss Margaret Hall, B.A. '09, is in Bradford; Miss Lulu Philps, B.A. '09, is in Kinburn; Miss Lizzie Henry, B.A. '09, in Parkhill High School.

Miss Mabel Marshall, B.A. '09, is in head office of Royal Baile, Montreal, Que.

Miss Helen Walker, B.A. '09, and Miss Ada Richardson, B.A. '09, are attending the Faculty of Education in Toronto.

G. S. Fife, '09, Rhodes Scholar, now attending St. Hilda's College, Oxford, paid a visit to Canada last summer, calling on friends in Peterboro, Toronto and Ottawa.

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## *Exchanges.*

WE have just received the first issue of the "Correspondent." An accompanying circular explains:—"This journal is printed in both languages, and keeps exclusively matrimonial questions. It is a journal in which anybody wishing to find a husband or wife could do so without any loss of time, or any hard searches."

One-half of each page is printed in French, while the other half is a translation into English, and might have been made by a backward member of the Jr. French class. The list of want-to-be wives is divided into two, viz.: "Ladies With Means" and "Ladies Without Means" or "Dames et Demoiselles ayant de la Fortune." The "Gents" all seem to have the "Fortune." Ladies addresses may be obtained—"on receipt of price: 1 for 25c., 5 for 50c., or 12 for \$1.00.—Order by number." "Gents" addresses are somewhat cheaper, "1 for 15c., 5 for 25c., or 12 for 50c. The list of eligible ladies affords a magnificent choice—"A maiden of 34 who does not care for society or the business world," "A widow with \$2,000 and will inherit more," another "with blue eyes, 6 ft. 4, weight 130," a maiden "sick of country life and if she does not marry is in danger to die here," one "almost an old maid but still nice-looking," and sixty others. Among the "Gents," one wants a wife "not with a disposition that makes her continually dreading something," another is "light brown, Irish, 6 ft. 200 lbs.," while a third after holding forth on his accomplishments, says "any suitable lady wishing to marry should not neglect this occasion."

With our splendid social advantage at Queen's we think there is no crying need for the circulation of such a journal among us.

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A smile and a stick will carry you through any difficulty.—*Ex.*

Your Freshman answers in Chemistry Class—"Appetite is found in large quantities in Canada."

"A rheumatic trough is used in the collecting of oxygen."—*Dalhousie Gazette*.

We beg to acknowledge the first numbers of the "Dalhousie Gazette," "Collegian," and the "Decaturian."

## Athletics.

### RUGBY.

LAST Saturday the rugby team won a gentle game of water-polo from McGill, by the score of 14-10. At least if it wasn't water-polo it was mud-polo or snow-polo. As a result of the rains of the preceding week the ground had two or three inches of mud on top which made sure running or tackling impossible.

It was a remarkable game in its way. The ball was wet, muddy and slippery, the footing most insecure, but the catching and handling the ball on both sides was almost up to the thousand per cent. mark. In this our back division were specially good, and it augurs well for our game in Toronto that we have a back division which can handle Hughie Gall's punts.

The team was at maximum strength. Erskine, a very fine line player, is a fine back as well, with a sure pair of hands and lots of speed. His removal to the half line has strengthened the team very much. We luckily had a good substitute for Ersk in Dowling, who played a great game on Saturday.

The brass band, together with a goodly number of supporters, among whom we noticed with special pleasure many ladies, encouraged the team greatly. The band was in first-class form, and helped considerably.

The teams were very evenly matched. The linemen were heavy and strong on both, and neither could buck the other for any large gain. It was on the back division that we had the advantage over McGill, and their play stamped them as the best balanced backs we have had in some years.

McGill won the toss and chose the north end of the field. Then assisted by the wind they began to kick. Queen's, however, started with a rush and drew first blood by a long kick of Leckie's into touch. Then the ball was driven down towards the Queen's goal, and before the end of the quarter the score was 3-1 for McGill.

In the 2nd quarter Queen's rushed the ball right down to the McGill goal, and kept it there, scoring a touch, and several rouges. The score at half-time was 10-3 for Queen's.

The 3rd quarter saw a defensive game again, though Queen's looked dangerous on several occasions even in spite of the wind. On a pretty on-side kick, McGill scored a touch, which was converted, and another rouge, thus making the points even 10-10 when sides were again changed.

In the 4th period it was all Queen's. The ball never got much past centre towards our goal, and though Queen's scored only 4 points on rouges it hardly represents the play, as our team was within striking distance of the McGill line right through.

On the back division Dobson again showed that it was a wise choice that put him there. He is a very hard man to tackle, and goes ahead all the time. Erskine's work in his new position delighted the spectators. He did not miss a ball all afternoon, and with his strength and speed should make a great name for himself before the season is out.

On the line Ed. Elliott again showed his form. When he gets started down the field, yelling like a wild Indian, it is enough to strike terror into the bravest of his opponents.

Ernie Sliter, Kinsella, Louis Bruce and Allan Dowling played fine games, bringing down bucks and end-runs alike. The team lined up as follows:—

Full, Dobson; halves, Moran, Leckie, Erskine; quarter, Reid; scrimmage, M. Smith, Overend, Bruce; inside wings, Kinsella, Young; middle wings, Elliott, Dowling; outside wings, Sliter, H. Smith.

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#### TRACK.

On Monday the twelfth annual Intercollegiate Track Meet was held at the Athletic Grounds, under ideal weather conditions. That we should have such a warm, bright day at this time of the year was a piece of unprecedented luck.

As was expected, Queen's made only a modest showing. For some reason or other field and track work is not very popular here, so we have no large number of candidates from which to choose a team.

We were very well represented, however, for out of 13 events we won three firsts, Hughie MacKinnon winning the 16lb. shot and the hammer, while John MacKinnon won the running broad jump. If it were not for the MacKinnons we would be considerably behind in a meet of this kind.

One record was broken, that for the high hurdles. Dowie, of McGill, ran them in 17 seconds, beating the record by one-fifth second.

Toronto, with her splendid lot of runners, Dent, Sebert, Chandler, Wright, was far ahead on points. In all the runs except the quarter she was 1st and 2nd, and in the quarter was 1st and 3rd.

The Meet was very well attended, and though the students did not show tremendous enthusiasm, they were keenly interested all through.

The scoring was as follows:—

100 yards (10 1-5 sec.)—Dent (Tor.), Sebert (Tor.), Stanley (McGill).

Pole Vault (9 ft. 7½ in.)—Smith (McGill), McDonald (McGill) and Gibson (Queen's) tied.

Half-mile (2 min. 11 sec.)—Brock (Tor.), Wright (Tor.), Walsh (McGill).

16 lb. Hammer (108 ft.)—H. MacKinnon (Queen's), McDougall (McGill), Page (McGill).

High Jump (5 ft. 2½ in.)—Hamilton (Tor.), Kilpatrick (Tor.), Dowie (McGill).



Shot (38 ft. 2 in.)—H. MacKinnon (Queen's), McDougall (McGill), Phillips (Tor.).

220 Yards (24 2-5 sec.)—Dent (Tor.), Sebert (Tor.), Hollinsed (McGill).

Broad Jump (20 ft. 5 in.)—J. MacKinnon (Queen's), Dowie (McGill), Cameron (Tor.).

Mile 4 min 50 4-5 sec.)—Campbell (Tor.), Brock (Tor.), Murray (McGill).

Discus (109 ft. 3 1-8 in.)—MacDougall (McGill), J. MacKinnon (Queen's), H. MacKinnon (Queen's).

120 Hurdles (17 sec.)—Dowie (McGill), Wright (Tor.).

Quarter (55 sec.)—Sebert (Tor.), Stanley (McGill), Chandler (Tor.).

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ASSOCIATION.

Queen's I Association team played its second game in the Intercollegiate league in Montreal, on Saturday. The McGill campus was very heavy and treacherous. McGill eleven were strong and heavy, giving them an advantage over the Queen's forwards, but what Queen's lacked in weight they made up in grim determination and stick-to-it-iveness.

Queen's won the toss, and from the first were the aggressors. The forwards worked like clock work, and after eight minutes play MacDonald secured a corner kick.

After twelve minutes of play Lindsay scored for McGill, but was ruled off-side. Still on the aggressive Queen's kept the ball in the McGill end of the field, and Foster missed a good chance through thinking himself off-side. Soon afterwards he was hurt, and was replaced by Casselman. For the next ten minutes play was fairly even, but the forwards worked it down again, and Bissonette, who played a heady game all through, passed to centre and Casselman scored.

Towards the end of the half, McArdle, Queen's popular captain, was hurt but refused to leave his men.

The second half was closer than the first. McGill worked hard to pull down Queen's lead, but could only get one past O'Donnell. When the whistle blew for full time the score stood 2-1 for Queen's.

Every man on the line for Queen's played a good steady game. The championship is not yet won, however, and the next two games with Varsity will decide it. Queen's have played an exceedingly straight, clean game this year, and next Saturday when Varsity comes every student in the College should be out to assist the team by their cheers.

The team was as follows:—Goal, O'Donnell; full-backs, Ramsay, J. E. Carmichael; halves, MacKenzie, McArdle, MacDonald; forwards, Bissonette, MacNab, Foster, Mohan, Whitehead; spares, Casselman, Pilkey.

## *De Nobis.*

Landlady, to a Science freshman, applying for a room:—"What faculty are you in?"

Freshman—"Science!"

Landlady—"I am afraid, Sir, I can't let you have the room. I would much rather have a Divinity student, who has no friends to call on him."

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Freshette to C. W. B., who has been explaining the rush of '10 and '11 Science, at dinner table:—"Why Mr. B—, you were never in a rush, were you?""

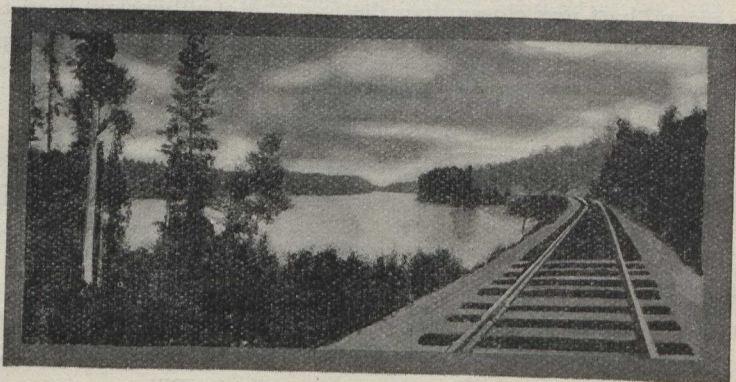
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## *Gymnasium Subscriptions.*

Previously acknowledged, \$238.35. \$50, Alma Mater Society; \$25, Prof. Morison; \$15, Harry Grey; \$10, E. L. Pennock, J. A. S. King, Prof. Gwillim; \$9, Frank L. Macdonald; \$5, D. H. Marshall, M. N. Omond, N. B. McRostie, J. B. McKechie, C. U. Peeling, W. L. Úglow, W. A. Boland, W. C. Clark, J. C. Robinson, G. W. McKinnon, Prof. Malcolm, S. A. White, S. G. Chown; \$6, G. C. Wright; \$1, S. C. Morgan. Total, \$439.35.

No better time to subscribe to this important fund than NOW. All subscriptions sent to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Athletic Committee promptly acknowledged.

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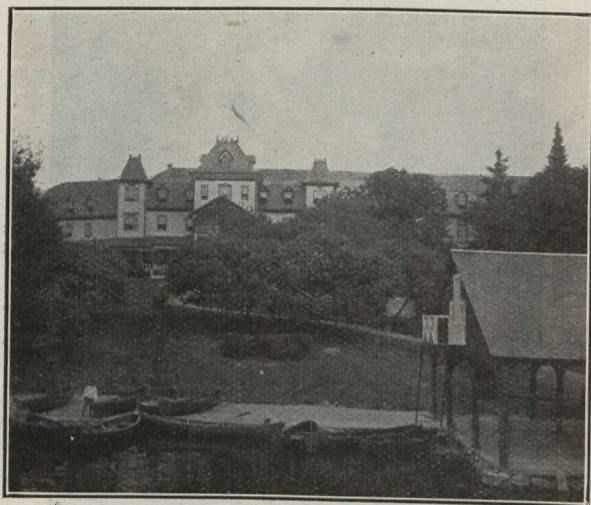


QUEEN'S  
UNIVERSITY  
JOURNAL

*"Echoes from Muskoka."*







ELGIN HOUSE.



VOL. XXXVIII.

NOVEMBER 9th, 1910.

No. 4.

## *"Echoes from Muskoka."*

WHEN the Dominion Council of the Young Women's Christian Association chose Elgin House, Lake Joseph, as the home of its summer conference the choice was surely a happy one. In June, Lake Joseph, with its numerous thickly-wooded islands, dotted with picturesque summer homes is ideal. So thought the two hundred or more delegates who came to the conference from all parts of Eastern Ontario. The first meeting, held in June, 1909, had been a great success. From delegates who attended that year had come rumors of many wonderful things awaiting us.

On June 29th, the staid Grand Trunk officials finally managed to settle the excited crowd, gathered on the platform at Toronto, where our fourteen Queen's delegates joined the main body. At Muskoka wharf we took the boat for Elgin House. After the heat and excitement, the water trip was delightful. On board we met girls from Mt. Allison and the other colleges, also heading for the conference. A jolly crowd welcomed us at the wharf and soon there was wild confusion everywhere. Then came a welcome meal in the long, cool dining hall, after which we hastened to register, find our trunks and our rooms. Queen's was very lucky. We had a corridor all to ourselves and our windows commanded a beautiful view of the lake.

The Elgin House is a large, comfortable summer hotel, before whose wide verandahs a delightfully green lawn stretches in terraces to the water's edge. This year, in addition to the hotel itself, the west cottage and the new annex were at the disposal of the delegates. To the right, overlooking the lake is the conference chapel, a beautiful little open-air meeting house where morning and evening prayers were said and hymns sung as possibly none had ever been before. Nature herself seemed to breathe a benediction on us all.

On Thursday morning our work began in earnest. The aims of the conference were:—1st, "to lead all young women into the knowledge of God and the doing of His will as the one satisfying attainment in life"; 2nd, "to consider the best methods by which the Association may accomplish this end." Certainly no pains were spared to make this conference a real success.

The morning was devoted to study. At 8 o'clock the presidents met to discuss Y.W.C.A. problems. At 8.45 morning prayer was said in the chapel. The Bible Study Class met at 9 o'clock and at each our delegation was represented. The subjects were:—"The Life of Christ," Canon O'Meara (Wycliffe); "Studies in the Acts," Prof. Reynolds (Guelph); "Work and Teaching of the Earlier Prophets," Prof. Gilmour (McMaster); "Women of the Bible," Miss Blodgett. At



10 o'clock came the mission study classes and the courses given were:—"Japan," Miss Michi Kawai; "South America," Mr. Ray; "Strangers Within Our Gates," Mr. Woodsworth (Winnipeg); "The Moslem World," Miss Jamieson. As both these courses of study needed special preparation, we delegates had a busy time. Some of us will remember one maid at 6 a.m., crouched on the floor before a steamer trunk, trying to draw a chart. At the evening services lecturers and returned missionaries addressed us; men and women who had lived among the scenes and people they described and whose earnestness and enthusiasm would not fail to move the most indifferent heart to a sense of individual responsibility. They gave us word pictures of India, South America, China and even Canada, of miseries that, to most of us college girls at least, were quite horrifying in their suggestive power. Mr. Hazlem, from India, told us of his work there, of his need for help—medical help especially, in a district where among 5,000 men he and his wife were the only white people. Mr. Ray, who has spent thirty years in the interior of South Africa, gave an intensely interesting lecture on his work there, showing us many souvenirs of his life "as a native" each with its pathetic and humorous touch. Miss Kawai, "the dear little Jap," as we soon learned to call her, pictured for us the need of Japan, of Japanese womanhood for Christ. Her visit to Queen's Y.W.C.A. this fall will interest all, we know. Mr. Woodsworth, our Canadian Missionary, found an eager audience. Many of us are more or less familiar with the scenes of western life he told us about, but none had really seen the misery and poverty as he described it. Then we had special lectures on Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. work in Canada. At these we learned what our associations are doing and trying to do for the young people of Canada, in the city and in the country. Perhaps the most helpful of all meetings because of the practical suggestions brought home, was the delegation meeting at 11.15. Here Varsity, McMaster, McGill, etc., told each other how they met the various difficulties in Y.W.C.A. work; how they gained new members and how they kept up enthusiasm through the year. Here we heard of wonderful things for college workers. One university has even a "College Settlement Band." At these meetings we saw our Queen's Y. W. in an entirely different light, as a part of a great whole, a world-wide association. We grew several inches during those ten days.

After evening service we gathered in the entrance hall to receive our mail from Mr. Love, who naturally belongs to this ideal spot, and then with difficulty subduing our lively feelings, at ten o'clock crept silently (?) to bed.

The Recreation Committee planned various forms of amusement for the afternoons. There were boats and canoes to be had and many pleasant trips were taken around the lakes or across to Sanfield and the Belmont. The wharf was always crowded with groups of girls gathered to "speed the parting guests" with their different yells. It was certainly surprising how many discovered a talent for singing and giving yells at that conference. On all sides we heard the query, "what does K I mean?" (Cha-gheill). Then there were afternoon launch trips down the lakes. One sunny day we fourteen Queen's together with some Mt. Allison and Varsity girls went to Pt. Rosseau and indulged in real ice-cream. In the evenings the launch took us for an hour's trip before chapel. On these trips

we sang all those songs the boys no longer give before class, pitting our musical efforts against those of Varsity, U. N. B. or McGill. That distance mercifully softened the effect we all fervently hope. One grey dawn an hundred sleepy girls gathered at the wharf to enjoy a sunrise boating party. We did enjoy it—when the sun rose. Varsity was the hostess and the refreshments were simple yet effective—an orange each. As evening parties were forbidden our Queen's girls were unable to give the party they had planned. The Tennis Tournament was also an afternoon pleasure. In this Queen's was not very successful. Mt. Allison was ably championed by Miss Daisy Gass, who defeated Miss Jamieson, of Victoria, in the finals. Regatta Day was a great event. We Queen's girls wore chrysanthemums and yards of streamers to encourage our sisters in the strife. There were boat races, doubles and singles, crab races, swimming races,



etc. Yet in fancy we hear our crews reiterating desperately, "we *must* beat McGill, stroke, stroke!" and they did, but only McGill, Varsity and Victoria won in most of the water sports. Queen's, however, carried off the floating match. Miss Anglin attributed her inability to sink to the fact that her grandfather came from Cork. We, however, state it more concisely, "Queen's is the cream of it, she's always on top."

But that day on which we spent so much of our mental and physical energy was Association Day, July 1st. At three o'clock all the delegations gathered on the lawn, leaving the verandahs to the many guests. There were thirteen colleges and many city associations represented. Quaint maidens of 1830, who now belong to Varsity, danced a stately Oxford measure. Greek maidens from Victoria, spelled their name in various ways. Chrysanthemum girls from Queen's, reflected unending credit on their College in a stunt that rumor hints will be seen this year at Y. W. sale. Three rep's, from University of New Bruns-

wick, in their black and red academic costume sang sweetly. Mt. Allison's Blue nose won great applause. Six country maidens, from McGill, twisted themselves into an M-c-G with great effect. McDonald Hall's lesson on "How to Dress a Fowl," was enlivened by the fowl escaping and attempting to commit suicide before the eyes of the assembled guests. Like the far-famed goose, the back of McMaster's "Old Maids of Lee" was the best part. Yen How with his numerous wives was represented by Alma, Albert, Acadia and the different city delegations. After all the fun was over pink ice-cream, the gift of Mrs. Kilgour, President, was served to everybody.

And so those ten happy days were passed at Elgin House. Everywhere the spirit of friendliness and of keen enjoyment, whether at work or play. We learned to know each other and through sympathy to see strange depths and unexpected beauties in each other's thoughts and lives. Our indifference vanished and in its place came enthusiasm, and a desire to help those others about whom we had been learning. We came back to college with a deep feeling of gratitude to our Association for sending us to this conference, hoping that next summer she will send as many more again to the third Canadian Summer Conference at Elgin House, Muskoka.—T. F. B. '11.



## *Calendar for the Week.*

Thursday—4 p.m.—Y.M.C.A. in Convocation Hall.

5 p.m.—Athletic Committee meeting.

Friday—4 p.m.—Y.W.C.A. in Levana Room.

Saturday—11.00 a.m.—Q.U.M.A. in Old Arts Building.

2.30 p.m.—Rugby Football—Queen's vs Toronto Varsity.

7.00 p.m.—A.M.S. in Convocation Hall.

7.30 p.m.—Annual Parade.

Sunday—10.00 a.m.—Prof. Morison's Bible Class, in Convocation Hall.

3.00 p.m.—University Sermon—Prof. Jordan, in Convocation Hall.

Monday—4.00 p.m.—Prof. Jordan's Class on the English Bible, in New Arts Building.

5.00 p.m.—Queen's Western Association, in Arts Club Room.

Wednesday—4.00 p.m.—Levana Society.



Published weekly during the Academic Year by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University.

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 { SCIENCE, . . P. Borden.

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EDUCATION,	- - -	W. J. Lamb, M.A.

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 MUSIC AND DRAMA, - - J. C. Smith.

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Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year ; single copies, 10c.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

## Editorials.

## A TIME OF NEED.

WITH a demand for a Students' Union growing stronger every year, the lack of space in the Library becoming more clearly a matter of concern to those in charge of that department, and the necessity of residences growing obvious, Queen's may be said to be in her day of great need. And like every day of great need it is a time when friendship and loyalty may be put to the test.

The three needs mentioned concern the students very directly. The Union is a matter to which attention has been directed for some time and the Y.M.C.A. in looking about for means of expansion and opportunities for greater scope within the College has taken the question into consideration. It has sent feelers into various fields in an attempt to measure its possibilities in the matter of funds. It is reported that a number of promises of contributions have been secured, one of considerable amount having been offered by a gentleman interested in the work of the Y.M.C.A. The question of a Union took a more tangible form when the Alma Mater Society appointed a committee to investigate, that any action decided on might have a safe basis. This had led to a more general discussion on the part of students, with the result that opinion as to the purposes and nature of a Union has become clearer. The outstanding fact appears to be that the students desire a carefully managed building in which there shall be opportunity for recreation in surroundings that are not degrading. Recreation is an elastic term, but as generally understood in connection with a Union, it means provision for various forms of amusement, and a little play to sociable instincts. In addition the Union, to meet requirements, would contain an assembly room in which meetings to be attended primarily by students and under student organizations could be held, offices for standing committees of the Alma Mater Society and similar conveniences in connection with the executive side of student affairs. The question of amusements within a Union is one that requires some attention. It will be generally agreed that smoking and billiard rooms are necessary, a room furnished with a piano, and a reading room and library on a small scale. Sur-



rounded by careful restrictions none of the amusements suggested can be regarded as harmful. The Union, too, might further include provision for the serving of lunch, this side of the project to be commenced with a careful estimate of cost and development as the demand for it took definite shape.

The furnishing of a Union is as important as the building itself, for the interior must be attractive and comfortable.

The project, therefore, at best is a large one. The task of getting funds if undertaken by the students will be of large dimensions, and if it conflicts with the work of collection for other purposes, great difficulty will be experienced. This, therefore, raises one aspect of the question that must be given attention. First things must be set first. It is impossible to collect gymnasium subscriptions, library subscriptions, residence subscriptions and union subscriptions at the same time. Each of these wants must be satisfied singly, unless the authorities undertake responsibility.

The second aspect of the Union question is that of control. Will it be under the Y.M.C.A. or the Alma Mater Society. To be a students' union there must be student control, with possibly faculty restrictions. But it is indispensable that no student should for any reason be forced to stand outside, not using the Union. Unless very strong reasons for Y.M.C.A. control can be given, the Union when it comes should be under the Alma Mater Society, managed possibly by a standing committee. The first matter awaiting the attention of every student is the raising of money for a Students' Union.

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#### A UNIVERSITY RESIDENCE.

The municipal council of a certain city in England has passed "in the interest of the public health a Lodging House Act." The reasons advanced for the passing of this act were the unsanitary conditions that prevailed in the typical lodging house. The substance of this legislation is that rooms occupied by lodgers shall be cleaned thoroughly every day, washed every week, ventilated for a certain number of hours every day, to the satisfaction of a corps of inspectors. There are other regulations with regard to the heating and lighting appliances.

How many rooms occupied by students in Kingston are cleaned thoroughly every day, washed every week, ventilated properly? And how many have adequate heating, and lighting appliances? The conditions in lodging and boarding houses in Kingston are a great menace to the health of students, who from the sedentary character of their work, are peculiarly susceptible to disease. The remedy will not be discovered in any municipal supervision of lodging houses. Kingston is too small to permit of the application of any such drastic measure. If all the unsanitary lodging houses were condemned, very little accommodation would remain.

The solution of the difficulty is obviously the University Residence. Queen's has surely reached that stage of her development when the "Residence" is not an impossibility. Such an institution is a necessity, not a luxury. And if it does not come soon, Queen's will be filled with a throng of cadaverous, bespectacled, physical weaklings.



COLLEGE SINGING.

Why don't Queen's students sing the Queen's songs? As some of them are aware and as many we believe are not, there is a publication known as the "Queen's University Song Book." And it is a good one, full of good songs. From cover to cover it rings with healthy college spirit: yet we venture to say that less than one-quarter of our number possess copies. Of course most of us are not skilled in music. But one does not need to be a virtuoso to join in a college song. The tunes are mostly simple and any ordinary person can follow the airs after hearing them once or twice.

But do we hear them? Go into the various club rooms about the buildings and what do we hear? Generally nothing. If the piano is going perhaps two or three are gathered about it in a feeble attempt to pick up the latest air from some vaudeville performance or picture show. Ten chances to one it will be anything but a Queen's College song.

Or go to a boarding house where there are a number of students and a piano. What do we see? The instrument littered with copies of the sickening popular airs, and perhaps, away down in the pile, a dusty looking Queen's Song Book.

And when the students do try to sing together, what happens? Simply this. About seventy-five per cent. of the crowd try to sing. Of these about the same percentage know the tune and perhaps half of this number are more or less familiar with the words of the song. Consider, for example, the singing at the recent Fall Convocation, where, even with the "orchestra invisible" to lead, it could only be characterized by one term, "Punk."

There are dozens of selections in our Song Book that are utterly strange to the majority of Queen's students. College songs have a staying power about them not to be found elsewhere in secular music, excepting, perhaps, the old Scottish melodies. As we go out into the world the strains of an old college song will bring back recollections beyond the power of any popular song of to-day.

Let every student possess himself of a song book, learn not only the airs of the song, but words, as well, and last, but not least, be prepared when some one starts a song, to join in and sing; not necessarily as loud as he can, but as well as he can.

Thus, and only thus can an unbreakable bond of fellowship be formed among the students, past, present and future of dear old Queen's.

"For has she not stood since the time of the flood  
On the old Ontario Strand."

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The Parade is one institution of student life that has a history of half-hearted support. No one is ever quite sure that energy should be devoted to parading even annually, and an outburst of enthusiasm is generally required that decision may be reached in the difference of opinion. Some day luke-warm support will result in the parade dropping out of sight, which would be a natural indication of the fact that no one cared for the parade. In the meantime, if we are to parade, it would be good to go seriously at the fun, putting the value and possibilities of it to the test.

Principal Gordon has just announced the names of the men who will conduct the Sunday afternoon services at the University this fall and has himself delivered the first of the series of sermons. The list includes many names familiar to the University constituency, thus warranting the expectation that the services will be well attended by students. In arranging for the sermons the authorities of the University have in view the broader needs of the students and attendance constitutes the most obvious way of showing appreciation.

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## *The Alma Mater Society.*

MUCH routine work was transacted at the meeting of the A. M. S. on Saturday night. Among the communications was a letter from the R.C.H.A. Orchestra asking that their organization be considered when music was required about the College. This letter was referred to the Music and Drama Committee.

Mr. Bothwell presented the report of the Parade Committee. After some discussion the order of the parade was fixed in this way:—Arts, Science, Medicine. Mr. Jull presented the report of the Debate Committee, fixing the dates of the inter-year debates. The first and second years will meet Nov. 19th, and the third and fourth years on Nov. 26th.

A very interesting discussion was provoked by the report of the Music and Drama Committee, that Students' Theatre Night be the night of the Dramatic Club's presentation of "She Stoops to Conquer." The chief argument in favor of the report were that the only available outside productions came in the same week as the Dramatic Club's play: and that the proceeds would in this way go to the Gymnasium. Messrs. Kennedy, Uglow and McKay spoke against the Committee's report. Mr. McKay was of the opinion that, since many distractions in the forms of skeletons, noises and yells had to be overcome on Theatre Night, the lady members of the amateur organizations might be nervous and forgetful. The speaker was certain that no quantity of skeletons could disturb the seasoned and professional actress. On the strength of Mr. McKay's speech the report was defeated.

In presenting the Critic's report, Mr. MacTavish regretted that a larger number of undergraduates did not take advantage of the opportunity to develop their innate oratorical talents, which the Alma Mater meetings afford.

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## *Ladies.*

OWING to the Freshmen's Reception coming on Wednesday, the Levana Society postponed its meeting until Thursday, November 3rd. That Levana is steadily growing is clearly evidenced by the fact that the Levana Room itself is no longer large enough, and meetings are now held in the large English Room. The matter of raising the Levana fee to one dollar was brought up and discussed, but in spite of numerous reasons which would make such a change advantageous, the motion was lost, and nothing further can be done this year in the matter. To a great many of us, it seems that now that our numbers are

so much larger than in the past, the time has come for Levana to be independent in the matter of finances, and if the plan of raising the fee and having it collected by the Registrar at the opening of college had succeeded the result would be a full treasury, sufficient to carry on the work of the Society for the whole term, and there would be no longer the necessity of getting money from outside sources. In this way, too, every girl in college would be doing an equal share, and since there is not one who does not reap the benefits of the Levana Society and enjoy all the privileges of the Levana room, it seems only fair that each should do her part. However, the meeting did not see fit to pass the motion, and for this year at least, things will have to be managed in the same way as before, a way which entails a very great deal of hard labor for the girls who undertake to get up such affairs as the Levana Play and Levana Tea, two functions which would be carried on with much more pleasure if the necessity of making money at them were removed. But there is nothing more to be said, only we hope that every girl will see the necessity of getting the funds in at the beginning of the year and will accordingly hasten to hand over the present small fee.

The first debate of the inter-year series took place at this meeting and proved very interesting. The subject was one that seems to crop up every couple of years in Levana, but perhaps that is pardonable, since it is a question which is interesting to all college women: "Resolved, that college life and higher education unfit a woman for domestic life." The affirmative was taken by Misses Jenkins and Greer for year '11 and the negative by Misses Leighton and McMillan for '12. Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Laird and Miss Gordon very kindly acted as judges, and after lengthy consideration decided in favor of the negative.

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Miss B. (pulling hot taffy):—"Somebody tell me which is the hottest place and I will avoid it."

Miss R-w:—"I never mention that place in polite society."

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Heard at the Freshmen's Reception.

Freshman to Senior (after remarking on the splendid floor of Grant Hall for dancing):—"But er-er I suppose you er-er older girls don't go out very much?"

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Another of the same species to member of Reception Committee:—"Do you know Miss H.?"

"Well, there are two, one has a dress with spots."

"Er-er I don't want the-er spotted one."

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The English class room was well filled, last Friday, when at a joint meeting of Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A., Rev. S. H. Grey, of Dundas, spoke to us on "The Importance of Bible Study." This week at Y. W., reports of the mission study work taken up at the Muskoka Conference were read by Miss H. Denne and Miss Birley.

## *Arts.*

### ARTS SOCIETY ELECTIONS, 1910.

**H**ONORARY president, Prof. Mitchell (accl.); president, George Telford; vice-president, L. Pierce; secretary, F. D. Mackenzie; treasurer, J. C. MacFarlane; critic, E. B. Wylie, M.A.; auditor, W. C. Clarke, M.A.; committeemen—P.G. and P.M., W. C. Buchanan; senior year, E. H. Brower; junior year, H. G. Lockett; sophomore year, W. N. McLeod; freshman year, W. C. Johnson.

Concursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis:—Chief justice (chosen by senior year), P. L. Jull; Jr. judge, Norman MacDonald; Sr. prosecuting attorney, C. J. Tully; sheriff, R. S. Montgomery; clerk, W. I. Garvock; chief of police, J. McEachern; Jr. prosecuting attorney, C. P. Seeley; crier, R. H. Mackinnon; constables, two from each year, '11, M. McKechnie, P. M. Macdonnell; '12, R. D. Ferguson, J. McKinnon; '13, S. McCuaig, B. Brooke.

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Among those who arrived last week were W. A. Sutherland and J. F. C. Whalley.

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Some students persist in forgetting that the Freshmen's Reception is essentially a freshman function.

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Has the executive of the Political Science and Debating Club taken any steps towards organization for the session? The absence of the Club's notices on the bulletin board seems to indicate that this important student activity is being neglected. Perhaps this Society does not receive due recognition from the student body in general for it must be admitted that here most of that debating talent which has brought Queen's so many Intercollegiate victories has been developed. The debating season will soon be here. Why not get busy?

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The final years of the three faculties expect to have their "At Home" on Friday, Dec. 2nd. The years '11 Science and Medicine have had a part in their faculty at homes, but this will be the first with which '11 Arts has had any connection and it is hoped that each member of the year will do everything possible to make it the best yet.

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The final year held their elections on October 28th. The results are as follows:—Honorary president, Prof. Grant; president, B. M. Stewart; vice-president, Miss Lillian Birley; secretary, Mr. Yake; asst.-secretary, Miss Laura Greer; treasurer, A. MacKay; orator, A. A. Acton; poetess, Miss Pearl Payne; prophetess, Miss Scott; historian, Mr. Whyte; marshall, Mr. Tower.

## Science.

To the Editor:—

DEAR Sir:—Myself and others would like to know the “joke” on our old pal “Brad” and Professor S. F. K. We have asked “Brad” about it and he appears as mystified as ourselves. We have consulted Professor Kirkpatrick and he assures us that he has never met with the “pot-wast” in the realm of metallurgy. Dr. Guttman is equally certain it has nothing whatever to do with pyrotechnics. And in talking the matter over with the Geologists, we find them positive that Prof. Stauffer has never mentioned anything of the kind.

For our edification and for the sake of other readers, equally ignorant, I would be pleased if you would favor us with your learned knowledge concerning “pot-wast” in your next issue. If there is a laugh, let us all laugh together, for we would dearly love to give old “Brad” the “haw-haw.”—*Ig. Noramus.*

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At the annual meeting of the Engineering Society, on Friday last, the following officers were duly installed:—Honorary president, Prof. F. O. Willhofft, M.E., M.A.; president, Stanley Mills, B.A.; 1st vice-president, W. B. Armstrong; 2nd vice-president, L. V. Trimble; secretary, E. E. Watts; assistant-secretary, T. M. Melrose; treasurer, A. K. Anderson; committee—senior year, W. A. Newman; junior year, E. F. Elliott; sophomore year, H. A. Smail; freshman year, N. McCartney.

Mr. Gray, the assistant secretary, on retiring, said a few words about the students' extension scheme. He invoked the support of the students for so admirable a scheme, pointing out that only through their co-operation could the best results be obtained, and recalling instances from his last summer's experience in which students would have benefited greatly had they been in touch with the extension committee. “Each student and graduate,” said he, “should notify the committee of his whereabouts, should let them know if he was out of work or should tell them of any available positions for other men.” Mr. Gray voiced the opinion of all those who have watched the progress of this new branch of the Engineering Society.

At the regular meeting, held directly after the annual meeting, it was decided that Science should take a leading part in the parade. It was recommended that each year should carefully organize for the occasion. The speeches were quite to the point. If we are to have a parade, let us make it a success.

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T. B. Ransom, B.Sc., until 1909 a prominent figure in our halls, has been made the new assistant in Mining and Metallurgy. He has been working for some time, now, in the Deloro Smelting Works, where the ores from Cobalt are treated. It is interesting to note, by the way, that the process in use at Deloro was invented by Prof. S. F. Kirkpatrick.

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One of our graduates, who during the last nine years, has won some distinction as a mining engineer in Mexico and other places, returned this year to the



School of Mining to continue his studies in mineralogy and mining. He sits in the classes with the rest of the students and counts it worth his while to spend hours "pawing over" the specimens provided in his student collection. Surely this is sufficient to convince us of the unparalleled opportunities given to students in this institution.

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## *Medicine.*

THE Medical Dance Committee are working for the success of this important function. The date is Friday, November 18th, and Merry's Orchestra will provide music. Every student should consider this one of his best social opportunities.

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Mr. A. Lipman has returned to College for final year in Medicine.

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Messrs. J. B. Widdis, L. W. Walkey, and O. H. Singleton have rejoined year '12.

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A fair representation of the Medical students took in the excursion to Toronto last Saturday.

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The Aesculapian Society has voted to hold an annual Medical Dinner this year. Four factors contribute to the success of this affair, viz.:—A good attendance, a good dinner, good speeches and a good spirit among the boys. It is hoped that all of these will have a share in making our dinner a great success this year.

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The sympathy of the students is heartily extended to Mr. F. C. Bracken, '12, in recognition of the most unfortunate death of his brother as the result of a shooting accident on Thanksgiving Day.

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In a recent issue of the "Canada Lancet" we notice an article setting forth certain comments on the Medical schools of Canada, and elsewhere. Among other things, the article that Toronto has reached the highest efficiency in point of size, and that Queen's and McGill are capable of "expansion." While we admit the truth of the latter part of this statement, we do not admit that size and efficiency are necessarily co-existent in a medical school. The article says nothing about the quality of work done in Queen's and McGill, which leaves the argument quite meaningless.

No medical school can make as good a practitioner of any man as he will have to make of himself after he graduates, and as the burden of medical work falls on the general practitioner, any school which turns out such with efficient means to work, is a success.

## *Theology.*

THE Theological Faculty was formally opened on the evening of October 24th. the beginning of the Theological Alumni Conference. Although lectures commenced on Nov. 1st, it is not yet too late to extend a welcome to those who are entering Divinity Hall for the first time. There are already nine men in the incoming class, and this number may be increased by late arrivals. This will be the largest class in the Hall, indeed the largest since the year '07 Arts gave of her worthy ones to form year '10 Theology. We are looking forward to an even larger entering class when year '11 Arts will have passed into history, and not a few of their number will have become year '14 Theology.

The number of students in Theology is small compared with the other faculties, but there is for that very reason a closer intimacy, and comradeship among the students, and the possibility of closer acquaintance with the members of the staff. The majority of the men entering this year have already completed a full course in Arts, and are thereby prepared to secure the very best from their Theological training. Many of them, too, have had several years experience in the actual work of the mission field, and will be able to appreciate and to make full use of the training upon which they are entering. In Divinity Hall there are no distinctions between the various years. We all attend the same lectures and are examined upon the same work. We bid the new men welcome to the fellowship of the brotherhood of Divinity Hall.

We are pleased to note the following changes upon the staff. Professor Ross, Dean of the Faculty, having resigned the chair of New Testament, continues in charge of the class in Apologetics. Prof. Scott takes charge of the New Testament department, for which he is eminently qualified. Queen's has been fortunate in securing Prof. Dall to fill the chair of Church History, which was formerly held by Dr. Scott. Prof. Greaves will take the class in Public Speaking.

## *Education.*

IF college education was made compulsory by the state, and one-half of the curriculum consisted of actual, useful manual labor, most of our social evils would be solved and we would be well on the highway towards the ideals of true citizenship. We need an education which will fit the boy to get a living, create a desire for more education, implant ideals of service and lastly to teach him how to spend his leisure moments in a rational manner and then we will get along with less government.

G. S. Otto is the latest to join the happy family. Welcome.

Prof. Laird gave a very interesting illustrated lecture on Wednesday morning, on the structure of the brain. He showed how the functions of the brain

had been fully localized by eminent physicians, and that this had greatly facilitated their work in locating troubles of the brain.

At the last meeting of the Aeschylean Society a constitution was drawn up and adopted. The matter of a fee was also settled and we trust that every member will kindly see the treasurer about this matter as soon as possible.

For the benefit of those who are feeling discouraged or asking themselves the question: "What's the use?" We would call your attention to another list of last year's class who are making "good." So brace up! Good fortune may call your way some day.

Miss G. Cameron, B.A., is teaching Moderns in the Carlton School, Ottawa.

Miss Philp, B.A., is in the Continuation School at North Gower.

Miss Thomas, B.A., is teaching in Colbourne.

Miss Hiscock, B.A., is in Sydenham High School, while Miss Edith Davidson, B.A., is Moderns teacher in the same school.

Mr. A. M. Patterson, M.A., is Science Master in Ottawa Collegiate.

Mr. A. H. Erwin is an assistant in Picton Collegiate.

Mr. N. A. Erwin is Principal of the Powasson Public School.

## *Alumni.*

REV. J. S. Caldwell, B.A., '04, has lately removed to Hawkesbury, as pastor of the Presbyterian congregation in that place.

A. R. Cameron, B.A., '03, has been appointed classical master in Port Hope High School.

Miss Ethel Code, B.A., '08, M.A. '09, has been teaching in Prescott High School since September.

Rev. J. C. Conn, B.A., '08, has recently accepted a call from the congregation of Cannington.

J. W. Forrester, M.A., '08, late of St. Mary's Collegiate Institute, is on the staff of Smith's Falls Collegiate.

T. E. Langford, M.A., '98, is principal of Arthur High School,

A. R. Lord B.A., '10, is principal of Kelowna Public School, B.C.

L. A. Martin, M.A., '10, is Science Master at Perth.

W. A. Skirrow, M.A., '09, is on the staff of Simcoe High School.

L. Wright, M.A., '04, is principal of Sydenham High School.

G. W. Morden, B.A., '88, M.A., '05, who was demonstrator in chemistry at Toronto University last year, has been appointed professor of chemistry in Manitoba College, Winnipeg.

T. H. Billings, M.A., '02, is now on the staff of Wesley College, Winnipeg, teaching classics. The appointment of Mr. Billings to this position is due to the absence of the professor for one year only, but we understand the appointment will likely be permanent. Congratulations Josh!

Rev. J. A. McCallum, B.A., '99, has quite recently received a call to Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. This church is one of the finest in the city and Mr. McCallum is to be congratulated on being called to such an important work.

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Rev. J. R. MacCrimmon, B.A., '06, B.D. '09, is at Williamsburg.

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Rev. M. A. MacKinnon, B.A. '97, M.A. '00, who for the past few years has been in Halifax, has settled in Knox Church, Regina, one of the best congregations in the West. Mrs. MacKinnon was formerly Miss Lillian Vaux, M.A. '03.

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M. J. Patton, M.A., '09, and medallist in Political Science of same year, gave us a short call on Monday, Thanksgiving Day. M. J. is working under Hon. Clifford Sifton, of Ottawa, and has charge of the publicity end of the commission on the Conservation of Natural Resources.

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D. A. MacArthur, M.A. '08, who has been working in the Archives, Ottawa, spent the Thanksgiving holiday renewing old acquaintances in Kingston.

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## *Music and Drama.*

THE question of Theatre Night has been the cause of a great deal of discussion. Last spring the control of Theatre Night was handed over to the Music and Drama Committee by the A.M.S. A week ago the Committee brought in their report recommending the holding of Theatre Night on the night of the Dramatic Club performance. This proposal was not agreeable to quite a number of those present, and the matter was referred back to the committee. They communicated with the owner of the "Grand," but could get information concerning only one possibly suitable play, the date of which put it out of the question.

The Committee, therefore, felt that the failures and deficits which have been the invariable accompaniment of Theatre Nights in recent years, in contrast to the remarkable success of the Dramatic Club's performances justified them in adhering to their original resolve to hold Theatre Night with the Dramatic Club's performance.

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The final arrangements for the appearance of Miss Parlow, the noted violinist, in Grant Hall, on Dec. 8th, have been completed. It is to be hoped that all lovers of music will be present, and we are sure no one will be disappointed.

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The Music and Drama Committee are endeavoring to bring Madame Nordica here, sometime in February. They are by no means certain, however, that they will succeed, but are putting forth most determined efforts as they feel there would be no doubt in regard to the success of the project.

The Choral Society and the Glee Clubs are getting down to serious practice and already have accomplished a great deal. From the amount they have done already, it is likely that the annual concert will be held shortly after the Christmas vacation.

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Mr. Sinclair Hamilton, instructor for the Dramatic Club, arrived last Friday.

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The practices of the Dramatic Club are in full swing. Never in the Club's history has the interest been so great and the competition so keen. There are twenty-three ladies reading for a place in the cast, while three and four gentlemen are trying for each gentleman's part. There is so much good talent that it will be a very difficult matter to select the cast. However, this very fact ensures a superior rendering of the play.

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## *Exchanges.*

There's a kick you'd like to make?

Don't!

There's a head you'd like to break?

Don't!

Do you feel you want to whine,

Like a genuine canine,

And send blue streaks down the line?

Well don't!—*Ex.*

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We have just received the November number of St. John's College Magazine, the first journal to reach us from the West. In extending a welcome to the incoming class it says:—"As to this year's freshman class, we can say, without any stretch of imagination, that it is one of the most useful looking classes we have met. In extending our welcome to its members, and assuring them of our interest in their welfare, we ask them to co-operate with us, as far as possible in building up the organization work of the College. It is what a man gives to his college that determines what he will get. Endeavor exercises, exercise develops. We need development—that is why we come to college, but no development can equal self-development. The best men are what they are by their own right—individuals self-caused. Therefore, our advice is: Don't expect the college to do it all! Help the college and you will help yourselves."

All of this seems to us to apply equally to Queen's. The class of '14 in all faculties appears to have in it plenty of good material. To the members of the class a cordial welcome to Queen's has already been extended—in various ways. For the sake of emphasis we just wish to repeat the thought of the above extract, viz.:—Do not expect to be always getting from professors, classmates and the various student organizations, but attempt to give something also. Give of your powers and you will see them multiplying. In the athletic, debating, musical and



social life of Queen's, you will find abundant opportunity for development. Remember, too, that just as truly as you have a claim upon the best that Queen's affords, so also Queen's has a right to the best that you can give.

The Varsity comes to us regularly. Published twice a week, it seems to fill well its place—that of a college newspaper, bright, breezy, and full of college news.

## *Athletics.*

QUEEN'S VS TORONTO.

LAST Saturday, in the midst of ten thousand spectators, Queen's lost all chances of the rugby championship for this year. There is satisfaction in knowing, however, that the team that beat them was playing football of a calibre that sets a new standard in Canadian football.

The simple truth of the matter is that we were up against a better team, and we lost. We should hesitate to say that individually the Varsity players were superior to ours, but Coach Griffiths has welded his men into a perfect machine which acts without a hitch.

The defeat has made very clear two facts which have long been known among the players. In the first place we have to have a coach who can be out every night, who can afford to spend a good deal of time even outside of practise hours, and who knows the modern game from top to bottom. Whether we can get such a man without paying him a regular salary, is doubtful, for it means a great sacrifice of time for a man engaged in business to attend to coaching duties as a coach should. The fact remains that the coach question will have to engage our most serious attention, if we are to have a team fit to cope with Varsity for the Intercollegiate championship.

We have the players, but we have not that which turns fourteen men into a team.

In the second case, we have to have a first class second team. It is very hard at the beginning of the year, with but a week of preparation to form two strong teams, but the first team must have one prepared to give it a good struggle every night, and from which new first team players can be drawn when necessary.

If we are to engage in Intercollegiate sport at all, we should strive to be among the leaders, and to be among the leaders we have to solve these problems.

We have material enough for three or four teams, and we must find some way of making teams out of this material.

### THE PLAY.

About half past two the teams stepped forth from their motor 'bus onto the Rosedale Grounds. Conditions were perfect for football. The field, one of the best in Canada, was in perfect shape: Varsity rooters were everywhere, making an indescribable din, and yet through it all the small band of Queen's rooters in the grand stand made themselves heard. It does a team good when on a foreign soil to hear the shouts of its loyal supporters.

Varsity won the toss, and Queen's kicked off against the wind. After the first down Varsity got possession of the ball, and for the first quarter play was almost entirely in their hands. Gall kicked the ball on almost every scrimmage, and had it not been for Leckie's wonderful catching, Varsity would have scored far more than they did in the first quarter. The score was 8 to 1 when the teams changed ends.

In the second period Leckie punted continually, and though the tackling on the part of the wings was not as good as usual, we scored one point to Varsity's two.

In the 3rd quarter, although the team went forth prepared to do or die, they became badly rattled for a time, and Varsity scored two tries. Perhaps the fact that they had had their pictures taken at half-time helped along in their confusion.

In the last quarter Queen's showed their class for the first time, outplaying Varsity, and scoring a touch and three rouges.

On the back division Leckie played a wonderful game, handling about three-quarters of Gall's punts without an error. In fact several of the Toronto scribes picked him as the best individual player on the field.

Erschine, who had pluckily gone into the game, although he had been laid up all week through injuries, was forced to retire at half time.

On the line Elliott, Kinsella, Young and Dowling played very good games, all of them doing first class bucking, while Louis Bruce broke up all attempts to get through near him.

Now that we understand Varsity's system of play, we should make a decidedly better showing Saturday, and we hope that everyone in the College will strive to be at the game.

The team lined up as follows:—Full, Dobson; halves, Leckie, Moran, Erschine (Cook); quarter, Reid; scrimmage, Smith, Overend, (Rodden), Bruce; inside wings, Kinsella, Young; middle wings, Elliott, Dowling; outside wings, Sliter, Smith.

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#### ASSOCIATION—QUEEN'S I. VS TORONTO.

Queen's association football team met Varsity at Athletic Field, at 3 p.m., Saturday afternoon. The weather was not what would be desired, but in spite of the inclement weather and the consequent conditions of the grounds, good football was played. At times the individual play was brilliant; especially is this true of O'Donnell, Queen's goal-keeper.

Queen's kicked off and had the better of the play during the first 15 or 20 minutes of the game. As a result of good team work, the ball was rushed into Varsity's quarters, and Foster made a good shot but failed. Again the ball was shot on goal and Brown fouled it almost on goal line. McNab made a beautiful penalty kick and scored. Had Queen's kept up the play to this standard they would have won easily, but for the rest of the half Varsity got somewhat the better of the play, owing to bunching on the part of Queen's men. Bissonnette made a good pass to centre and Foster made a beautiful attempt to score but missed.

In the second half Varsity came on the field strong. Brown, for the visitors, at centre-half, was playing a star game. In no stage of the game was this man checked closely enough. The spectacular play of the game was when O'Donnell saved a dangerous rush from Varsity. After twelve minutes of play in this half Lamb shot from left wing and scored. Queen's made good attempts to score but did not succeed. The game ended in a draw 1-1. Queen's go to Toronto next Friday to meet Varsity.

The men are out to win and the Intercollegiate championship may be expected to reside in Kingston for the coming winter. Queen's team was as follows:—

O'Donnell, goal; backs, Carmichael, Ramsay; halves, MacKenzie, McArdle, MacDonald; forwards, Bissonnette, MacNab, Foster, Mohan, MacKenzie; spares, Whitehead, Longmore. Professor Matheson refereed the game.

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C. L. C. VS QUEEN'S II.

The above teams met at Athletic Field at 1.45 p.m., Saturday. The game was very keenly contested. The only game scored was just before half time was called. The final score was 1-0 for C. L. C. Sergt. Hughes, of the R.C.H.A., refereed. Queen's team was as follows:—

Casselman (capt.), goal; backs, Blakslie, Montgomery; halves, Sutherland, Ball, McLeod; forwards, Warren, Yake, Hardiman, Wilson, Carmichael.

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STANDING OF INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE.

	Won	Lost	Draw	For	Against
Queen's . . . . .	2	0	1	8	2
Varsity . . . . .	2	0	1	7	3
McGill . . . . .	0	4	0	3	13

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CITY LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Draw
C. L. C. . . . .	3	2	1
R.C.H.A. . . . .	2	2	1
Queen's . . . . .	2	4	0

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At a meeting of the C.I.H.U., held at Montreal, on Saturday, at which Mr. John Marshall, president of the hockey club, represented Queen's, a schedule for the season was drawn up with Varsity included. All the members of the Union hope that the difficulty, which arose last season, may be satisfactorily settled and the Union remain intact. It would be a distinct loss to university athletics should Varsity leave the C.I.H.U.

## *De Nobis.*

**D**URING a recent clinic at the Hotel Dieu, an aged patient had been wheeled in by his nurse, for a brief examination by the will-be Meds. They then retired.

Prof. Campbell:—"Well, gentlemen, what did you see?"

C. R. G. (in the back row):—"A new nurse!"

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First student, speaking of a certain Queen's Prof., who has "an imposing front":—"He is certainly an outstanding figure in College circles."

Second student:—"You mean an outstanding circle in College figures."

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We were gravely informed, through the Alumni column, last week, that G. S. Fife ('09), is now attending St. Hilda's College, Oxford. St. Hilda's, we had always understood, was a ladies' college. What is he doing there?

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At the Freshmen's Reception, one of "them" found out late in the evening that he had numbers with the following celebrities, No. 5 Jack Johnson, No. 6 Jim Jefferies and No. 10 Halley's Comet!"

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G--tes (in Thermo. III, during a heavy rainstorm):—"They're running the engines in Heaven non-condensing to-day, all right."

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Professor (in the class on Public Address, to fair student):—"You do not express enough emotion in that verse, Miss B--d. Let me show you how— (Recites with magnificent abandon)—Could I but fly, I would fly with *thee*!" (Cheers).

---

Professor (addressing the Theological Alumni on "Food"):—"Hutcheson's experiments showed the following amounts of food to be required by a normal man, every twenty-four hours: fat, 100 grams; proteid, 100 grams; carbohydrates, 240 grams." Interruption from Rev. W-lk-ns:—"What is that in ounces, Dr.?"

Professor:—"Ah-er, well, ah, I'm so used to thinking in grams, but, ah, well I'll tell you where you can find it. It's in one of my little books!"

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Extract from "The Freshmen's Reception":—"Among those present was A. B. K--gh, who wore a "possessing" smile.

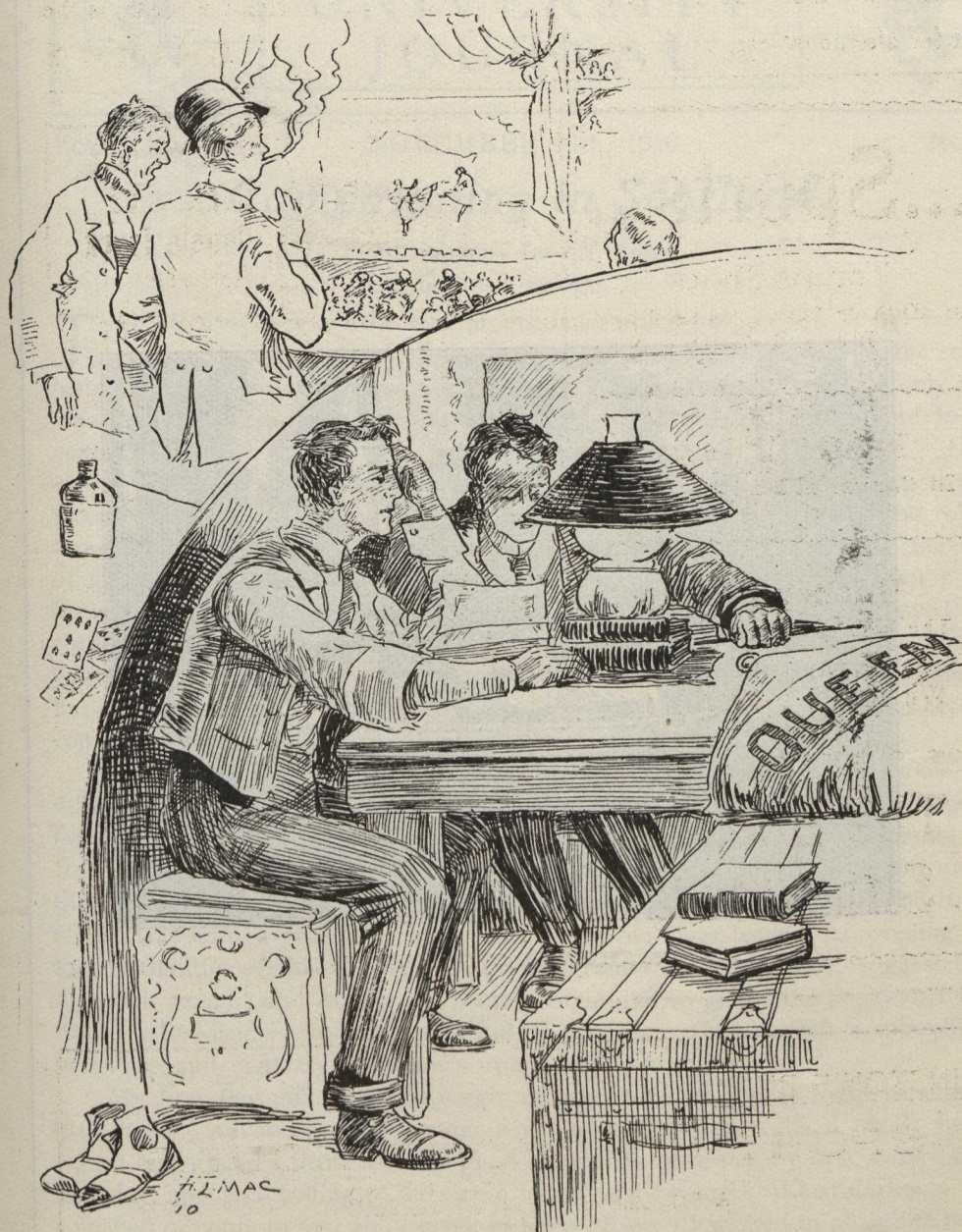
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[Send in your laughs, friends. This is your column, de nobis.—Ed.]

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## *Gymnasium Subscriptions.*

Previously acknowledged, \$439.35. \$10, D. A. McArthur, John Dawson; \$5, Prof. Marshall, John Tauton, J. M. McDonald; \$3, M. Farrell; \$1, P. McKichan. Total, \$478.35. All subscriptions are now due. Send them in without delay and help make this a record year.



THE ROAD TO LEARNING.





ON THE WAY TO PORCUPINE.



# QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



VOL. XXXVIII.

NOVEMBER 16th, 1910.

No. 5.

## *Campaigning in Scotland.*

"Old unhappy far-off things  
And battles long ago."

THERE was once a little war in Scotland which has, so far, found no historian or *sacer rates*; and until now the world has never known the secret history of its critical moment. As the only captive in that war, and the only man who saw both sides, I wish to set the facts down plainly for the benefit of future generations.

We had advanced some seventy miles from Glasgow, a little army twenty strong (including a Hindu, who found the Scottish roads and climate too robust) and had effected a junction with the main Edinburgh force in the face of an enemy of unknown strength and composition. Our transport motor had broken down some half-dozen times; thirty hours cold rain had damped our equipment, if not our spirits; we had lost twelve hours invaluable time, but we were still resolute to push the unknown enemy from our front. It was Sunday, but persistent rumours kept us busy, and by noon the Edinburgh O. C. had become convinced that the enemy would attack our force that night.

As a first precaution he sent me with my men to a rising ground some two miles in advance of the main position, and there, dinnerless and rather disconsolate, we fortified ourselves, arranged an outlying piquet, and awaited events. In front lay a country, pastoral in the foreground but leading on to some hills, through which a highland stream cut a deep glen, its sides thick with bush and scrub, and with a good marching road along the river-bank. As evening fell the possibilities of this region as a lurking ground for our foes suggested a thorough search; and as my men were all required to guard the position, I borrowed a Lee-Enfield, took a pouch-full of cartridges (blank), left a subordinate in charge, and, contrary to ordinary usage, went a-scouting.

My first few miles were through an open country and as there was still a little light, I advanced slowly under cover of hedges and walls. I finally halted for an hour, near a farm where a good Samaritan gave me my first square meal that day, and was willing to let virtue be its own reward. When darkness fell, I pushed on, only to find an obstacle in front of me. I wished to push due north to an inn, where as military men are proverbially convivial, I hoped to find the enemy carousing. If it were empty, I would then turn east, sweep across the front of my position, inspect an old castle, and return. But right in front of me was a river with precipitous banks, swinging me off to the west whether I had no desire to go, and apparently too swift to permit me to ford it. There was

nothing to do but head west—every mile requiring an additional mile's trudge back when once the obstacle was passed. At last a railway bridge crossed the stream and I passed over, climbed the face of a tunnel,—and found myself with another river facing my return. There was no time for thought. I slid somehow down the banks, waded the stream not quite waist deep, and, since *fortuna favet fortibus*, I saw the white inn gleam through the dark a hundred yards in front of me.

So far, so well. But a quarter of an hour's cautious stalking discovered no enemy, and the inn keeper could assist only with refreshments, not information. Could the enemy have passed on, and occupied the castle, empty some two centuries except for occasional gypsies? That was the next point. So, after four or five miles weary trudge, about one a.m. I struck the castle, crept cautiously up to within fifty yards, heard voices, saw uniforms, apparently of our force, challenged—and found myself a prisoner. Down in a grimy dungeon, unused for at least two hundred years, I found the main body of my captors, students of another college, frank, honest, and uproariously jubilant over my seizure, fortifying themselves with cocoa and biscuits. They were waiting until two o'clock to begin the attack, and as I was out of the game, they proposed that I should come to see my own position attacked.

It would take too long to describe the exciting approach, with no sound but the rattle of stray cartridge cases, the twang of a wire fence, or low d—rs as men tripped over stones or tore their tunics on barbed wire entanglements; the sinkings of the heart as my sentries failed to challenge, and then the blaze of a volley as the enemy reached—point fifty yards from my entrenchments. Only the eastern farmers know the deeds perpetrated there, but if we left few bodies to betray our losses, one man at least got close enough to the fortifications to be scorched with cordite, and every man concerned in the skirmish longs to this day to have another chance at his opponents.

By three o'clock the enemy was in full retreat; by half past three I was once more a free man, and by four, just as the sun rose, I returned to camp, wet, dirty, tired, and sleepy, to shiver in soaking breeches and putties till eight and then to forget my sorrows in the heartiest breakfast the cook could furnish. All that day we pushed the enemy north, and when hostilities ended in the evening, and my men entrained for Glasgow we voted our enemies, our allies, and ourselves the best fellows we had ever met, and wen went back to sleep through our classes for the next two days, and plan some new resumption of hostilities.

I doubt if any of my old company will ever forget this, and half a dozen similar, if less exciting experiences, as volunteers in Glasgow University; and my own eager desire is that in "Queen's" we should refuse to leave the Department in peace until they have consented to let us play our part in the defensive organization of the Empire. Military training for defensive purposes is our pure duty, a privilege to be demanded as a right, and one of the manliest and most fascinating forms of recreation.—J. L. MORISON.

## *The Spirit of Sport at Queen's.*

THE 'Varsity, published at Toronto University and described as the students' newspaper, considers that at Queen's the spirit of fair dealing in sports is degenerate. In an article contributed on the matter it is claimed that while we were at one time within the select we are now fallen on evil days. In support of this view our unfortunate mistake in playing Moxley last year on the rugby team, the difficulty that developed last winter in Intercollegiate hockey and our action in regard to the choice of officials for the Queen's-Toronto game, in Toronto, last week, are detailed. The first two items of the indictment may be allowed to go unanswered as the facts have been fully and carefully set before the students from time to time. That we may prove that we are not so bitter and degenerate as the 'Varsity appears inclined to believe, the Queen's side of the process of naming officials for the rugby game may be stated.

The writer in The 'Varsity claims that the rugby executive refused to accept any suggestions that Toronto might suggest. This is not a fact. The executive did not care to have officials from the Boards of either University for the reason that the game was to Queen's practically a tie game. In cases of tie games the Intercollegiate executive reserves the right to name officials. As for the claim that the home team has ordinarily the privilege of suggesting officials it is necessary to point out that while in many cases this practice has been followed, it has developed that in one game, at least, on the Queen's grounds this year, one of the officials was the nominee of our opponents. In the McGill game the executive tried to secure Dr. Quinn, of Ottawa, to act, and finally asked Mr. Walsh to act at the suggestion of McGill. In the Ottawa game, while two Kingston men officiated, two names had been first suggested by Ottawa, but the gentlemen concerned were unable to come to Kingston.

It is further stated that Queen's suggested two graduates of the University for the Toronto game. This is not a fact, or at least represents a false construction on the original proposal of the executive. It was at first thought that it might be possible to secure a compromise so that a Queen's and a Toronto man might officiate. To this proposal no reply was received and some definite conclusion of the negotiations between the clubs was rendered imperative.

One other contention marks the article in The 'Varsity. The statement is made that the Intercollegiate executive decided at its last meeting that home officials were to be used in order that expenses might be cut down. The fact is that while this matter was discussed, the opinion was generally expressed that it was impossible to lay down any fixed rule, as in some instances home officials were bound to be objectionable. The statement was also made that our suggestions for the McGill game were accepted. One of the men regarded here as extremely competent was, in fact, refused by McGill. Of the two officials finally agreed upon neither has any connection with our Club. This disposes of the claim that one of our nominees was assistant coach of our team.

From this examination of the facts of the recent controversy about officials it will be seen that the writer in The 'Varsity was labouring under some misapprehension.

Briefly stated, the action of the rugby executive in regard to officials in the game at Toronto, was the only solution of the matter. No suggestions had been received from Toronto and within the three or four days following Queen's first communication it became evident that it was impossible to reach an agreement three days before the game as is required by the rules. The statement that Queen's could not accept any member of the Toronto Board of Referees was rendered necessary as an official notice of the fact that Queen's could see no way to an agreement and desired a decisive intervention by the Intercollegiate executive. To look for any other motive in the action is to put a false construction on all that took place.

## *Transmission of Acquired Character.*

THE first of a series of lectures to be delivered by members of the Faculty before the Aesculapian Society, was given by Dr. Etherington at the last regular meeting, the subject being "The Transmission of Acquired Character." The meeting was the most successful of the present session.

In opening his address Dr. Etherington explained that his subject was one aspect of the question of heredity. There was no agreement of opinion on the subject among scientists, he stated, and many able treatises had been written in connection with it. Briefly stated, the question, the lecturer showed, was as to the possibility of the transmission from parent to offspring of character acquired during the life of the parent. In connection with popular beliefs on the subject it was pointed out that it was generally said that parental acquirements are seen in children, and further that other effects on the parent are transmitted to children. In the literature on the subject three theories of importance Dr. Etherington stated had been developed. The first of those was that evolution had taken place through ever recurring miracles. The second was that acquirements such as use acquirements are transmitted from parent to offspring. This view was illustrated by reference to the giraffe. The long neck of that animal, according to those who expounded the view, would be that it had developed through repeated efforts to reach high branches for food. The third theory was that by a process of elimination nature had selected those characters that were fitted to survive. The last view it was shown is the one with which the name of Darwin and his contemporaries is connected. Proceeding to an explanation of the views of the subject that had been developed, the lecturer stated that the differences of opinion could be roughly summed up as acquired as opposed to inborn characters. Acquired character was developed through influences affecting the body and bringing about changes after birth. After reviewing the arguments in support of both opinions, the lecturer stated that after his study of the question he was inclined to believe that acquired character was not transmitted from parent to child.

During the course of his lecture Dr. Etherington made frequent references to the books that have been written on the subject he was considering, calling many of these to the attention of the students as being worth reading.

At the conclusion of the lecture a very hearty vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Etherington.



# Queen's University Journal

Published weekly during the Academic Year by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University.

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Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year; single copies, 10c.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

## Editorials.

### THE PARADE.

THE parade, this year, was unusually good and will perhaps lead to a revival of interest in that institution. If the citizens of Kingston who flock to the streets along which the parade passes are at all susceptible to near-at-hand-therefore-I'll-buy-something spirit it would be policy on the part of the merchants of the city to make a donation to the parade committee that its preparations may always be complete.

### THE PROFESSIONAL COACH.

The question of a professional coach for the rugby football team is again to the front. It won't be jilted. The course warranted in the present juncture of events is careful consideration of the results of the season's play by the executive of the football club and a report to the Athletic Committee for the guidance of that body. McGill executive, it is reported, is to confront the Faculty of the University with the alternative that there must be more time available for practices or no football at all. At Queen's this year the best opinion is that there has been a lack of practice, due perhaps, to causes that could not be readily overcome. But it may be taken for granted that the first stipulation of a coach who is competent will be that more time must be given to training. A second fact stands clear. The interest in football is growing, and with it the desire to have the University represented by a competent team. The football men are generally clear-eyed and manly which perhaps indicates that football as much as any branch of athletics tends to induce clean living and fair dealing. The rugby executive need not blush to ask for every consideration from the Faculty.

### THE AT HOME SEASON.

The season for the greatest activity of the social germ is at hand. From now until the Christmas vacation it will be at the height of its virulence, checked only by a beneficent restriction of the A.M.S. In this interval joy will be unconfined. The gentle glow of lights will be seen frequently around Grant Hall.

There will be much sweet music from far-famed orchestras of many pieces. There will be busy comings and goings of committeemen and innumerable conferences on ways and means. Contracts between the party of the first part and the party of the second part will be drawn up. Ballot boxes for paired invitations will be in place with a list of the chosen near at hand. When the At Homes is finally opened there will be those who dance until the curtain falls and others who will dance (or want to) until the next function. All of this is good of course, providing it is recognized that there is a time for the soft, soft pedal.

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#### MULTIPLICATION OF SOCIETIES.

We hear much of the "democracy" which prevails at Queen's, and we take a legitimate pride in this democracy. However, there is a growing danger that this "democratic spirit" may run riot among a countless number of organizations and societies. That society which will have for its object the "elimination of most of the existing organizations" is the one that is urgently needed. What with the meetings of the Alma Mater Society, the faculty and year societies, and of all those organizations a list of which occupies many pages at the end of the calendar, there is an insignificant amount of time and energy left for lectures. There is an idea current at Queen's that only in a multiplicity of organizations can this "cherished democracy" be enjoyed. The result is that there are many societies which perform almost identical functions. These are the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., the Q.U.M.A., and the Theological Society, all of which, it seems to one who is not a member of any of them, might be amalgamated. Then the different year organizations, of which there are fifteen, meet every fortnight. There is no reason why these societies should meet so often. Surely the business to be transacted which would collect in a month's time would not be too great for the ordinary year meeting. There seems to be no justification of the variety of glee clubs and musical societies. There are the Ladies' Glee Club, the Students' Orchestra, the Band, the Mandolin and Guitar Club, the Choral Society, the Men's Glee Club, the Dramatic Club, and finally the Music and Drama Committee. There is certainly no excuse for the bad music which one hears about the College. Could not these different organizations be merged into one with many economies of time and energy?

It is argued in support of this multiplicity of organizations, that the greater the number of societies, the wider is the scope for the development of public speaking. There is some truth in this argument; but it is marred by the fact that the same men monopolize the speaking privileges in all the clubs and societies. The men who are prominent in year meetings, do most of the speaking in the faculty meetings and in the A.M.S. Moreover there is an excellent course in Public Speaking and Argumentation in the University curriculum. Men who wish to say something and yet have nothing to say, should say it in the Public Speaking classes.

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The "Season" at Queen's opens with the Medical Dance. Lectures will continue as usual.

### *Editorial Notes.*

Messrs. E. B. Wylie, M.A. and E. H. Brower, ('11), have been chosen to represent Queen's against McGill in the first Intercollegiate debat, to be held here on Thursday, Dec. 1st. The subject for debate is, "Resolved, that it would be in the interests of Canada to enter into a treaty of reciprocity with the United States in natural products and agricultural implements." This is a very timely subject in view of the negotiations now proceeding between Ottawa and Washington. McGill has never yet won from Queen's in debate, though the struggle has always been close, and this very fact will, no doubt, make them more determined than ever. Queen's has chosen two good men and the debate should be one of the best.

### *The Alma Mater Society.*

LAST week's meeting of the A.M.S. was brimful of business and good humour. Several matters of more than usual interest to the general student body were passed upon. For one thing the use of Grant Hall was given the Final Year for their At Home, on Dec. 2, to the Aesculapian Society for their annual dinner on Dec. 19, and to the Engineering Society for their dinner on Dec. 20.

The opening ceremonies of the Mock Parliament were set for November 19. Mr. D. C. Ramsay, M.A., now Prime Minister, will be called on to form a government, while Mr. W. A. Kennedy, B.A., will, as usual, lead the opposition. Both are veterans. The speech from the throne will be read by Dr. James Third, Hon. President of the A.M.S. "Sergeant" Pilkey has been asked to provide the guard of honour, and the President of the A.M.S. will again wield the Speaker's gavel. Who the Gentleman of the Black Rod will be was not decided. It was requested that any students who have measures of moment to bring before the Parliament should send their suggestions to the Premier this week.

W. Dobson reported for the Executive in favor of allowing the Executive to draw up a list of the dates open for social functions in Grant Hall at the beginning of each term, and to determine the order in which these dates should be allotted to the various societies.

Next Saturday, besides the opening of the Mock Parliament, the first inter-year debate will take place. The Freshmen will oppose '13.

### *The Student Volunteer Band.*

THE Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, which is organically related to the other student movements as their missionary department, has in itself become a mighty factor in the world's evangelization. Its organized work has extended to the universities and colleges of many lands, and it has assumed largely the responsibility of cultivating for missions the student centres of Christendom.

It aims to see that no Christian student goes out into the world without having been brought face to face with the question of his responsibility to carry out the

final commission of his Lord; to enlist and guide students in the scientific study of missions; and to enroll men and women of high qualifications as volunteers for foreign missions.

The Queen's Volunteer Band is organized for this purpose in Queen's. It meets every alternate Friday, at 5 p.m. Come. Do your part. Enlist others.—*One of the Band.*

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## *The University Sermon.*

**A**S is always the case, when Prof. Jordan is the preacher, Convocation Hall was well filled at the University service, last Sabbath. Prof. Jordan brings all his scholarly research into the Old Testament to bear in a very living way on a message for his own time and country. He took as his text, Deuteronomy 8: 13, "Manna, which thou knewest not, neither did thy fathers know." First taking his hearers back to the time when Deuteronomy was written and was an epoch-making book, he showed that the preacher in the book had felt that old problem, ever new, of how far we can take the things of religion and put them into laws or other concrete form in our life. The prophet's solution of the problem was that we needed both sensible laws and splendid sermons, though his attempt to supply these may seem to us somewhat crude. Nevertheless the laws which he gives us in Deuteronomy were meant for the common man and meant to be such as would help him blend the two great elements of reverence to God and brotherliness towards his fellow men.

In the text the preacher is pointing out that we live surrounded by mystery. If we are to trust etymology the word "manna" means, "what is it?" In this age when we are inclined not to believe anything that we cannot ourselves prove, we need to feel that this great preacher is speaking truth when he says that history, and even mystery, are full of God. Is it not true that the great men of all the ages have been men of the same temper, men who could truly say: "As the heart panteth after the water-brook, so panteth my soul after Thee, O God." Not to speak of Paul and Augustine and the great men of the Reformation, think of Carlyle, who felt that this world was the great garment of God; or of Tyndall, who was a scientist in the militant period of science, but who when he stood in the midst of the sublimity of the mountains felt called to worship.

The speaker closed with an eloquent appeal to have a spirit of reverence for the unknown and a childlike trust in God; not to be conceited with a little knowledge, but with humility like that of the great Newton, be content to bow before the living God in prayer, not chafing too much at our hindrances and limitations, but learning that even in the darkness our Father is beckoning us on to a higher life and a richer service.

---

He stood on the bridge at twilight  
As the game drew near its close;  
In triumphant mood, he steadfastly stood  
On the bridge of the half back's nose.

## Ladies.

A SNAPSHOT OF U. N. B. LIFE.

EARLY in March an event of great pith and moment comes to pass when the Governor-General, escorted by a stalwart guard, takes his place for the first session of Mock Parliament. Something else makes this an eventful day, and while masculine heads are contriving withering speeches to hurl at their opponents, the girls of the junior class are planning the Junior Tea, one of the social events of the year, which takes place annually on the afternoon of Mock Parliament. Last year the dozen junior girls presided over a Japanese tea, the originality of which lay in the carrying out of the scheme. When the guests, which numbered the faculty, the entire senior class, the youths of the junior class, the sophomores and freshettes, entered the drawing room, they verily thought themselves in Japan. A Japanese maiden, in a pale green gown and cherry blossoms, stood near the door to receive them into a room where fans and umbrellas, in brilliant colors, banks of red geraniums, brass ornaments and red candles, all vied to produce an Oriental effect. In the tea-room more maids of Japan flitted about in beflowered gowns of rose, blue and lavender, while a gay chrysanthemum nodded over each one. On each of the little tables stood a miniature Jap, in dainty kimona, holding the menu in zig zag letters. The large serving table in the centre was ablaze with red carnations and red candles with Japanese shades, while smilax twined down from the chandelier to the four corners of the table, where rested the noble seniors' cake, bearing on its surface the legend "1910" in red. Red candles burned in brass candlesticks on the mantel, where they and the mass of bright geraniums were reflected in the mirrors. A "Tea for Everyone" contest occupied the guests later in the drawing room, and they wrote their answers on cards cut out and painted like a Japanese tea cup. Just before the guests departed one of the Japanese girls glided to the middle of the room and opened a big umbrella, from which fell souvenirs for the seniors,—little fans with appropriate quotations attached, to waft back to the seniors a memory of their last year at U. N. B.—*Molly Otty*.

Two years ago, in the Ladies' Column, appeared a series of articles on life at our different Canadian universities. This session a series will appear on the social life of some of our Canadian colleges. We have secured articles from six college girls, each describing some social event peculiar to her own university. The article this week comes from the University of New Brunswick, where forty girls are in attendance this year.

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Picked up after Freshmen's. How one man solved the problem:—

I. Miss A.—Pink dress.

II Miss B.—Fluffy hair.

III Miss C.—Blue eyes—cute.

IV Miss G.—A nose. Will the loser kindly claim property.



Woman needs no eulogy, she speaks for herself. Another opportunity of doing so presents itself in the Seminar which Professors Morison and Grant intend having every fortnight. Those who are fortunate enough to be taking history this year are looking forward to brisk discussions although masculine rumors to the contrary are said to prevail.

The cry is "still they come." This week we welcome Misses F. Cheney, L. Sanderson, Irene Dunlop and Miss Marguerite Stuart. Miss Haycock is still en route.

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## *Arts.*

### THE CLUB ROOM.

THE student who was in College in pre-club room days must admit that our club-room has done much to supply a long felt need, but on the other hand that same student feels that the club-room is not all that he hoped it would be. It does seem unfortunate that smoking is forbidden. This rule defeats the every end which the founders of the club-room had in view. They wished it to be a social centre for all Arts men, but through this restriction the benefit is but a fraction of what it might be.

We were about to say that the non-smoker uses the club-room, but this is only partly true for when he wishes to take an hour off with a friend who loves the weed, they must journey elsewhere. As for the students who smoke, there might just as well be no club-room and most of them have almost forgotten that there is such a place. Our rules make it impossible for them to take the Kipling cure for worry and fatigue.

"Open the old cigar-box, get me a Cuba stout,  
For things are running crossways, and  
Maggie and I are out."

They are forced to congregate in their study rooms and even there smoking is not always possible. With the greater demand for rooms each year, the Kingston landlady does not hesitate to raise her prices and add another to her already formidable list of boarding house rules, and this year a still greater number have forbidden smoking in the rooms. A solution for this problem must be found and we heartily agree with the writer of an article in a recent number of the Journal in which he called for further effort to secure permission to smoke somewhere besides out of doors.

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The annual meeting of the Arts Society was held on Nov. 8th. The new officers were installed and so much business came up for consideration that two or three more meetings will be required to conclude it. Several amendments to the constitutions were made and there was the usual amount of discussion over the right of the senior year to choose the chief justice of the Concursus. Different amendments were suggested but in the end the majority voted to leave the matter as it has been. The clause in the constitution which deals with this point was

amended to read "a chief justice elected by the members of the Arts Society in the senior year from their number."

Every Arts man should be present at these meetings. Under the capable direction of the retiring president, the Society has taken a great step forward and the present rate of progress can not be kept up unless the new executive can count upon the hearty support of an enthusiastic corps of working members.

The Year '12 held their social evening on Friday Nov. 11th. We are informed "all went merry as a marriage bell." This year usually makes a success of its undertakings.

## Science.

AS we pursue our weekly routine of study, attending lectures now in one building, now in another, certain habits and ideas imperceptibly force themselves upon us, becoming apparent only when we attempt to alter them. How often one wanders into a library, glances along the rows of books and walks out again, little thinking that by this act he is putting into his mind an idea that the books are uninteresting. It becomes almost a case of the old proverb:—"Familiarity breeds contempt." Under such circumstances it is worth our while to pause and take a circumspect view firstly of our opportunities for research, and secondly of the methods which we apply to our studies.

A world of information is offered in our libraries. Whether our interests be Shakespeare or Thermodynamics, in Washington Irving or in Calculus, in Plutarch's Lives or hydraulic engineering, we are readily supplied with literature to suit our taste, that is, if we have not lost the power of tasting, for, of course, the continual skimming-over of light fiction is decidedly ruinous to this art. Queen's University Library contains a very fair representation of general standard literature. The terms for obtaining books are most inviting. This year they have done away with the deposits so that now a person's signature is the only guarantee required. Under the management of an able librarian, the library is kept well up to date. For those Science students, who wish to obtain literature in the line of their own professions, the Engineering Library is a most comfortable and adequate study. The quiet order of this library affords a very suitable environment for reading. After a series of strenuous lectures we may refresh our minds among the popular magazines in the reading room. It is well at times, to get a glimpse of our profession from a popular stand-point. Finally we have the consulting libraries in the departments of Chemistry, Physics, Mineralogy and Geology. To these we may bring our difficulties when trouble arises in our work. Are we making use of this unusually accessible system of libraries? This is a question which every student should answer. The habit of wide reading should be cultivated, if for no other reason, because it makes a well informed man.

We notice F. M. Connell, B.Sc. (1906), visiting his old haunts in the School of Mining. Fred has been in the north country since graduation, and it is whispered that Cobalt and Porcupine have used him well. But there are other calls quite as strong as "the call of the wild."

## *Medicine.*

**M**R. John McIntyre, K.C., lectured to the Year '12, on Tuesday and Thursday of last week, in the class in Medical Jurisprudence. This grand old gentleman is to be complimented on his energy and interest in the course, and notwithstanding his much lamented and unfortunate decrepitude, his remarks on the relations of the medical jurist to the work of the law courts was much appreciated by all the boys.

It is to be hoped that he will be able to continue his annual contributions to this subject for many sessions yet.

The Medical students showed up in the annual parade with some of the usual stunts. The water wagon was in evidence and no doubt, the ride on it was a novelty for some.

The "Theatre Days" at the Bijou, in benefit of the Nurses' Home, were a grand success and most of the Medicals as well as other students, availed themselves of the opportunity to help the institution along and incidentally to take in the show.

Dean Connell has presented the Aesculapian Reading Room with a copy of a very fine medical dictionary, which has been suitably mounted on one of the tables. The gratitude of the students is due the Dean for this very useful and appropriate gift.

The Year '13 has organized for the current session by electing the following officers:—Hon. president, Dr. F. Etherington; president, Hugh MacKinnon; vice-president, V. Blakslee; secretary-treasurer, M. T. Smith; prophet, G. A. Williams; poet, E. J. de Beaupre; orator, D. J. Miller; marshal, J. L. Tower; historian, M. A. MacKechnie.

Prof. F. Etherington addressed the members of the Aesculapian Society on Friday afternoon last. His subject was "Heredity." His remarks proved interesting and instructive and were listened to with a great deal of attention.

## *Theology.*

**P**ROF. John Dall, recently appointed to the chair of Church History, was born at Cupar, Fife, on 29th September, 1881, and received his early schooling in that town. He entered St. Andrew's University in Oct., 1896, and in March, 1901, graduated with the degree of M.A., and with first class honours in Mental Philosophy. During the following year Prof. Dall having won the Berry Research scholarship in Philosophy, lectured on Leibnitz to the Philosophical students.

Prof. Dall entered upon his Theological course in 1902, as first bursar, secured the highest medal in all four departments, and graduated with the degree of

B.D in 1905, with distinction in all groups. Having won the Berry Research Scholarship in Church History and Divinity for the year 1905-06, he studied in Berlin and lectured there to the Divinity students in Leibnitz's Theodicy and Scottish Church History. Prof. Dall entered upon his ministerial work as assistant to Dr. Williamson, of St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh, until May, 1907. From 1907-10 he was minister of New Rothesay Parish. In 1910 Prof. Dall was appointed additional examiner in Divinity and Church History at St. Andrew's University. During the past summer he resigned his charge in order to accept the Chair of Church History at Queen's.

By his splendid scholarship and his practical ministerial experience Prof. Dall is undoubtedly well qualified to fill the Chair of Church History at Queen's, and to maintain that very high standard which has been set in that department by the former professors.

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#### THE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of Queen's Theological Society was held on Friday evening, Nov. 11th. In the absence of the higher officers of last year's executive, the Archdeacon acted as chairman. The officers for the following year were elected as follows:—Moderator honorarius, Prof. E. F. Scott; moderator, W. A. Dobson, B.A.; pope, J. A. Annesley; scribe, Andrew Laing, B.A.; archbishop, W. Dobson; bishops, S. G. McCormack and A. P. Menzies; archdeacon, D. A. Ferguson; deacons, M. N. Omond and P. T. Pilkey; singing patriarch, W. A. Beecroft.

Owing to the fact that less than half of the Divinity students would be able to take part in the annual parade, it was decided that the Theological Faculty should not be represented this year.

The Diaconate were instructed to challenge the Final Year Science to football games, Soccer or Rugby.

The Queen's Theological Society has a distinct work to perform—in developing a healthy faculty spirit—and in binding together all students in Queen's who are intending to enter the ministry of the Christian Church. It is hoped that many students in Arts will become associate members of the Society and attend the regular meetings throughout the year.

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Are the Faculty keeping the Matriculation Scholarships for 'Xmas boxes?

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It is hoped that the new Bishop will in future arrive at the Q. T. S. meetings at least in time for the Pope's benediction.

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## *Education.*

"Why do we send teachers to the savages?" asked the man.

"To educate them."

"What good does that do them?"

"It lifts them from their habits of idleness."

"And what does that do for them?"

"They go to work."

"Why do they work?"

"To become prosperous and rich."

"And how does prosperity help them?"

"It procures for them leisure and comfort."

"Ah, they will then be where they started, so what's the use?"

A number of the students of the Faculty took advantage of the opportunity of hearing Prof. McCready, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, who addressed the convention of the Kingston Public School Teachers, on Friday of last week.

His subject was "Some Common Objects for Nature Study." This is a subject of great importance in our schools. The child is taught to observe the simple things of nature and by so doing, establishes a practice which will be of interest to him throughout life. It is of vital importance, also, to the teacher, as it provides a medium for interesting children in nearly all school work. Prof. McCready had with him a great many specimens of birds, whose marking, colors, and general characteristics, he pointed out. The lecture should prove very helpful to those looking forward to the teaching of Nature Study.

The 25th of November has been secured by the Aeschylean Society for a social evening. We trust that each member of the Society will help to make this a pleasant evening.

The correspondent for Education wishes to humbly apologize for his part in numerous mistakes which have occurred in the print throughout the first few numbers. While he does not profess to be a business-college scribe, he feels that the parts which can be translated, might be at least put into good *English*, for the benefit of those who might care to read them.

## Exchanges.

The silence of the evening  
 Upon the waiting air  
 For me hath quiet comfortings  
 As of a whispered prayer.—*Fleur-de-Lis.*

One of the embryonic preachers announced his subject a few days ago as:—"You can't keep a good man down." A large crowd attended and waited breathlessly for the text. Their curiosity was satisfied when the preacher read:—"And the whale spewed up Jonah."—*Lux Columbiana.*

The McGill Martlet has a list of "Hints for the Home." Here is one hint: "The number of things which an economical housewife can make without eggs or milk is a constant source of wonder to the uninitiated. Home-made socks, crazy



quilts, and tea, are only a few of the examples we would cite were we at liberty to do so, while the writer has been personally acquainted with no less than three industrious women who have made beds every day."

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COMFORT.

How sweet it is when life is dreary, dreary,  
And when the way is hedged about with fears;  
And where the heart is weary, O so weary,  
How sweet it is to know that someone cares.

How sweet it is when misty shadows stealing  
Across our path obscure the sunlight's ray;  
How sweet it is when shadows break, revealing  
The sweeter beauties of our onward way.

How sweet it is when lone amid the struggle,  
We see a smile of sympathy, and hear,  
When almost overwhelmed and crushed with trouble,  
A few outspoken words of cheer.

How sweet it is when human help is failing,  
And when the heart is almost in despair;  
And when our struggles all seem unavailing,  
How sweet it is to know that God is there.—*Ex.*

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We beg to acknowledge the following additional exchanges received:—  
Schoolman, Lux Columbian, Oxford Magazine, O.A.C. Review, Fleur-de-Lis  
and Vox Collegii.

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## *Music and Drama.*

**A**FTER a brilliant success in Europe, Miss Parlow, the young violinist is visiting her native country for the first time since she has become a star.

Miss Parlow was born at Calgary, Alberta, Canada, in 1890, and comes of a musical family, her mother, who was a native of New Brunswick, being herself a violinist. When interviewed once, in London, Miss Parlow said:—"I was born in Calgary, Alberta. I am afraid I cannot tell you much more than that about my early days in Canada. You see I was almost a baby—only five and a half when we left to go to San Francisco. My first ambition was to learn to read; and I mastered the A.B.C. part of it in Canada at four years old."

Miss Parlow went on to tell how her tastes for music was born and developed. "I used to watch my mother play then by and by I became fascinated with the instrument and thought how lovely it would be 'to play like mother.' At this time I had a tiny fiddle given to me. That was the beginning. My mother taught me how to use the instrument and then after six weeks' hard practice with

my cousin, who taught quite big people, I gained what is known as positive pitch." Miss Parlow's first recital at San Francisco was announced as follows:

Thursday evening, Sept. 15th, 1898, Little Kathleen Parlow, the wonderful 7-year old violin virtuose, assisted by the Press Club Quartette, the child played four solos and made a tremendous impression.

After careful studying she appeared at Bechstein Hall, in London, in March 1905, and was at once marked down by the critics of this mecca of all musical artists as of unusual ability and promise.

After such success, which was promising enough for a young girl barely fourteen years of age, Miss Parlow has established a brilliant reputation for herself by her many engagements on the continent. She has played in Riga, in Berlin, Copenhagen and Stockholm many times. The king and queen of Norway gave her an audience four times, and after the last royal command in Christiana Queen Maud presented her with a beautiful brooch, set with brilliants. She has played three times to our late Edward VII; also at a party given by Queen Mary, then Princess of Wales, at Marlborough House, and before several other British royalties.

At twenty years of age the little girl from Canada is one of the greatest living women violinists, and takes a place among the very foremost players of either sex. Her playing in Grant Hall, Dec. 8th, will, no doubt, arouse the same enthusiasm as it has done in other centres.

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The members of the Dramatic Club read before the critics last Tuesday week, when the cast for the coming play was finally chosen. Under the able instruction of Mr. Hamilton, the Club is hopeful of presenting a well-finished performance. The date of the performance is fixed for Tuesday, Nov. 29th.

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The Dramatic Club is about to make arrangements whereby a series of lectures on the Drama will be delivered by several of the professors.

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## *Athletics.*

### RUGBY.

LAST Saturday saw the end of the rugby season of 1910 as far as Queen's is concerned. Varsity go on to play for the Canadian championship, and here's hopin' that they get it. Varsity is doing much to improve the standard of Canadian football, by making it a game in which grey matter counts just as much as beef. If we are to meet them on equal terms we have to develop a style of playing like theirs, and then, and only then, can we hope to play off for the Dominion championship. As we have said before, the development of such a style of play requires constant and intelligent coaching, and we hope that the student body will so realize this need that in justice to themselves they will demand a coach for next season. After all, the rugby team is no separate organization living unto itself, but rather is the representative of the student body, and the fortunes of the one are those of the other.

The game was played on ground more like the Dismal Swamp than a rugby field. Some parts were mud, some were pools of water, some were a slushy mixture of mud, water and ice. On several occasions a man falling into a puddle a few inches deep, with a pile of players on top, was in imminent danger of drowning, and his cries for help resembled in language, at least, the calls of a shipwrecked crew on a stormy sea.

As the result of the condition of the ground sure running was out of the question, but as the tacklers were almost about equally handicapped, there was not much advantage either way. The ball was very slippery, but was remarkably well handled.

Toronto won the toss and elected to kick with the wind. For a while the play see-sawed up and down the centre of the field, and then with the wind behind to aid his punts, Hughie Gall forced the ball over our line for the first rouge. A short time afterwards play was again brought near the Queen's goal, Varsity got possession of the ball, and bucked over for a try which was not converted.

The quarter ended with the score 6-0 for Varsity. In the next period Leckie began to punt, but the best we could do was one point, while Varsity also got a rouge.

The dressing room at half-time was so crowded that it was impossible for the players to stretch out and get a proper rest. It is time that the supporters recognized that they can show their appreciation of the team's play far better by giving them a chance to rest at half-time, than by crowding around, telling them that they are playing a great game, (every player himself knows what sort of a game he is playing), and doing all the other things that a well-meaning but ill-advised supporter is wont to do.

The players emerged from their rooms with shining faces. Joe and Dink had been playing the sponge, and after some rubbing, struck the face below the mud. It was not long, however, till a coal-heaver again looked pale in comparison.

Honours were even in the third quarter. More than once Varsity were within striking distance of our line, but were driven back again, a long kick which Macdonnell let go into touch when there was no possibility of getting out, scored Varsity's only point.

In the final quarter, with the score 8 to 1 against them, Queen's made a great rally, and outplayed Varsity. Once the ball was driven near our goal, and Gall punted for a rouge, but beyond that the fight was around the Toronto goal. Leckie first kicked a touch in goal, and then in a few minutes on a beautiful on-side kick, Macdonnell, after a run past four or five tacklers, brought the ball within a foot of the Varsity line. Then a strange thing occurred. Away up the field some men were hurt; the umpire had blown his whistle to stop play, but the scrimmage moved forward with the ball. One of the Toronto players grabbed the ball just on the line, and was thrown back for a safety touch. It looked as if the ball should have been scrimmaged again, as the umpire had blown his whistle before play commenced. The officials, however, saw differently, and we missed a chance for a try.

Another rouge from Leckie's punt ended the scoring, and time was called half a minute later. The final score was 9-5.

The back division work was extremely good in view of the condition of the field and the ball. Dobson, Leckie and Macdonnell all did some first class running, and all handled the ball extremely well. Macdonnell, who played his first senior game on Saturday, more than made good. He is a fast runner and good punter, and looks certain of a place for next year.

On the line Rodden, another new man, played a very fine game. His following up and tackling on the slippery ground gained him rounds of applause. Dowling, Elliott and Kinsella were in the game the whole time, whether they had to stop a heavy buck, or pull down runners in the open field.

The officials, Dr. Etherington and Mr. Costello, handled the game impartially.

The team lined up as follows:—Full Dobson; halves, Leckie, Macdonnell, Cook; quarter, Moran; scrimmage, M. Smith, Rodden, Bruce; inside wings, Kinsella, Young; middle wings, Elliott, Dowling; outside wings, Sliter, H. Smith.

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#### TRACK.

The first Intercollegiate Harrier Meet was held here on Saturday. McGill, Toronto and Queen's each entered teams of five men. We were represented by Kerr, Barrett, Rutledge, Farrell, Smythe. The first four men in each team scored for the team championship. McGill came first, Toronto second and Queen's third. Individually, Watts, of Toronto, came first, Kerr of Queen's second and Murray, of McGill, third.

The race was run over very muddy and slippery roads, and proved very tiring in consequence. The distance was about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and the time 36 minutes,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  seconds.

The Harrier Club wishes to acknowledge the kindness of Drs. Bogart and Sparks, who gave the use of their cars for the race.

This is the first year that Queen's has done any harrier work, and we should not be discouraged over our showing. After all Kerr ran Watts a very close race all the way, and there is every reason to suppose that with a little more experience our other men would have come up farther in the winning list. Now that the work has started, we should develop a good many distance runners, and by next year hope to do a good deal better.

#### ASSOCIATION—QUEEN'S I VS VARSITY.

Queen's I Association team met Varsity on the latter's ground, on Saturday, in the final game of the Intercollegiate series. We offer no excuses nor apologies whatever for the score, but it must be noted that the score by no means indicates the play. O'Donnell's shoulder, which was hurt at the Varsity game here, was struck again by the goal bar falling on it. Ramsay played a star game and both players and spectators concluded he is one of the best sports in the Intercollegiate series. McArdle, Foster, Mohan, MacDonald and McLeod also played well. Carmichael, at full back, was on the sick list but played a strong game in the first half. No notice whatever regarding the game, as to time, place of play or referee was given to Queen's, and at 2.20 the team stepped on to Varsity Oval with not a Varsity man in sight. A long delay was occasioned while Toronto marked the field. At 3.10 Referee Armstrong called the game. Queen's rushed, and for

the first 25 minutes had the better of the play. In 1 minute Queen's got a corner, but failed to score. After 30 minutes, Godwin scored Varsity's first goal. The play was fairly even at this stage of the game. Foster was checking Brown, Varsity's centre half, very closely. Capt. Cameron broke through the Queen's line and rushed towards Queen's goal, but was overtaken by McArdle, who saved the situation beautifully. Godwin scored the second goal in 40 minutes by a lucky kick backwards, when O'Donnell was out of his goal.

In the second half Langford scored after 8 minutes, and Cameron scored the fourth goal after 22 minutes. Varsity was playing good football at this stage of the game. McArdle gave McNab a good shot on goal, and Queen's tallied one. Queen's was given a foul close to Varsity's goal. A penalty should have been given, but the penalty area was marked 15 yards instead of 18 yards. Near the end of the game Carmichael was hurt, but continued playing. The final score was 4-1 for Varsity. Brown, for Varsity, starred, and Godwin played an extra good game.

## ***Queen's! Queen's! Queen's!***

Tune, "O Canada."

Queen's! Queen's! Queen's! Our Alma Mater Grand,  
Faithful to thee forever we will stand.

Thy mem'ry dear shall always bring  
Naught but words of love and praise;  
And thy song forever we will sing.

Thy colours ever raise.

List to the shout,—hark, what it means,  
Loudly thy slogan thunders, Queen's! Queen's! Queen's!

Queen's! Queen's! Queen's! Widespread shall be thy fame,  
Our College home, as fair as is thy name.

With thine oft-repeated tales of old  
Future greatness comes to view;

May thy sons to-morrow be as bold  
As they ever have been true.

Spirit of Queen's, we need thee still,  
Be with us all our lives through good and ill.

Queen's! Queen's! Queen's! Thy sons are ever true;  
Long may we wear the yellow, red and blue,  
Long may we live to sing thy praise,

Firm may we ever be,  
And may the thought of other days  
Still keep our hearts with thee.

Thunders the sound—hark, what it means,  
Hear now our shout of triumph, Queen's! Queen's! Queen's!

—M. A. Kemp.



## *De Nobis.*

SOME PARADE MOTTOES.

"O you pavements!"

"Has anybody here seen Mrs. Crippen?"

The coming Divinities in Arts '11:—"Canterbury or bust."

A Sciencee motto:—"Virtutis dans Budweiser."

On a well-filled hencoop:—"Levana, captured at enormous expense."

Med's '14, following a hearse:—"Our First Victim."

The Calomel Club (Meds. '13) on a water-waggon, topped by a band (two cornets, a drum, and a trombone) playing Yip I Addy I Ay:—"Stroh's Beer, we have it."

Toronto (Union Station).

Hotel Porter:—"King Edward, Sir?"

Massive Gent:—"No, Macdonald, Norman Macdonald."

### *Gymnasium Subscriptions.*

Previously acknowledged, \$478.35. \$15, E. H. Birkett; \$10, Levana Society, Robert Potter; \$6, Stanley Edgar, \$5, W. A. Kirkpatrick, A. D. Cornett, U. H. Crawford, E. S. Malloch, Jas. A. Campbell, J. Roy Gray, Dr. Guttman, S. S. Scovil; \$3, A. U. Gilbert, E. Hanna; \$2, Lorne Pierce, Adrien Macdonald, C. W. Tipping, C. Burke, W. Wright; \$1, John McKinnon, F. Murton, J. M. Laird, T. M. Walsh, E. Van Blaricon, J. D. McRae, J. T. H. Russell. Total, \$582.35.

## *Calendar for the Week.*

Thursday, Nov. 17—4.00 p.m.—Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., joint meeting.

5.00 p.m.—Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing Club in the Gym.

Friday, Nov. 18—4.00 p.m.—Aesculapian Society.

4.00 p.m.—Engineering Society.

4.00 p.m.—Y.W.C.A. in Latin Room, address by Prof. Scott.

8.00 p.m.—Medical At Home.

Saturday, Nov. 19—7.30 p.m.—A.M.S., Mock Parliament and Inter-year Debate, '13 vs. '14.

Sunday, Nov. 20—10.00 a.m.—Prof. Morison's Bible Class.

3.00 p.m.—University Sermon by the Bishop of Montreal.

Monday, Nov. 21—5.00 p.m.—Ladies' Glee Club.

5.00 p.m.—Dramatic Club.

7.00 p.m.—Men's Glee Club.

Tuesday, Nov. 22—5.00 p.m.—Arts Society, Mathematics Room.

*Secretaries of societies of all kinds are requested to send notice of all meetings, lectures and special functions to the Journal for this weekly calendar.*



## *Calendar for the Week.*

Thursday, Nov. 24—4 p.m.—Y.M.C.A.

4 p.m.—Political Science Club.

5 p.m.—Athletic Committee.

Friday Nov. 25—4 p.m.—Y.W.C.A.

4 p.m.—Queen's Theological Society.

5 p.m.—Mandolin and Guitar Club.

Saturday, Nov. 26—11.00 a.m.—Q.U.M.A., speakers from Students' Volunteer Band.

7.00 p.m.—Levana Tea, Grant Hall.

7.30 p.m.—A.M.S.—Mock Parliament and Inter-year debate, '11 vs '12; Nominations for A.M.S. officers.

Sunday, Nov. 27—10.00 a.m.—Prof. Morison's Bible Class.

3.00 p.m.—University Sermon, Rev. D. Strachan, M.A., Toronto.

Monday, Nov. 28—5.00 p.m.—Philosophical Society, "The Philosophy of Wordsworth," Prof. Cappon.


5 p.m.—Students' Orchestra.

7.00 p.m.—Men's Glee Club.

Tuesday, Nov. 29—5.00 p.m.—Mandolin and Guitar Club.

8.00 p.m.—Dramatic Club's performance, "She Stoops to Conquer," Grand Opera House.

Wednesday, Nov. 30—4.00 p.m.—Levana Society, Inter-year debate, '13 vs '14.





Popular Post Graduate Course.



VOL. XXXVIII.

NOVEMBER 23rd, 1910.

No. 6.

## *The Civil Service.*

Thus in discussing the possibilities of the Civil Service from the point of view of those who have had a university training, I have tried to present the issue fairly and not hold out any false lure. There are many positions that can be filled adequately and well without absorbing all one's time and energy and thus time remains for the development of interests outside the regular employment. Social instincts may be developed, the love for sport and interest in literature and art and similar things may be the means for realizing life apart from routine work.

A person thinking of entering the civil service should not look at it from a money point of view. The income is not large but it is fixed and steady. But secondary interests count: and there is time for an interest in higher things. Everyone fills in the blank outside of work with pictures of his own and if one desires to fill in with dollars and cents, such a person should not look to the civil service.

PROFESSOR Adam Shortt, of the Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, the body with which has rested the work of reorganizing the civil service under the legislation enacted two years ago and throwing into concrete working form the ideas on which it was based, addressed the Political Science Club at its last regular meeting, on "The Civil Service as a Profession for University Graduates." The esteem in which Professor Shortt is held and

the interest which students of all departments have in the subject he discussed, was attested by the large number of students present. Amongst the members of the Faculty in attendance were Professors Swanson, Skelton, McDonald, Morison and Grant.

### **Practical Side of Life Problem.**

In opening Professor Shortt referred to the necessity under which the vast majority of men and women were placed of finding a means of living. In addition to this factor in the problem of life everyone has to consider, he added, the conditions for realizing life. A career might absorb one's entire amount of energy and yet furnish only a narrow and isolated life. Conditions of life in Canada, it was pointed out, tend to draw men into practical lines and it becomes for this reason impossible for many to see all sides of the problem of life clearly. Many men found no time for anything beyond their own immediate calling for they are under the necessity of succeeding and all their time is given to accomplishing this. "I have talked to graduates of the University," said Prof. Shortt in this connection, "and many tell me that they are unable to follow their deepest interests. These have been laid aside and more or less buried and the hope is that it will be possible, when opportunity presents itself, to develop them again. For this reason the question of following a line of work that will give a chance for realization is a serious one for Canadian youth. There are some occupations that do not demand from the person engaged in them all the energy every day and night and year to keep up with the competition. From this point of view the Civil Service is worth considering."

### **Civil Service Positions.**

Proceeding to an explanation of the requirements of positions in the Service, Professor Shortt pointed out that the Service, as an organization, regulated the pace of those connected with it. It was necessary to keep up with the movement of the organization, but impossible to go ahead of it. There were, however, in the Service positions that gave the persons holding them opportunity to set a pace and show initiative. A man may, therefore, enter such a position because he sees a chance to make a name for himself. From this point of view it was then shown the greatest satisfaction in life comes when the means for making a living coincide with realization. "In the Civil Service," the lecturer continued, "the incumbent of a position finds that not all his time and energy are taken up. The work is not exhausting despite the routine. The question arises, therefore, how is a man to relate himself to his work and to his future. Some persons have a feeling of being cramped in the Service. But the Service cannot accommodate all types. It is not suited for that type of person who is content to find a means of living in routine work.' In this connection reference was made to the British Civil Service, which it was shown has amongst its members many men who are leaders in economics, social life or literature. Such a condition is rendered possible by the secondary interests of the civil servants and the time available for their development. The routine of clerical and other work should not be too ab-



sorbing. "In some organizations a man," remarked the lecturer, "must be a wheel, but must be a perfect wheel. He must look to the requirements of his position. There is, however, time for secondary interests in the Civil Service and for this reason it is possible for those entering it to choose their means of realization from a wide range. "A business man," it was further stated, "must realize himself in his business. So he is not in as good a position as the man who has the chance to serve his country, at the same time choosing his realization from a number of interests outside."

### Secondary Interests Necessary.

Coming to further details regarding the Canadian Service, it was explained, that at times it was the habit to consider the secondary interests of applicants to find out if they expected to absorb themselves entirely in the pursuit or were to develop and maintain an interest in higher things. Such interests should develop within the university. "If a man hasn't some form of higher interests and has much spare time he will likely go down. Man is born with physical interests and these will hold sway if there are no intellectual interests to dominate them. Therefore, an effort is being made to bring the Civil Service into touch with men who have interest along lines outside their work. For this reason we would like to see university men enter the Service."

The next aspect of the question discussed was the opportunity for a career that the Civil Service afforded. It was shown that a development of interests and personal development depended to some extent on income. Some are able to get along with a small salary and achieve much. This, however, is difficult under the conditions prevailing in Canada. In the Civil Service the salary is fixed. In other lines the income was indefinite and while it might be smaller than in the Service it might also be much larger. Many grades of salary were possible in work where the main influences were initiative and varying conditions. Under the present regulations the second grade of the Civil Service may be entered at a salary of \$800. It takes a considerable number of years to get to a figure appreciably higher. And the tendency on the part of young men looking to the Service as a possible field of work was to conclude that in the same time in other lines they could accomplish much more in the way of remuneration. "But," said the lecturer, "they should look at this from the point of view of an old man not that of a young man. It is natural to fill the blank before you with rosy pictures of what you are to achieve in life. But if you are doing this on a commercial basis don't think of the Civil Service. Unless it is possible to fill in the blank with other visions than those of salary, the opening there will not be such as you want. Men must fill in the blank with something else than dollars and cents. I have heard business men confess, when they were talking together, that they considered their lives more or less failures because they had had no time to follow out the interests with which they started. They had become so involved in the process that these interests were put aside. When later the attempt was made to revive them it was found impossible to do this. In



terests cannot be put in cold storage. This, therefore, is the reason that so many men who have accumulated all the money they desire find it impossible to retire from business. In the absence of higher or secondary interests when a certain stage in the process has been reached mere physical interests prevail and fast driving, gorgeous living, etc., fill the aching void. In older countries men are saved against themselves through lack of opportunity to bury themselves in business."

### **Money and the Service.**

From this Professor Shortt discussed the use of wealth in relation to interests outside of routine work. The question was as to the use of money, whether it is for use to buy things that appeal to higher interests or tend to develop these. If these interests, he explained, can be developed from the start, the person concerned may get his money's worth. Personal qualities must be used in the process and the interpretation from this point of view to be put on commercial life, for example, depended on the aim in entering it, whether it was to make a basis for the commercial life or for something higher. "The curse of Canada to-day," it was stated, "is that everything is valued in dollars and cents. Much money is spent on side issues that come to be pretty low things. In Germany and France the people furnish their own amusements and their amusements are better than those sought by corresponding classes in Canada. There comes to be a great desire for large incomes to be spent on recreations."

In summarizing the advantages of the Civil Service as a profession for university graduates, Professor Shortt again emphasized the fact that the Service should not be looked at from a money point of view. If, he explained, you are thinking of entering the Service and want to realize yourself in other interests outside work you will find opportunity for this. Some of the higher positions leave less time for secondary interests, but these are positions of responsibility. In these a man may be a success or a failure. There is wider latitude and more opportunity for the executive side of work. Many positions, it was also pointed out, were open to students from the Practical Science Department and these, like many others, afforded just as good opportunities as positions with banking and mining companies. As for the figure at which the Service was entered and the work at once assigned, it was suggested that some criticism of the British Civil Service had been made on the ground that men enter too high. They are not trained for the Service. They have to acquire this knowledge later. Some are unable to do so for there is a type of mind not qualified to administer. The aim, therefore, in Canada was to have university men enter lower and then lessen the delay in promotion. In this way new members of the Service have an opportunity to learn the requirements of the government service from the smallest details at the beginning. Two types of men may enter the Service. One will keep his eyes open and be always ready to learn something beyond his own work. Promotion will come to this man. With a view, moreover, to giving greater opportunity for advancement the system of inter-departmental changes was being arranged.

It was important, therefore, that initiative should be used in acquiring knowledge about co-related branches. As for the old system of promotions it was shown that where pull didn't count, seniority did. Under the new system it was desired that merit should count, and the methods of choosing men for promotion were to be the same as those adopted by any carefully organized business concern. It is in the Civil Service as in the army, every man cannot be promoted. Exceptional men will be advanced.

Concluding, Professor Shortt explained the existence of the three grades in the Service and emphasized the fact that a man considering the possibilities of the Service as a work that involved chance for realization in addition to furnishing a means of living should keep in view the line of work to be followed in the service. Under right conditions of outside interests, habits and view of realization the service offered a good means of making a contribution to Canadian life.

### *Porcupine, Ontario.*

THE discovery of a new mining camp, and the consequent inrush of prospectors, is proving to be a very rapid and cheap method of opening up the large fertile tracts of Northern Ontario for settlement. Only a year ago, the first gold discoveries of note were made in the vicinity of Porcupine Lake, in Whitney Township. In a few months, the country was occupied by nearly two thousand prospectors, staking out claims on top of the snow. In hundreds of cases no valuable mineral was found, and the claims have lapsed. More fortunate gold-seekers constructed shacks to live in, while doing their assessment work; and the necessity of supplying the wants of these people



Porcupine.



caused the growth of a settlement and the opening up of means of transportation from the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

Porcupine town (or towns to be more exact) is situated on Porcupine Lake, about thirty-three miles west of Matheson, on the T. & N. O. Ry. At present, it is made up of three settlements—Golden City, on the north-east corner of the Lake, and containing the mining recorder's office; Potsville, on the north-west corner, where the Dominion government has placed the post office; and Tisdale, at the south-west end of the Lake. This last named settlement is the closest of the three to the chief producing area of the district, and had, therefore, a completely natural origin. Potsville has the



favorite townsite, and will, no doubt, be the main residential centre. As long as the recorder's office stands in Golden City, it will be assured of a place on the map.

Porcupine Lake stretches for about two miles north-east and south-west; and the summer was not far advanced before a regular gasoline launch service was instituted thereon, for ferrying purposes. Roads have been cut through the bush connecting the chief producing mines with Tisdale and Potsville, and teams with waggons or 'jumpers' in tow are continually drawing machinery, provisions and other materials to the different camps. A government road has been lately cut out connecting Golden City with Night-Hawk Lake. From Kelso Mine Station at mileage 222, another government road runs to Frederick House Lake. Transportation between the ends of these two roads is carried on by gasoline launches, making two or three regular trips daily.

Owing to the flatness of the country, being part of the clay belt, and the consequent shallowness of the lakes, navigation is not good, and freight is driven for three miles along the shore of Frederick House Lake to the mouth

of the river. During the summer, a series of four or five dams were constructed on Porcupine River to check the current and retain the water; so that much of the freight is taken in launches and "pointers" up the Porcupine River to Golden City by a very circuitous route; in preference to having it drawn over the soggy clay road, for a distance of only seven miles.

Many of the mines have extensive clearings, and several buildings in which from fifty to a hundred men are domiciled. At some of these clearings vegetables have been grown with great success. Although the season, from frost to frost is short, the soil is rich and the growth luxuriant. A telephone system reaches all the important points in the district, and connects with steel at Matheson. In all, an immense change has been wrought on the face of the country in the course of a few months, and from present indications the coming spring will witness a very well opened-up area in and around this, at present, phenomenal gold camp.—W. L. U.

## *Letter to the Editor.*

*To the Editor of the Journal.*

Dear Sir,—In reference to the editorial in the last number of the Journal, entitled "Multiplication of Societies," I should like to point out the danger of creating a wrong impression in the minds of many students who are just entering into the life of Queen's. The writer of the editorial claims that "there is an insignificant amount of time and energy left for lectures," because of the presence of numerous organizations. The time between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. has been carefully preserved for lectures, surely the insignificant remainder is not too much for that intercourse of the students in their organizations which is one of the most valuable factors in University life.

Granting that the multiplicity of organizations is the result of our democratic spirit, altho' other universities, of which that spirit is not so characteristic, have at least an equal number of student organizations—we believe that this result is natural, and scarcely to be deplored.

The writer insists that "there are many societies which perform almost identical functions," and quotes as an example the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Q.U.M.A. and Q.T.S. Surely his judgment of the work of these societies cannot be competent, for on his own admission he is not a member of any of them.

I happen to be a member of three of the above-mentioned societies and find that their work does not overlap. These societies have this in common, that they deal with the religious life of the students, and altho' there is room for closer federation, each is performing a distinct work, and amalgamation would be impossible.

It is by entering into the life and work of these organizations that a student acquires what will be of the greatest value in his university course. A sensible student does not attempt to take an active interest in every society. But the very multiplicity of organizations gives him the opportunity to choose those which will make for his own realization, and the service of his fellows.—Very sincerely, A. D. Cornett.

## Queen's University Journal

Published weekly during the Academic Year by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University.

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Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year; single copies, 10c.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

## Editorials.

### Theatre Night.

THEATRE Night, or attendance of the students in a body at a performance, at the Opera House, a praiseworthy custom under the right conditions and a feature of the good days of the past appears likely to drop out of sight unless some definite action is taken by the committee now in charge of the matter. Two reports have already been submitted for the consideration of the Alma Mater Society and it is safe to say that the recommendations they contained did not meet with the approval of a majority of the students. The committee appears to favor attendance at the annual performance of the Dramatic Club as the best solution of the Theatre Night problem. Without anything approximating to a disparagement of the work of the Dramatic Club, this is not what the students want. Theatre Night is primarily a night of recreation and decent amusement. If it can be made educative and refining in effect, so much the better. A play in which some parts are taken by actors or actresses of repute and which has some action to commend it is the type of thing desired. The "Wolf," which was on the boards for Theatre Night, last year, was not appropriate and would not appeal to the students in itself. "The Time, The Place, and The Girl," the frivolous opera that was attended three years ago, is also not a desirable fixture for Theatre Night. A university is the home of good ideals, and since the tree is known by the fruit it bears, there is little to be gained by securing a performance that puts intellect on the shelf and resolves itself into a display of gorgeous scenery and vivacious players. Two types of performance should be kept in view by the committee. A good play in which capable actors are engaged and has some movement and plot would be acceptable. If this cannot be secured, an opera, providing it is high class, with good music and far removed from the possibility of reproach, would appeal to those students interested in Theatre Night. It is up to the committee to negotiate with the Opera House authorities at once. An open personal interview with purposes clearly understood is the method most likely to issue in results. If it is impossible to get anything ac-



ceptable for the present season a clear cut statement to that effect would be acceptable to the students. Delay at the present time means complications and increased difficulty in carrying through arrangements for Theatre Night. The work of the Dramatic Club is entirely creditable and the annual performance should be well supported. But it is clear as day that this does not appeal to the mass of the students as satisfactory for Theatre Night and it is almost beyond doubt that the proposition would be anything but the gilt-edged financially.

### The Mock Parliament.

The Mock Parliament, under the A. M. S., is one of the most laudable projects that can be fathered by the Society. It is educative in its influence, and serves as an indication of the fact that the Alma Mater is something more than a committee for the regulation of the details of dinners and dances. The day for debating the business that comes within the jurisdiction of the Society appears to have passed. Opinion is dead or remains unuttered. If this is not the case those who initiate action on various matters must be endowed with infallibility. There is a tendency to take things for granted. It thus comes about that few words are said and few opinions brought to light where some years ago mind clashed with mind to mutual benefit. Perish the thought that we are fallen on days of indifference or less enlightened aims. The explanation probably is that more is left to committees. The executive is called on to report on innumerable matters and the first approach to a consideration of most questions is the reference of the matter to a committee. This development is parliamentary in its nature, for observers of constitutional changes have it that the functions of the House of Commons tend to fall into abeyance in face of the increasing amount of legislation initiated by the executive. Here, too, certain functions of the A. M. S. appear to have fallen by a natural process into a secondary place. In this circumstance the Mock Parliament must prove of great value. The opening session was all that could be desired. Let it debate and debate. Let the leaders get their followers to take the floor and say their say. Let them even develop a habit of disputation, for some of this may later be carried into the transaction of business in the regular meetings of the A. M. S.

As for the manner in which committees and the executive of the Society deal with the matters that are left to them, there can be no doubt that this is the best means of obtaining quick, definite, rational decisions. The committee room is essentially a place for calm thought: and a representative few handle business better than a more numerous body. But reports unless they are extremely offensive to the wishes of the majority do not make good material for debates. The closure is a feature of parliamentary life that is not needed by the A. M. S. and somebody who refers a matter to the executive or a committee when a good debate as a sign of life might otherwise develop ought to be shown the folly of the act in the interest of public speaking before the main society of the University.

*Editorial Notes.*

What a dream it would be to have the about-to-be-abandoned Chemistry building for a Students' Union. It has been the scene of clouds of smoke for years and therefore initiation ceremonies in connection with its passing from one good use to another might be shorter than in the case of a new building. What a dream forsooth!

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What new stunt will develop in the minds of those who scheme for the election of faculty representatives for A. M. S. offices? The Science men are early in the field this year with an electric sign of the Broadway type. By the time of election our main buildings will emulate party committee rooms on a busy day.

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Dr. Etherington gave the Aesculapian Society good advice when he drew its attention to the fact that a series of lectures by members of the faculty, and papers by the students, are functions that it should not neglect. It is further, a matter that should be considered by many organizations about the College that fritter away time with things that while necessary are not essentials. A society that does not include in its aims that of stirring up thought and giving its members a chance to help themselves by the preparation of papers, etc., is devoting itself too much to trivialities.

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*The Alma Mater Society.*

TO tell of the last meeting of the A. M. S. is to write of pageants, stately ceremonials, debates, prayers for the use of Grant Hall, plans for social evenings that may have to be postponed, annual meetings of clubs with officers perfunctorily moved in, and the first faint sign of the perfervid activity that reaches its height on the first Saturday of December and subsides when the last slide is shown late in the evening.

Journalistically speaking, the Mock Parliament was the feature of the session. The speech from the throne with its comprehensive programme and the election of Speaker were the only two acts of the drama given. But they were not wanting in interest. The Government, under the genial and tactful representative of New Liskeard, outlined its intentions in regard to executive measures, threatening the continuance of co-education at Queen's, suggesting reform of boarding-house methods, promising provision for a rapid transit line to the Athletic Grounds and intimating that despite the clamors for prompt action, the abortive excavation in the Upper Campus would not be beautified by a building within the life of the present Parliament. The speech was duly read by Dr. Jas. Third, honorary president of the Society, who acted as governor-general. His excellency was escorted to the Parliament by a heterogenous body of soldierly under the leader of the Clan Pilkey, who disposed his men in artistic fashion to stand firm through proceedings

like oak trees on a busy day. The Opposition leader from the electoral division of Albert street, met the Government leader half way and took his measure across the floor of the House. The election of the member from Bovril as Speaker was a felicitous affair but the Opposition press threaten to reveal flaws of past political life that will convince the House of Government error. Altogether the opening was successful, with even the social features of the event of commendable proportions.

The Mock Parliament is therefore under way and will shape its conduct on the principle that,

"It's the standing proposition of an honest opposition  
Perpetual corruption to imply;  
It's the steady obligation of a just administration  
To consider every statement is a lie."

The business part of the A. M. S. meeting saw a lot of ground covered. The annual meeting of the Boxing and Wrestling Club was held, also the annual meeting of the newborn organization, the Harriers Club. Stevie thought the minutes were easy, so Mac Omond took a plunge into the realm of sport, the Society saying yea to his motion that the Secretary should frame a congratulatory letter to the R.M.C. telling that Queen's A.M.S. was glad the Cadets brought the Intercollegiate championship to Kingston.

Convener Tully of the Arts Dinner Committee, asked for Grant Hall for Dec. 9th, it being clear that the Arts Dinner must be housed. He ran into full fledged arrangements for a social evening, the proprietors of which didn't appear to understand the suggestion of the Chair that it was conceivable that the function might be postponed.

Mr. Ted Goodwin, who has been giving the Journal the benefit of his valuable experience and enthusiasm since the opening of the session, was confirmed in his position of Editor for Science.

A triumvirate consisting of Mr. M. R. Bow, W. L. Uglow and F. L. Burnett was appointed on motion of Stan. Mills to get busy with the Conversation. And just that we might be sure of an election this year a committee was charged with responsibility for voting arrangements on A. M. S. election day.

Ross MacTavish, speaking for the Dramatic Club Committee on Theatre Night, broke the hearts of the majority of those present by telling that no report or suggestion was ready for the Society.

## *The University Sermon.*

THE pleasure which the Bishop of Montreal said he felt in renewing past associations with Queen's could not have been greater than that of the large audience, which filled Convocation Hall to overflowing, in hearing him deliver, last Sabbath, the third of the University sermons. His discourse throughout was scholarly and suggestive, and in confuting the arguments of some "historic" critics against the virgin birth, he showed to the full his well-known skill in debate.

His text was: "And the angel answered and said unto her, the Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee: therefore also that holy thing which shall be born in thee shall be called the Son of God," (Luke 1: 35.)

Conflict had ever raged around the person of Jesus, and to-day it rages as fiercely as ever. Some to-day would even deny the incarnation which is the basis of the whole Christian faith.

The method of the incarnation is not of as great importance as the fact itself, and difference of opinion in regard to the method need not shake our belief in the fact. One would not say that God could not have become man except by a virgin birth; that would be limiting the power of God; but we can say at least that in the doctrine of the virgin birth we have the clearest and fullest conception of the incarnation.

The speaker had the greatest respect for genuine scholarship and felt the deep indebtedness of Christianity to reverent criticism, but he was compelled to say that some exponents of "historical" criticism were sometimes, to say the least, unfair and their criticism could hardly be called scientific. He then went on to prove in detail that the facts cited by these critics to show that the virgin birth could not be regarded as historic did not prove their contention, but that all the facts we have point in the other direction. The incarnation was unique and its accomplishment was also unique.

The teaching of the Gospels is that the Son of God was made as truly Son of Man. The teaching of the modern Docetism is that the Spirit of God was in Christ, but only in greater measure than in us, and that when we are full of the Spirit of God we also are incarnations of God. But Jesus was and will ever be the only incarnation of God, and we can come to Him with the confidence that He is the one whom we can serve and adore without any holding back. Then will we know the fulness of the power of God as it is revealed in the life of the Son of Man, born of the Virgin Mary.

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## *Ladies.*

LAST week, the Sophomore year provided the programme at the meeting of the Levana Society, and a large and expectant crowd gathered in the large English room. Just before the business part of the meeting, three courageous representatives briefly called the attention of the girls to the need of the gymnasium, and the necessity of every girl doing her share to support the Athletic Committee in its undertakings. The chief thing of the meeting was the programme, and proved enjoyable beyond all expectations. The first part consisted of three musical selections, a piano solo by Miss Grace Mackay, a vocal solo by Miss Nash, and a mandolin solo by Miss Totten. Then came a little one-act play, entitled "The Ghost of Crooked Lane," and the realistic manner in which the Sophs took their parts showed that not all dramatic talent is in the Dramatic Club. At the end the Sophs vigorously gave their yell, and everybody heartily agreed that the whole affair was a splendid success. This idea of having each year provide a programme during the session is a splendid one, and we congratulate the Sophs on theirs.

Prof. C---b----l:—"Take an example like this—"We go walking every day."

(Suppressed (?) giggle from the class)—"As a matter of fact, 'we' do not."

Every year the need of a residence large enough to accommodate all the girls of Queen's, grows more urgent. In future the Levana Society have decided to devote the proceeds of the annual Levana Tea and Levana Play to a fund for the erection of such a building, in the future, it is to be hoped, in the near future. This is an exceedingly commendable enterprise, and we hope that everyone will remember that they can do their little share by turning out at the Levana Tea on Saturday, Nov. 26th.

At the regular meeting of the Y.W.C.A., on Friday, Miss Maud Playfair and Miss May Macdonnell read interesting reports on the Ottawa Conference. After the meeting, Mrs. McDonald, Honorary President, was hostess at a very pleasant reception to the girls of Y.W. This is just another instance of Mrs. McDonald's kindness to us all and that it was appreciated the large number of gaily chatting guests who crowded the Levana room bears witness.

## Arts.

THE Political Science and Debating Club is to be congratulated on the efforts they are putting forth to give the Club a more important part in college life. No better way to insure the success of their programme could have been found than by securing Prof. Shortt to address the students at their first meeting. The large number present from all faculties was a strong testimony to the place Prof. Shortt holds and will always hold in the admiration of the students of Queen's. Professor Shortt's honest, comprehensive treatment of his subject, "The Civil Service as a Career for College Men and Women," placed the matter in a new light for most of us and provided a mine of information and interest to the general student body as well as to those who hope to join themselves to the corps of Queen's graduates already in the Civil Service. We hope the Political Science Club may have many more such meetings.

At the risk of being rated 'a professional knocker' we turn to the club room problem once again. Is it not true that in our agitation for smoking privileges we have paid but little attention to other ways and means of making the club room more attractive. If it is impossible to buy rugs for the floor at present can we not, at least, arrange to have a fire in the fire place? It would cost but little and would surely make the club room a more pleasant place in which to spend the hour off and in fact who ever heard of a club room without a fire in the grate?

Judging by the hum of conversation and the frequent laughter which one hears in the Reading room the rules are not being at all closely observed by



some of the students. If the constables of the different years are doing their duty there will be plenty of cases for the Concursus.

The arrangements for the final year At Home are well under way and the different committees are working industriously to make this, the first '11 At Home, a success. If you have a suggestion to make tell it to one of the committee, and if not, don't find fault when it is all over.

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## Science.

ON Tuesday, December 20th, there will be held the fourteenth annual Dinner of the Engineering Society. This dinner is unique in being the one social gathering of the students, graduates, professors, officials and friends of the School of Mining. This year it is to be made the occasion of reunions of the graduates of '07 and '09, and perhaps of other years.

Such reunions are greatly encouraged and even assisted by the faculty. For the student the Engineering Dinner is an eye-opener. He realizes from the speeches something of the magnitude and importance of the college he is attending. He sees that such an institution is not contained within a few walls but, in reality, spreads with its graduates. Wherever the graduate becomes a force, the influence of the college is being felt. In being trained here a man becomes part of a system of education, from which he is never severed as long as his life is the result of what he became when a student. The educative value of hearing prominent men speak cannot be over-estimated. It gives the undergraduate a chance to hear the ideas of men who are leaders in their professions, not mere expounders of theory as the student is too apt to consider his professor. Some few students come into personal contact with the visitors, and through the connections which they then make, obtain summer employment later on. And even those who do not actually meet the guests, are helped in getting work by the more or less live interest which the speakers will take in the School of Mining after their visit. In holding the annual dinner, the students, represented by the Engineering Society, give the School of Mining a chance of conferring honours upon the leading scientists and engineers of our country. A man of perception will feel that his work is being widely appreciated, when asked to address a body of men so keenly alive to genuine worth as college men are apt to be. And, that the governors appreciate this, is clearly shown by the assistance which they have given the students in financing the last three dinners. The dinner is being held at the end of the term so that it will interfere neither with the examinations of the first and second year students, nor with the work of any other classes.

J. A. Reid, B.Sc. of '02, stole into Science Hall last week. He said he had got lost among all the new buildings which had been put up since his graduation, but as his itinerary since graduation includes Ontario, New York, Scotia, British Columbia, Meixc and Gowganda, and a very suggestive place called Peryina in Mexico, we doubt if J. A. Could get lost in any of his pen-grinations. Just now he is heading for Mexico.

## *Medicine.*

THE Aesculapian Society has appointed a strong committee to handle the Medical Dinner, and already one good man has signified his willingness to speak on that occasion. Another is on the way and it is expected we will have an eminently interesting function. The date is December 19th. Let us get the life into our college affairs. We need goodfellowship, good speakers, and incidentally the good dinner.

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So far this season the meetings of the Aesculapian Society have been poorly attended, even so poorly as to call forth a special effort on the part of the officials to induce all the students to attend. It is only fair to say that every man in Medicine should attend a majority of these meetings and get as close as possible to the affairs of interest to students. Nor is this latter the only object to be attained. On Friday the 11th, Dr. Etherington delivered an interesting and able address before the regular meeting, and President McCammon expects to have other members of the faculty deliver addresses on subjects of special interest to medical men. Let everyone plan to spend this hour on Friday in the meetings.

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The play-off in the inter-faculty rugby contest resulted rather unfavorably for Medicine. However, we are good enough sports to lose to a better team with proper grace.

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It seems that another effort is being made to secure reciprocity between the different provincial boards. This would indicate that there is still hope for Dominion registration and it must come eventually.

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In the class in Therapeutics it is strongly emphasized that the physician should not place himself in the hands of manufacturing chemist, but should display a certain amount of originality in the combination of drugs to suit the circumstances. We have no guarantee of reliability in the preparations supplied by the manufacturing chemist and in the use of these preparations there is always a tendency to substitute something "just as good" for what we may really have in mind to prescribe, owing to the fact that it is probably more ready to hand or more convenient in other respects. On the other hand, also, we are not guaranteed any protection by the average pharmacist, but there is no doubt that preparations made up on the recommendation of a physician to a good druggist, are more reliable, especially in point of age, than those supplied by the different firms who conduct large laboratories and flood the market with every combination but perhaps, the right one. At any rate, the average physician should weight in his mind what preparations are likely to prove useful or have been proved useful, and should always be prepared to make up combinations of his own in case those already prepared are not, to his mind, exactly suitable for a given case.

In many ways a medical education is one of the best forms of training. "Know thyself" is an old adage and a medical knowledge certainly claims the physical side of this, at least. However, one drawback presents itself, and that is the fact that many physicians are altogether given up to knowing other people (physically) and have not time to become acquainted with themselves (physically or mentally). A man going into a profession that requires as much concentration of mind and careful judgment as medical practice does, must be careful to consider the value of his own physique and a knowledge of his own capacity and limitations, else he will be wearing away his own best inheritance in a life of small remuneration (especially so far as results go) and one devoid of equity to himself. Therefore don't be a "medicine man" but be a "man" and incidentally a practitioner.

## *Theology.*

### Results of Theology Exams.

Matriculation Scholarships:—

1. David Strathern Dow, \$75, M. N. Omond, M.A.
2. Dominion, \$70, F. L. MacDonald, B.A.
3. Buchan No. 1, \$65, D. E. Foster, B.A.
4. Buchan No. 2, \$55, W. A. Beecroft, B.A.
5. Buchan No. 3, \$45, R. M. MacTavish, B.A.
- Anderson No. 2, \$35, 2nd year, J. A. Annesley.

The degree of B.D. was obtained by R. H. Gilmour, B.A., of White-wood, Sask.

Passed for B.D. in the following subjects:—R. H. Gilmour—Caird's Evolution of Religion, Bruce's Apologetics, Fraser's Theism, Comparative Religion, Old Testament Introduction, Genesis and Ecclesiastes.

W. G. Shaw—Genesis and Amos.

A. D. Cornett—Church History, Apostolic Fathers, Christian Institutions.

J. R. Urquhart—Job.

Supplementary Exams.—N. T. Criticism, A. Laing; Jr. Hebrew, Div. I, D. M. Davidson; Div. III, James Robinson, D. A. Ferguson.

We are glad to welcome again to the Hall W. A. Dobson, B.A., Moderator of the Theological Society. W. A. looks as if he had spent a very pleasant and prosperous summer.

### Challenge of Divinity to Final Year Science.

"Give ear O men of Science, and

Hearken ye sons of Tubal-Cain"

For of old time in Israel, they who are now called

Men of Science, were then called Sons of Tubal Cain."

"Gather ye your mighty men of valour, and all they that are fit for war. Strip ye, make ye bare. Lament, and howl, for there is a sound of the

tumult of battle, of garments rolled in mud. It is near, yea, at your very gates, and rages at your doors. Put on your padded garments, adorn yourselves with your sweaters of many colors. Let the weak say, 'I am strong,' and him that is 'faint-hearted' take courage afresh.

O ye brethren, know ye not, ye sons of Science, ye famous and haughty men of the final year—that your neighbors, they who dwell across your borders have come up in great array from Divinity Hall to challenge your hosts to—1st, a Soccer Game; 2nd, a Rugby Game—to be played on the 19th day of November, on the Lower Campus, at the 10th hour."

## *Education.*

THE students of the faculty are to be congratulated upon the very unique part taken by them in the parade. Their efforts to disguise themselves were most successful as they escaped recognition by even the "wise" ones: sounds "fishy" doesn't it?

Miss R. and Miss P. studying "History of Education":—

Miss P.:—"I wonder what a Platonic friendship means?"

Miss R.:—"I suppose it means a friendship according to Plata's method. Don't you remember where we find it in Aristotle's Ethics?"

Our curiosity is getting a hold on us. What has happened the Faculty of Education in Toronto? In looking over the "Varsity" journal we cannot find mention of that august assembly anywhere. Has the fact, that the Christmas examinations are drawing so near, been so impressed upon them, that they have gone into hibernation. If such is the case, we tender our sincerest sympathy, and hope they may come out of it very soon.

Those who remember Dr. O. J. Stevenson, who was assistant Professor of Education last year, will be pleased to learn that he is making a name for himself as Prof. of English in the Faculty School, Toronto,—in fact one young lady, attending the faculty, was heard to exclaim: "Well, isn't 'Stevie' a dear anyway?"

Why has the Aeschylean Society such a bright outlook?  
Answer—"Because it has 'money.'"

## *Music and Drama.*

ALL arrangements have been completed for the Dramatic Club's production of Goldsmith's sparkling comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," on Nov. 29th. For three weeks past the members of the cast have been working faithfully under the able instruction of Mr. Sinclair Hamilton, and from present indications will be one of the most polished and finished presentations ever offered to the public.

There has already been a large demand for tickets so that the Club are looking forward to a record-breaking house. As the proceeds will be applied to the Gymnasium Fund, the project is one that merits the support of every student.

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## *Athletics.*

**T**HIS is the time of year when the sporting scribe is up against it. Rugby and Soccer are over. The ground is too wet for tennis. What are we to do? On consulting the sporting sheets of the daily papers, we find them filled with the prospects of the hockey teams, or if this or that "pug." With such good examples before us, surely we can indulge in a little pre-season dope without harm.

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### **Hockey.**

Hockey prospects look very good this year. Gregg and Basil George, Bill Dobson, Leo Trimble, Vic. Gilbert are all back this year, and form a very good nucleus for a team. Besides this the outdoor rink is sure to bring out lots of new material. When the team just has one hour at noon each day for practice, new men can't get a fair show, while with the new rink they will have unlimited opportunity for showing their quality. The men have started work in the gymnasium this week, and all who intend to play should get out with them.

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### **Harriers.**

Well we did it. That Y.M.C.A. cup will be located at Queen's University henceforth. And it was a glorious race. Kerr proved his ability to "put it over" Adams and incidentally set Watts record ashaking. Our boys finished as follows:—1st, Kerr; 3rd, Aykroyd; 4th, Macbeath; 7th, Farrel (un-attached); 9th, Barret; 10th, Rutledge. We had five men in the team race and two individuals, Farrel and McLaughlin, the latter taking a stitch during the race, and the former finishing in 7th place. The boys made a splendid showing and finished in good condition. Barret and Rutledge were both in poor shape or would have finished higher up. Aykroid and Macbeth ran a great race. Inches separated them at the finish. Just wait till that Inter-collegiate race next year. We have the men. Kerr is a dandy. If the roads had been in any kind of shape he would surely have broken Watts record. He was only 15 seconds behind.

The next big event on the programme is an inter-faculty race. Science have challenged Arts and Meds. (and we believe the Levana Society was included also) to a 3 mile nur, next Saturday. From present indications it looks like a big affair. Arts and Meds both believe they can make Science "back up." Every man to finish will count for his side. So the more men a team has the better chance it has to win. It looks to us as if the "running bug" is



around the halls somewhere. Here's a chance for the candidates for Alma Mater to show their class as runners. Everybody get in the game. It is healthful.

The annual meeting of the Harrier Club was held Saturday night at the Alma Mater Society. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows:—Hon. president, Prof. Matheson; president, H. Wallace; vice-president, W. P. Alderson; secretary-treasurer, E. R. Thurlow; assistant secretary, A. W. Macbeath; captain, H. O. Kerr; committee, W. J. Barret, M. J. Aykroid, S. Rutledge, S. Smythe.

The Athletic Committee desires to record its appreciation of the generosity of the Dramatic Club in voting \$50 towards the Gym. Fund. This has been granted from the balance which has accumulated from the proceeds of successful productions of recent years. It is to be hoped that the success which has heretofore crowned the efforts of this Club may continue to do so now that it is allied with the A.M.S.

The Athletic Committee hopes that all the other college organizations may follow the example of the Dramatic Club in remembering the claims of the Gym. Fund.

### Basketball.

In Basketball, too, the prospects are of the brightest. Leckie, Menzies, Erskine and Van Sickle are all here, and with men like Watts, Sterns, Kendall and others trying for the guard position, the team might be as strong as ever. Some of the men are in pretty poor shape just yet, but as they have started work, and have a month ahead of them, they should be in good shape for the first game.

Inter-year Basketball begins in a couple of weeks. The contest promises to be very close this year, and will no doubt be followed with interest by the students. Eleven looks far stronger this year than before; Twelve and Thirteen will be about the same as usual, while the Freshmen are still an unknown quality. By the way, Fourteen, if you have not begun to form a team as yet, it is time to get busy, for it pays to be in good shape for the first couple of matches.

The ladies team will be followed with some interest this year. Unfortunately at the time of writing they are an unknown quantity, though by the time this number comes out, they will have met the Y.W.C.A. However, Mr. Bews thinks that he has a mighty good team, and we can usually trust his judgment. The ladies, we believe, are going to pay a home and home series with St. Hilda's, the match here to come off before the game with Varsity. We hope that they may have all success this year.

### Ring and Mat.

The annual meeting of the Boxing, Fencing and Wrestling Club was held Saturday. The officers elected were as follows:—Hon. president, Prof. Lind-

say Malcolm; president, A. D. Matheson; vice-president, H. Wallace; secretary-treasurer, W. I. Garvock; committee—Jamieson, Foster, Carmichael.

Lately on the bulletin board in the gym. a copy appeared of an article in the "Star" about the wrestlers and boxers in McGill. According to this article the McGill men are getting down to work with great enthusiasm, and are doing their best to be able to make a good showing at the Intercollegiate tournament this year. The moral was very plain to our men, and now every night you can see them pounding one another with the gloves, poking with the foils or straining on the mat.

The place of J. A. MacDonald, in the heavy and middle weight wrestling, will be hard to fill. He won both these events last year. There are a lot of big, husky fellows around the University who could learn the game if they would only come out. If a fellow is big and husky he should consider it his duty to help us along. In the welter weight we still have D. E. Foster. Besides him there are Pirie, Wells, Buchanan, and possibly Norm. MacRostie. Alyea and Hughes are with us yet for the light weight, while Bill Garvock and Dick Smith will fight it out for the bantam.

All of our fencing talent are back; Archie Carmichael, MacKay and Cope-land are hard at it every night. Carmichael and MacKay were first and second in the Intercollegiate tournament last year, and hope to repeat their performance this year.

In boxing Herb Dixon will prove a serious loss in the heavy weight class. His decision last year over Gage, of Varsity, was a very popular one. Ed Elliott is going to get into the game, however, and as he has weight, strength and speed, should make good. Harry Wallace will again represent us in the middle weight. In the 145 lb. class we have lost McNicolle, but at this weight we should develop other good men. In the light weight we have Alderson, though he plans to go into wrestling this year. Dewar is back with us again and should make a good showing in that class. Iriw has left college, but Edgar and Meikle are still left for the 125 lb. class.

Thus the prospects look pretty good, and now it is up to the fellows themselves to get into the best possible condition.

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The Journal is sending Mr. Herb Smith, of the Rugby team, Editor for Athletics, to Hamilton for the Dominion championship game. He will give Journal readers a full account of the biggest game of the season.

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### ***Gymnasium Subscriptions.***

Previously acknowledged, \$582.35. \$50, Dramatic Club; \$10, Dr. Goodwin; \$5, Murdock Matheson, L. L. Bolton, W. A. Dobson, Norman Malloch, H. O. Kerr, Norman Macdonald, C. Haughton. Total \$677.35.

Subscriptions, especially from Intra-Mural students are coming in far too slowly. Now is the time for each year to get busy.




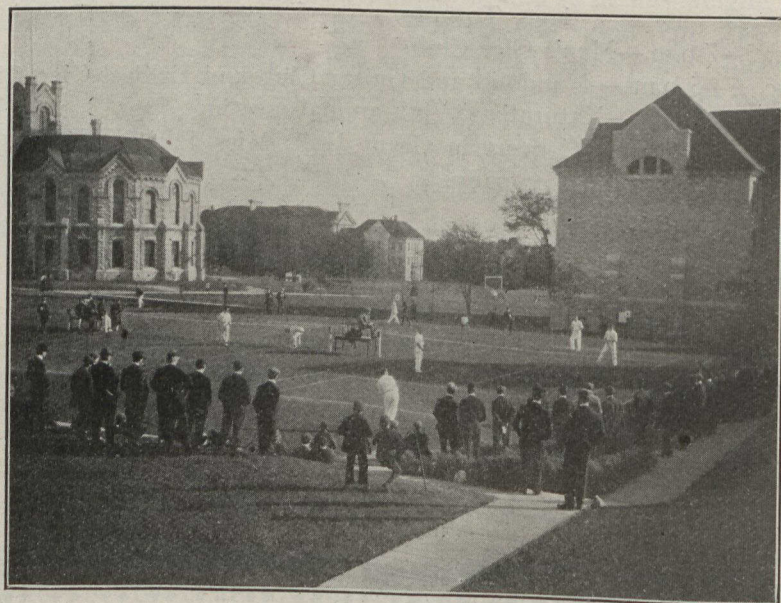
## *Calendar for the Week.*

- Thurs. Dec. 1—4 p.m.—Y.M.C.A.  
4 p.m.—Political Science Club.  
5 p.m.—Choral Society.  
8 p.m.—Intercollegiate Debate, McGill vs Queen's, subject,  
Reciprocity with United States.
- Fri. Dec. 2—4 p.m.—Y.W.C.A.  
4 p.m.—Aesculapian Society.  
5 p.m.—Mandolin and Guitar Club.  
5 p.m.—Engineering Society.  
8 p.m.—Final Year At Home.
- Sat. Dec. 3—11.00 a.m.—Q.U.M.A.  
8 a.m. to 5 p.m.—A.M.S. Elections.  
7.30 p.m.—A. M. S.
- Sun. Dec. 4—10.00 a.m.—Prof. Morison's Bible Class.  
3.00 p.m.—University Sermon, Prof. Jackson, Victoria Col-  
lege, Toronto.
- Mon. Dec. 5—7 p.m.—Men's Glee Club.
- Tues. Dec. 6—5 p.m.—Mandolin and Guitar Club and Ladies' Glee Club.
- Wed. Dec. 7—5 p.m.—Naturalists' Club annual meeting, Pass Botany Room.
- Thurs. Dec. 8—8 p.m.—Concert in Grant Hall, Miss Parlow, violinist, and  
Company.

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### KEEP IN MIND.

- The Intercollegiate Debate on Dec. 1st.  
The Alma Mater Society Elections on Dec. 3rd.  
Concert in Grant Hall on Dec. 8th, Miss Kathleen Parlow, the Canadian  
Violinist, and Company.  
Students' Theatre Night, Dec. 12th.
- 



Intercollegiate Tennis Tournament, 1910.



VOL. XXXVIII.

DECEMBER 1st, 1910.

No. 7.

## *Editorials.*

### **Alma Mater Society Elections.**

THE Journal, for the first time in many years, is taking part in the Alma Mater elections. It is not taking part, however, and in line with any faculty or candidate. Pictures of all the candidates are reproduced in the present issue, together with a reference to the university activities of each. It is generally true that the men who face the student constituency for office are capable, energetic and deserving. This year this fact is obvious. The two candidates for the presidency are extremely competent men, both steady, level-headed, honest-minded. Both have clean records and each may appeal without hesitation to the student body. When the results of the election are announced next Saturday the most scrupulous member of the A.M.S. will be able to say 'The Society has a good president.' This condition of capacity on the part of candidates is after all the primary one for an interesting election.

The candidates for the other offices are also in almost every instance evenly matched in regard to the qualities the careful voter keeps in mind. The contest for the secretaryship should give rise to great interest. For this office Mr. John MacKinnon is representing Arts, while Mr. Hugh MacKinnon has been nominated from Medicine. No higher compliment could be paid these gentlemen than that implied in the fact that each in his own department was regarded as the strongest candidate available.

The accounts of the work and activities of the various candidates who are up for office in the approaching contest do not in any way represent Journal opinion. We are not in a position to express a preference in any direction and do not want to have anyone under the impression that we have taken sides.

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As a function in the political and social life of the college the Levana Tea is year by year assuming greater importance. From an institution of doubtful existence it has developed into an established item in the extra academic life. As an activity it requires the expenditure of a great deal of time and thought on the part of those who are responsible for its management. It is also fixed for an opportune time: and like the Dramatic Club Performance and other functions that have their being in the week before the Alma Mater elections is sure to receive careful attention from the students. But it is a function that is worthy of every attention. Its management this year and other years has reflected a great deal of credit on the Levana and it is to be



hoped that like every laudable enterprise it will be bigger and better if possible every year. Within the portals of the Hall when the Levana Tea is in progress candidates move with mild exhilaration, made beautiful by pleasant looks. It is no ordeal to make a good impression for a period of three hours without one relapse into a sober thought of self. Geniality is generated and enough stored up in many cases to carry through the entire next week. And this is good. The function this year was improved by the presence of the college orchestra. The music was good and added to the air of good nature and good looks that the event took on from its inherent qualities.

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### Dramatic Club.

The Dramatic Club performance, given on Tuesday evening, was one of the most creditable that has been put on the boards by the local organization. The house that the event called forth was large and appreciative and furnishes an indication of the popularity of the annual performance. The play chosen this year has many features to commend it to the public. It gives scope for various sides of dramatic representation and does not call men and women who are not professionals into long stage speeches of tragic import. It gives scope for humor and situations that develop morals. The parts were well taken. The costumes were good. There was an evidence on the part of all connected with the performance that they were for the time engaged in a serious business. These factors of interest and careful training made the event what it was, an unqualified success.

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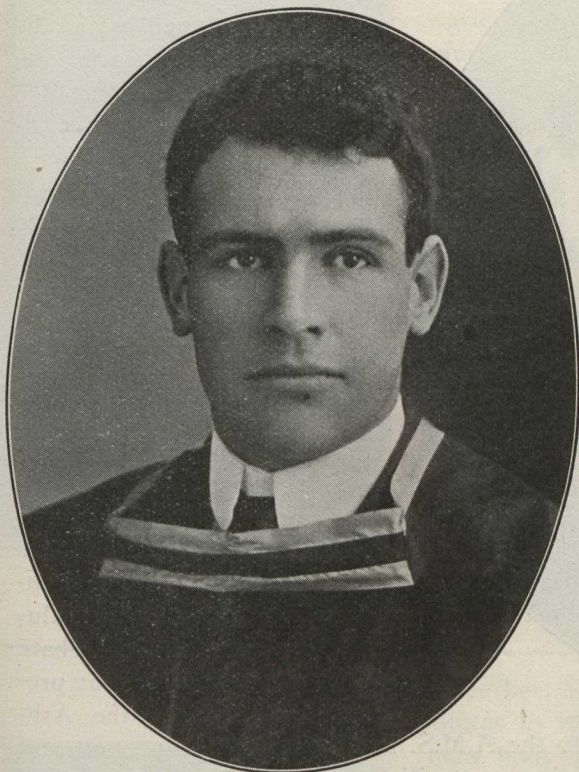


H. M. YOUNG

Elected Treasurer by Acclamation.



## *Candidates for A. M. S. Elections.*



E. L. BRUCE, B.Sc.

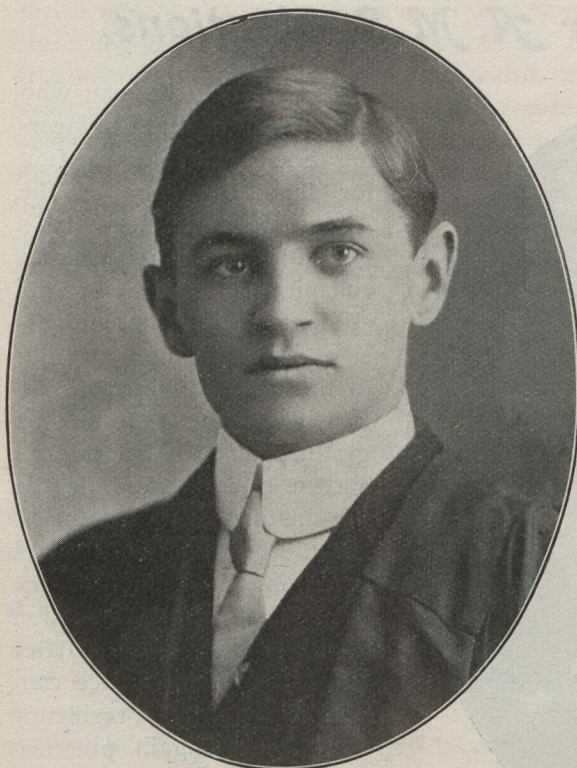
E. L. Bruce the man who is representing the Engineering Society in the election for the Presidency of the Alma Mater Society has been for almost five years a conspicuous figure in the student life of the University. From the first meeting of the class to which he belonged to the time of his graduation as B.Sc. he has shown to a marked degree the instincts of leadership: and this form of ability has lead him into almost every line of work in connection with student life. After graduation the Science candidate for the Presidency went out to gain practical acquaintance with the requirements of the line of work for which he had qualified himself. This fall he re-

turned to college, registering in Arts. His conspicuous ability; his prominence in different fields of activity, his willingness to work when called upon to do so, brought him to the front at once as a man likely to appeal to many students as suitable for the highest office in the gift of the students.

It would be difficult to specify all the organizations with which Mr. Bruce has been connected in the period of his college course. In the third year of his course he was chosen president of his year. This office he filled to the satisfaction of his classmates. In the following year, his ability was rewarded by promotion to the Presidency of the Engineering Society, the most distinct mark of recognition that can come to any undergraduate in Science. From Mr. Bruce also came the proposal for establishing a Science Bookstore, which indicates something of the initiative possessed by the Science candidate.

As a proof of the breadth of interest that Mr. Bruce shows, it must be mentioned that he has been prominently identified with the Y.M.C.A. and has been for two seasons one of the best men on the first rugby football team. When he was president of his year he also held the position of vice-president in the Y.M.C.A. He has already held office on the executive of the A. M. S. and thus is in touch with the procedure of regular and executive meetings.





A. P. MENZIES, M.A.

letic Committee, which is, next to the A.M.S. itself, the most important and the best organized student executive, controlling as it does every branch of athletics in the University. He has, moreover, held office more than once in the Y.M.C.A., the Q.U.M.A., the Queen's Theological Society, as well as in his year and in other societies. His ability to think clearly and quickly on the platform has been shown by the fact that he was a member of the team which won the debating championship for his year, and that he later successfully represented his Alma Mater against Varsity in the University series.

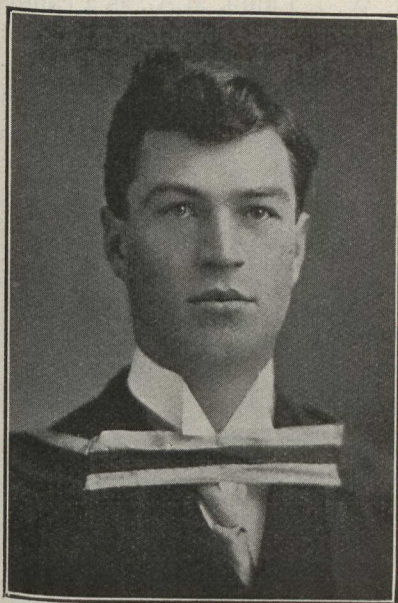
But while Mr. Menzies has thus given freely of his best time and energy towards promoting the varied interests of University life, he has by no means neglected his work as a student. He has maintained a high standard of scholarship throughout his course, for he has won scholarships in Classics and Theology, and taken first class honours in English and Philosophy.

In the social life of the University his genial nature is well known. His interest in all branches of athletics is proved by his untiring service on the Athletic Committee, but he has also represented the University on the first basketball team ever since the league was formed.

Moreover, and this is a matter of great importance to the welfare of the Society, Mr. Menzies will be in college next fall and so will be in a position to fulfil the duties of his office for the full term. When many of the executive are away it is important that the chief executive be on hand.

The Presidency of the Alma Mater Society requires a man of good executive ability, combined with the power to think clearly and quickly. It also demands that he possess an active interest in every phase of college life. Mr. A. P. Menzies, M.A., the candidate from Divinity, possesses these qualities in a high degree. His executive ability has been well proved. He has done good work on committees and on the executives of the many societies to which he has belonged. To mention only those connected with the A.M.S., he has already served on its executive, has been a most valuable member of the Debate Committee and he is at present Chairman of the Ath-





J. E. CARMICHAEL, B.Sc.

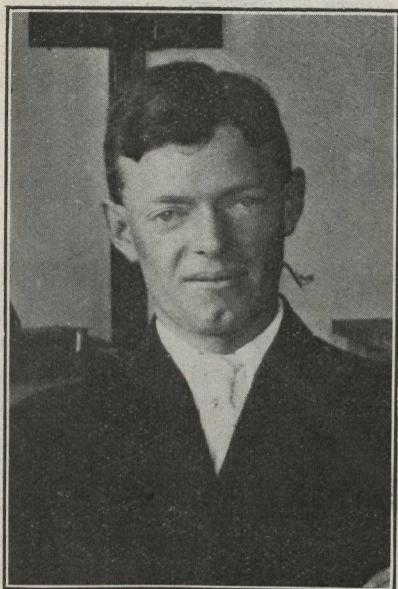
J. E. Carmichael, B.Sc., the Medical candidate for the First Vice-Presidency, is a man who has not spared himself in the varied activities of college life. He has been since the time he entered Queen's most active and tireless. The position of candidate for an important office in the A.M.S. is one that has come to him naturally. 'Mike,' as he is known by his friends, comes from the West. He takes an interest in all parts of the country but his particular concern is the Western Association, an organization that includes in its membership those who come to Queen's from the West. In this he has held the presidency and vice-presidency. In sports the candidate for the vice-presidency attained eminence. He was for two years captain of the association football team. On the track, too, he was for a time one of the most successful competitors in the college meet. As for acquaintance with the A.M.S. Mike once was Treasurer.



HERBERT S. SMITH.

Herbert S. Smith is the signature that he affixes to the A.M.S. checks. To the student body he is known as "Herb." This genial young fellow first saw the light of day in the 'Sawdust' city, Ottawa. 'Smithy' developed a penchant for Greek and Latin roots at an early age, matriculating with the McLachlan scholarship in English, French and Latin. In his first year here he copped the Calvin scholarship in Latin and last year slipped home for his holidays with the Prof's prize. In athletics 'Smiler' made a hit as soon as he came to Queen's, catching the second team in his Freshman year and coruscating at outside wing on the first fourteen for the past two years. He was captain of his year basketball team last winter. The aforesaid Mr. Smith has had executive experience as treasurer of the A. M. S.; was on the winning debating team last year; is Sporting Editor of the Queen's Journal, and belongs to the Choral Society, Men's Glee Club, Mandolin and Guitar Club.





W. J. LAMB, M.A.

The Faculty of Education has nominated its President, W. J. Lamb, M.A., as a candidate for the 2nd Vice-Presidency of the A.M.S., because he is a representative student, representative, in that he possesses those natural and acquired qualifications which ought to be the determining factors in any candidate's eligibility for office. From an academic point of view Mr. Lamb has given ample evidences of intelligence and scholarship: he graduated with first class honours in Physics and Mathematics and is at present filling the position of lecturer in Physics. He is industrious and of good habits. He is a man of ideas and has the necessary enthusiasm to carry out those ideas. He was given due testing in this respect last year as convener of the committee which engineered the Arts Dinner and made it, despite adverse circumstances, a grand success.



M. A. KEMP.

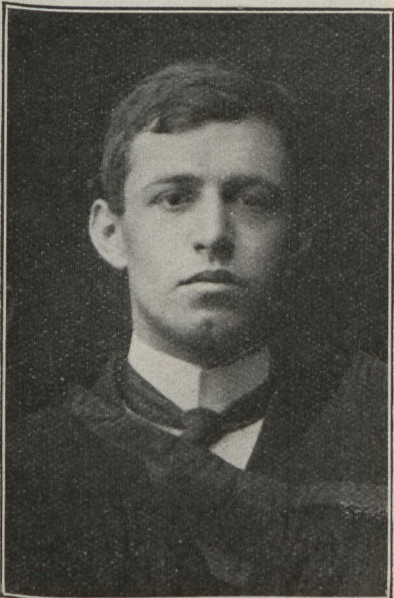
Science is, this year, placing in the field a candidate for the Second Vice-Presidency in the person of Mr. M. A. Kemp. He is a third year man and hasn't shirked the duties that came his way. He recently composed the verses printed in the Journal to be sung to the tune 'O Canada.' As possessing marked literary ability Mr. Kemp has been poet of his year since joining that body. In the activities of the Science students he has taken a prominent part and to him a great deal of work in connection with the annual dinner and dance of the Engineering Society has fallen. Those who are connected with these functions attest the value of the services of the man who aspires to the Second Vice-Presidency. He is keenly interested in athletics. In describing him recently a Science student said: "Kemp is a quiet man, but a great worker and a clear thinker."





FRED C. CASSELMAN.

Fred C. Casselman claims the State of Montana as his birthplace, though most of his life has been spent around the little village of Arkona. He graduated from the Forest H. S. with Jr. Leaving in 1901, from Watford H. S. with Sr. Leaving 1903, and Forest Model School the same year. For the next three years he was "master" of a rural school. He joined the class of '10, in the Honour Math. Course; but remaining out a year, graduated from the Faculty of Education, Toronto University, in '08. "Cassy" has been prominent at Queen's in football, basketball, and tennis. No one who saw it will soon forget last year's struggle for the University tennis honors between he and "Dobbie." He has taken a keen and active interest in many of the college societies. In the A. M. S. he has enlivened many a discussion. He is at present a member of the Athletic Committee, an active member of the University Y.M.C.A. and is treasurer of the Q.U.M.A.



M. GOODWIN, B.A.

Mr. W. Goodwin, B.A., who is contesting the position of Critic in the approaching elections is well-fitted for the position. Science doesn't often run a candidate for Critic, but this year they utilized a good man who was available.

In athletics Mr. Goodwin has shown far more than the interest of an idle spectator. He has for two years served on the Athletic Committee and during half of this period was chairman of that body. It was during his incumbency of the position on the Athletic Committee that the class in Physical Drill was instituted by the Senate for first year men. Mr. Goodwin was for two years a member of the Musical Committee and is at present a member of the Music and Drama Committee. He has maintained a steady interest in the Students' Orchestra and is at present president of that organization. Thus in varied fields of activity the Science candidate for Critic has shown great activity and steady interest.





HUGH MacKINNON

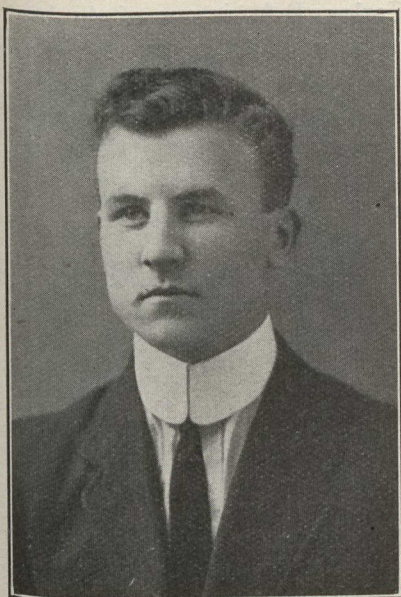
Hugh MacKinnon is one of the strong men at college. He is strong physically and intellectually. He is one of the first names to enter the mind of a committee when a trustworthy man is wanted for an office. Since entering college Hugh has been a prominent worker in many matters outside work. He has been one of the few men in the past two or three years to lower any of the Intercollegiate track records. He has been associated with the work of many organizations. At the present time he is president of his year in Medicine and his popularity is attested by this fact. Earlier in his college career he was secretary of the Arts Society and there received a training that should be of value to him if called on to handle the work of the A.M.S. Last year it was Committeeman MacKinnon of Medicine and Hugh got a great vote from all sections.



JOHN MacKINNON.

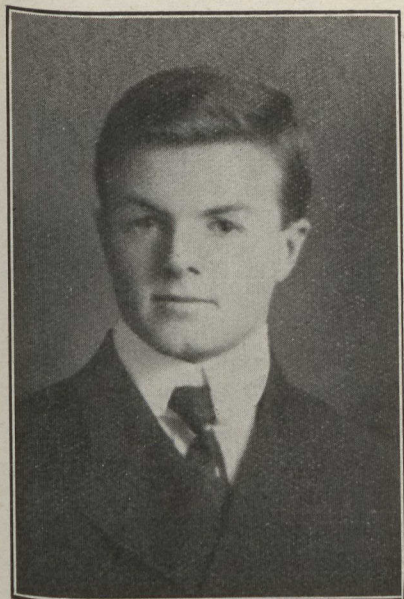
The name MacKinnon is a familiar one at Queen's. John, the present candidate for Secretary of the A.M.S., is the seventh in line of succession. Since he has been at Queen's he has taken an active part in student life. He has been president of his class, and has held other offices in his own year, in the Arts Society and in the Track Club. He has debated for his year and won the event. He has always been interested in athletics. At the Dominion meet, held in Halifax, in 1908, he took third place in the all-round championship. At Queen's, too, he has ever been in the front rank. As a freshman he broke a record in the broad jump which had stood since 1893. In his sophomore year he tied for the individual championship, and this year he was the only man at the meet who broke a record. He has served his college faithfully in the Intercollegiate meets.





M. J. RODDEN

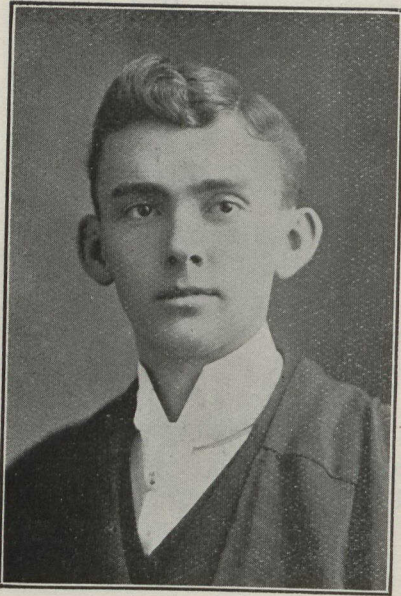
Although only a Freshman, M. J. Rodden is widely known both to the members of his own year and also to the other faculties. Mr. Rodden took a prominent place in Queen's sports this year. Starting in on the third rugby team, he managed by hard work and lots of pluck to finally earn his place on the senior fourteen. Outside of sports Mr. Rodden is well liked by his fellow students, and all were well pleased when the nominations were over and he was the year's choice by a good margin over all his competitors. An earnest supporter of Queen's at all Queen's affairs, we are sure that Mr. Rodden is the right man for the position, and as such deserves the support of his fellow students.



R. F. CLARKE.

R. F. Clarke, candidate for Assistant Secretary, comes from Science Hall, where he is greeted by all his fellow students as a good man, worthy of a friend's consideration. He is a brother of K. C. Clarke, a well-known and prominent figure in college circles for a number of years: like 'Ken,' he is steady and level-headed. In the session of 1909-10 Mr. Clarke was a member of the Vigilance Committee and in the field of class work showed his ability by capturing the Chancellor's scholarship for highest marks. Not content to work and leave to others the task of upholding the honor of the Alma Mater Society in connection with athletics Mr. Clarke from the time he entered college has played rugby and hockey. Honors have been bestowed on him by the students in his own faculty, the year '13 having this fall chosen him as President. Mr. Clarke has shown faithfulness and industry in all the offices he has held since making his debut in the college world.





R. V. McCARLEY, B.A.

R. V. McCarley, B.A., is one of the best men available from Medicine for the position of Committeeman in the A.M.S. He has had a long experience within college halls having entered Arts some time ago. He also has not spared himself when any task requiring careful attention was to be undertaken. Last year 'Mac' was vice-president of the Aesculapian Society. Upon him in this capacity fell the task of presiding at a number of meetings of the Society during the absence of the president in the early part of the fall term. This fall the organization of the Medical Dance, an important function, was in charge of candidate McCarley and the report presented to the Society showed that a more successful function never came to its issue at Queen's. So far as the Alma Mater Society is concerned Mr. McCarley has always taken an interest in the meetings of that body and the affairs coming under its control.



JOHN P. McLEOD.

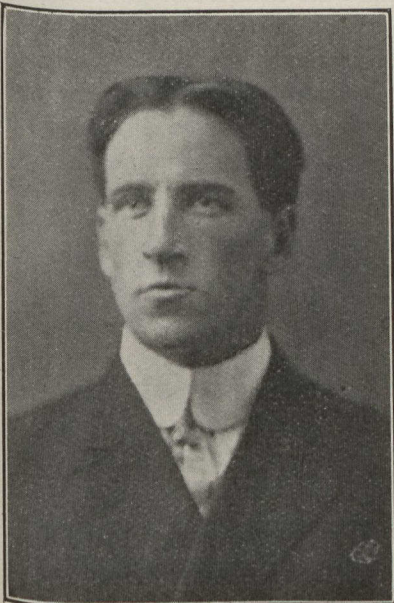
Mr. John P. McLeod, Arts candidate for Committeeman, is a Westerner, having taken his preparatory work at Manitoba College. Since coming to Queen's a year ago, he has been identified with nearly every phase of college life. As a member of the soccer football team, as a debater and as a student, he has made himself popular with the entire Arts Faculty. Mr. McLeod has had much experience in committee work in his own year, and is deserving of the support of all students on election day.





M. D. KINSELLA

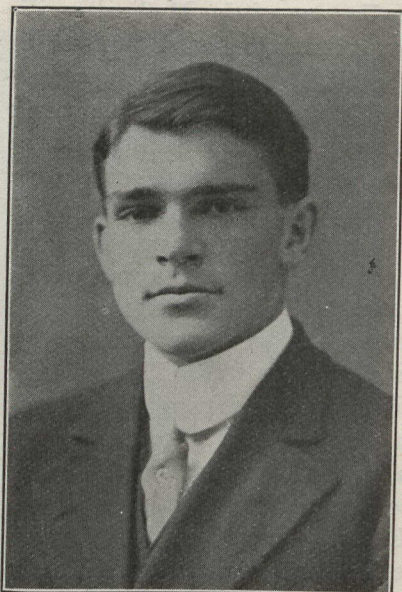
M. D. Kinsella, one of the Medical candidates for Committeeman is at present a member of the third year and is registered in Arts and will some day wear a degree in Arts after his name. He is also a member of the rugby team having played scrimmage last year and in the season just finished holding down the inside wing position. He took part in football, too, at a considerable sacrifice to studies. He is well-known in his own faculty and in Arts with which faculty he is also connected. He has held various offices in the society of his faculty and has been connected with the Concurus. Mr. Kinsella comes from the North, a new part of the country. With Carmichael from the West, McCarley from Ontario, MacKinnon from the far East by the ocean, Kinsella from the North, the Medical ticket represents all parts of the country.



J. CAMERON SMITH.

J. Cameron Smith, candidate for the office of Committeeman in the coming A. M. S. elections, is a member of the final year in Arts and of the second year in Medicine. He is thus well-known to many students in the University. "Cam." has identified himself to a great extent with the musical interests of Queen's. He is a member of the Male Glee Club and Mandolin and Guitar Club, President of the Choral Society and serves on the Music and Drama Committee. He is also the present Editor for Music and Drama in the Journal. Further, ever since his freshman year he has been a regular and active attendant at the A.M.S. meetings, having thus received an excellent training in parliamentary procedure. Therefore "Cam." deserves your votes on Saturday.





ERNIE SLITER.

Ernie Sliter is new to college halls but not to the city. He is a son of Principal Sliter, of the Collegiate Institute. A year last fall Ernie played two or three practice games against Queen's and in the football season just finished he was outside wing on the first team. On the ice Mr. Sliter is a valuable man too. He has worn the shin pads and other paraphernalia of the goal-keeper for several years and will try for a place on one of Queen's teams this winter. In addition to achievements in the sporting world the second candidate for Committeeman from Science has a level head to recommend him to voters.



J. H. RAMSAY.

J. H. Ramsay, candidate for Committeeman, makes his bow to the college constituency already a well-known man. This season he was Secretary of the Track Club and was therefore largely responsible for the splendid arrangements for the Intercollegiate meet at Queen's. At the same time he was filling the position of captain of the second rugby football team. In 1908 he was a member of the third rugby team and was connected with the Intercollegiate Track team. Again in the following year he took an active part in rugby, playing on the second team. In this year his fellow students evinced their trust in him by giving him a place on the Vigilance Committee of Science Hall. 'Harold,' as he is known to his friends, has proved himself a good student, an energetic worker, who doesn't spare himself to advance any cause with which he is connected.



## *Ladies.*

### A Stunt Party at Annesley Hall.

THOUGH as girls of Victoria, we enjoy all the privileges a co-educational college affords, it is perhaps among ourselves that we have our jolliest fun. One of the functions which we enjoy, far from the madding throng of male aspirants to learning, is the annual 'Stunt Party,' which took place this year on Saturday evening, October 22nd, in the gymnasium of Annesley Hall. Each year was to provide a stunt for the amusement of the others. The first was a "Freshette Number of the Ladies' Home Journal." The spirit of that worthy journal was retained throughout, from the editorial, with its "crying need for reform among freshettes," to the "Love Story of a Fourth-Year Maiden," and the department in "Good Manners and Good Form" as conducted for the benefit of the shy freshie.

Another especially good stunt was that given by the first-year girls themselves. The inspiring lay of Young Lochinvar was read aloud by one of the freshettes, while her classmates brought the details of the story vividly before our eyes in pantomime. Young Lochinvar in braw array, bestrode his prancing charger, the gym. vaulting horse. The bly-white bride drooped under a veil, taken presumably from her window. The craven bridegroom cringed beside her, while the stately father, eyed the daring Lochinvar with fire in his eye, and a mustache painted on his lip. The minuet was danced, and Lochinvar, from the grasping arms of her parents, whisked the bride up on the vaulting horse, and away they went over the Border, hotly pursued by various valiants astride the gymnasium chairs.

After the various stunts, refreshments were served and in an informal way, "inside" and "outside" girls made one another's acquaintance. The college and class songs closed the yearly "Stunt Party at Annesley Hall."

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One of the girls was overheard saying to a friend, when she met an extremely clever Arts man, "Oh girls, I wish I had that young man's head on my shoulders!" What could she have meant?

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To judge from the various plottings and plannings, and the numerous committee meetings held daily, the Y.W.C.A. sale, to be held on Saturday of next week, in Grant Hall, is going to surpass all others of its kind.

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The Queen's girls played their first game of basketball on Tuesday night, against the city Y.W.C.A. Considering that it was the first time the girls had played in public, they put up a splendid game, especially in the second half, and defeated the Y. W. 11-5. The team was composed of Miss Edna Henderson, Miss Merry, Miss Nash, Miss O'Hearn and Miss Warren. It is to be hoped that Inter-collegiate games with Varsity and McGill can be arranged also.

### "The Music of the Queen's Spheres."

The Band requests you to "Cuddle up a Little Closer" or "Put on Your Old Grey Bonnet." The Glee Club croons softly (?) "Oh Hush Thee My Baby." The sweet young voices of the Y.W. unite in singing "Hold Thou My Hand" or "Draw Me Nearer." The Choral Society with almost dramatic fervor sings "Oh Stay! the maiden cried (break here) and rest (to be taken together) Thy Weary Head upon My Breast." And from Dramatic regions a distant howl, "Hoiks! Hoiks!" Then Tony's musical voice bursts into melody. "Let Schoolmasters puzzle their Brains. They're all but a parcel of pigeons, toroddle! toroddle! toroll!" One old familiar strain alone is missing. No longer does the club room rejoice that its wife has gone to the country. At intervals, however, the dulcet strains of Love's Melody are wafted to the responsive hearts in the Red Room.

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## Arts.

### Political Science Club.

THE Political Science and Debating Club is well on the way to becoming a more effective instrument in the promotion of interest in public speaking among the students. Prof. Greaves has planned to form several sub-societies in connection with the Club and by means of debates and oratorical contests between these societies he hopes to supplement the training received in the Department of Elocution and Public Address as well as to provide a public speaking course for any students who have been unable to take any training in that important department of Arts work.

Two of these sub-societies have already been formed and another is in process of formation. The Political Science Club hopes that a large number of students will take advantage of the training which is being offered through this new plan.

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The first of the inter-year debates was contested before the Alma Mater Society on Saturday evening last, the subject being "Reciprocity with the United States." Messrs. MacFarlane and Colquhoun, of '11, had the negative, and Messrs. McIntosh and Kinton, of '12, the affirmative. The sides were so evenly matched that the judges were out for an hour before they could decide that there was "a slight advantage in favor of the affirmative. We congratulate the victors on their victory and the representatives of '11 on the good fight they fought, a fact for which the decision gives ample evidence.

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Our candidates turned out 'en masse' for the Levana Tea. Judging by their gallantry and extravagant expenditure they strongly commended themselves to the favorable consideration of Levana at the coming elections.

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Our Arts Dinner is billed for Dec. 9th. Everybody about college pronounced our first dinner a splendid success and it remains for us to maintain

the high standard which was then set up. Last year the Arts men ably seconded the Dinner Committee. Everybody worked and the great majority bought tickets. A word to the wise is sufficient.

At a recent meeting of the '10 Arts Memorial Committee it was discovered that about \$1,000 has been already subscribed. The Committee is confident that further subscriptions will bring the amount up to at least \$1,200. Surely this is a good example for other years in college. We are glad to note that at the last meeting of the year '11 arrangements were made for a conference with the final years in Science and Medicine with the hope that all may enter upon a joint memorial scheme.

We Arts students have every reason to be proud of "Our Arts Ticket" for the coming Alma Mater elections. Our candidates are all good men and true and deserve our very best support. Be sure your name is on the voters' list and then vote right.

## Science.

GEORGE A. Guess, M.A., graduate of 1894, and medallist in Chemistry, made us a short visit last week. In the nineties Mr. Guess had an assay office in Greenwood, B.C., and since then has been chief chemist in various mines. He has lately accepted a position as smelter manager at Cerro de Pasco, Peru, where there is one of the world's greatest copper mines. Mr. Guess and his brother, Harry A. Guess, have become known to many of our students through the methods they have devised for lead assaying, now in use in the School of Mining.

Among the speakers at the Engineering Dinner will be:—A. B. Willmott, M.A., B.Sc., Mining Geologist, of Toronto; H. Mortimer Lamb, Secretary of the Canadian Mining Institute; J. G. G. Kerry, M.Sc., Civil Engineer, of the firm of Smith, Chase & Kerry; H. E. T. Haultain, M.Sc., Professor of Mining Engineering in Toronto University; P. W. Sothman, Ph.D., Chief Engineer of the Hydro-Electric Commission, Toronto; J. H. Kynock, Chief Engineer of the Canadian General Electric Co., Peterboro; J. W. Weller, Chief Engineer of the Canadian General Electric Co., Welland Canal; R. W. Leonard, C.E., St. Catharines, President of Coniagas Mine; Thos. W. Gibson, Deputy Minister of Mines, Toronto; A. W. Campbell, Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, Ottawa.

### Test on the City Plant.

An interesting and very instructive test on the city light and power plant was carried out last week, under direction of Professors Gill and Willhofft, by the Electrical and Mechanical students of the Final Year, assisted by a

number from the Third Year. This was done in connection with the proposed scheme of using the exhaust steam for heating purposes. The plant was run for twenty-four hours condensing, and for an equal time non-condensing; and the results of the test will show the relative efficiency of the two runs.

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## Medicine.

WE notice in a recent number of "Life" a cut representing the vivisectionist being driven out of the back door of hell by various inhabitants of that region. Among the latter we failed to recognize the Editor of that paper. This probably represents present conditions, or else it is an oversight.

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Mr. W. F. Nickle, M.P.P., has offered a prize, through the University authorities, for the best essay on "The House Fly as a Carrier of Disease." It is understood that this prize will be an annual one for essays on medical subjects and competition is open only to Medical students. It is to be hoped that some will make an effort along this line, and that we shall have some good contributions this year.

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The Medical At Home was pronounced a success by all present and it maintained the usual high standard of social functions at Queen's.

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A great deal has been said and still more written, on the subject of vivisection, and to some extent, operative surgery.

There is no doubt that both of these systems have had their abuses, but it is most certain also, that they have had and are having their uses. Moreover, it is certain that the uses far outweigh the abuses.

The main objections that have been urged against these are the cruelty to animals (and humans) and the degrading effects on those practising such, and that they are unnatural procedures. Both of these systems are carried on, and always have been, with an object in view, and that object represents a natural law that is as old as physical life itself. It is the preservation and prolongation of the life of the individuals composing the species.

An eminent New York divine in criticising the practice of vivisection and its results, has gone so far as to say that prolongation of physical life is not the main object of mankind, but rather the attainment of eternal existence. Admitting that physical longevity is not the "main" object, it is still a great and natural object, and the attainment of eternal existence is not materially affected by the length of life. Again, the ideals which have prompted mankind to attain to eternal existence have developed only within a few thousand years, and they are therefore only infants when compared with the age of the natural law above mentioned. Can we, then, reasonably expect that these ideals will entirely replace an inherent natural development of much longer duration, and one that has a direct bearing on man as a tangible being.



In regard to surgery it may be said that it is a part of nature, and man practices it in its highest form. Lower animals possess a crude system of surgery. The surgery of the starfish in sacrificing a member to save the life of his organism is probably a pure instinct combined with a fortunate capability, but in the case of the fox that gnaws away his own limb to clear a trap, or of a raccoon that "dresses" his own wounds with dead leaves, crude as it may seem, it is not merely an instinct, but combines with it an element of intelligence. The necessity of this practice of the fox never arose until the introduction of traps, and this cannot date back nearly so far as the animal's tendency to self-preservation, yet when the occasion arose the animal at once responded (in some cases only), and this illustrates well the difference between intelligence and instinct.

Through the use of lower animals in vivisection, man has found more effective means of combatting his enemies than through any other agency, and it is doubtful if those who have decried the system most strenuously, would hesitate to take advantage of the knowledge thus obtained, were they placed in a position to derive any benefit therefrom.

## *Theology.*

AT the regular meeting of the Theological Society, on Friday, Nov. 25th, Rev. D. C. Ramsay, gave a paper entitled, "The Place of the Theological Student in the College Life." This subject, which is of vital interest to every student in Theology, was dealt with in a strong, original, and helpful manner.

Referring to the "Queen's Spirit," the speaker showed that it had its roots firmly set in the traditions of athletic prowess, and scholarship of the past. The Queen's of to-day is the result of the sacrifices made by the hosts of those whose lives have been given in its service. But the present generation of students must do its share also in developing the life of the University. The students of to-day link the past with the future. We receive from Queen's the ideals and inspirations of the highest life, and these we must use in helping to form the Queen's of the future.

The special question dealt with was this:—What special features has the student in Theology to contribute to the life of Queen's. The three special points in the equipment of the Theological student are:—1. The four years' experience in the general training of university life, with which he enters upon his special work. 2. The point of view from which the student in Theology chooses his life-work is, or should be, a distinctively religious one. 3. The objective point of the Theological student is distinctively religious. Altho' the search of every true student is for a knowledge of God, in Theology this search is pursued more directly than is possible in the sciences. How do these characteristics equip the student for college life? They should enable the student possessing them to take a place of leadership among his fellows—not merely the holding of certain offices in college organizations—but the living of that life which will be a source of strength and inspiration, es-

pecially to those students who are face to face with the problems which are raised by university training.

These qualities should enable the Theological student to give the proper tone to the life of the students. To do this one must have a reasonable valuation of his own life-work, and the same reasonable valuation of the life-work of his fellow students in other faculties.

And above all the Theological student should be prepared to throw himself into every phase of university life. His love for his Alma Mater should be that strong, manly feeling which will result in an earnest interest in, and service for the lives of his fellow students.

The means by which the Theological student may be a greater force in our university life apply alike to the individual student, and to the Theological Society. We must strive to realize in our actual college life the ideal presented in the constitution of our society.

A very hearty vote of thanks was tendered by the Society to Mr. Ramsay for his splendid treatment of a subject of vital importance to each student.

On Friday evening, Nov. 25th, Prof. and Mrs. Robt. Laird very kindly entertained in their home the Divinity students. A very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all. It is believed that some members of the Hall have not yet disentangled themselves from the "Spiders' Web."

## *Education.*

THE following is the time-table for the 'Xmas examinations:—

Dec. 16—a.m., Classics; p.m., Psychology.

Dec. 19—a.m., Mathematics; p.m., Principal of Education.

Dec. 20—a.m., Moderns; p.m., History of Education.

Dec. 21—a.m., English; p.m., Science.

The old evil of cramming will not play a very important part in these examinations for the same reason that the small boy does not finish his big plate of pudding.

The Society regrets very much that Mr. G. S. Otto has not been allowed to continue his course on account of coming in later than the date allowed by the Educational Department. He "Otto" have come sooner.

A very interesting letter has just come to hand from one of last year's graduates, Mr. Frank D. Wallace, M.A. He is mathematical master at Midland, and seems to be enjoying his work very much. "While," he says, "the students in the school are generally bright, there are also a number of the usual loafers." In fact, he added, that he had discovered the following teacher's proverb:—"Lo! the loafers we have with us always." Altogether his letter is most encouraging to teachers in training as one can easily infer from it that all his time is not absorbed in a professional way.

Our Dean is credited with giving the following very timely advice to one of his classes:—"Unless you know what is in it, never trust a bottle before your face."

It is rumored that Miss Beatrice G. Lauder, B.A., who registered extramurally last fall, is returning to college at the beginning of December to complete her master's degree.

Kindly remember the regular meeting of the Aeschylean Society, Thursday, December 1st, at 5 p.m.

Miss M. Russel, honour graduate of last year's Faculty of Education class, is teaching science and art in the Continuation School, Port Burwell, Ont.

## *Music and Drama.*



MISS PARLOW.

THE sale of tickets for the concert on Dec. 8th, by Miss Parlow, the violinist, opens this week. Judging from the interest that is abroad throughout the college, there will be a great demand for seats.

A few of the press criticisms which have appeared about her may be in order:

The "Times," London, Eng.:—Very rarely have we heard tone of such volume. Its quality is beautiful. Her intonation is immaculate and her technical equipment magnificent.

Manchester "Guardian":—Her matchless dexterity of bowing, her command of tones of the finest shade and gradations are a sure token of an artistic nature. Miss Parlow's technique is faultless. It would be impossible to add to the brilliance of her runs.

The question of Theatre Night has at last been settled in a manner which it is hoped will be satisfactory to all. On Saturday night the report of the Music and Drama Committee recommended the holding of Theatre Night on December 12th, when the play "Billy" will be presented. This is a production eminently suited for Theatre Night—being a first class comedy. Mr. Sidney Drew is the leading man with the company.

## Alumni.

### Obituary.

THE particulars regarding the death of William Miller Crawford have just reached us. Mr. Crawford was taken ill at Rosetown, Sask., and this illness proved to be lobular pneumonia which in turn became an abscess on the lung. He was removed to the hospital at Saskatoon on 27th June, and died on the 18th of August, at the age of twenty-eight.

Mr. Crawford was a member of year '09, coming up from Fredericton, N.B., to Queen's. In '09 he took first class honours in Botany. Last year he registered from Dubuc, Sask., and received full M.A. standing by obtaining first class honours in Animal Biology.

Gentle and kind, though somewhat retiring in his disposition, Mr. Crawford was very much liked by all his class-mates, and those who knew him. He was a diligent student of good ability and by his death Queen's loses one of her most loyal sons.

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G. D. Robertson, B.A., '03, has recently been appointed to the position of commercial master in the University Schools of Toronto.

Dr. O. J. Stevenson, who was associate professor of Education at Queen's for the past two years, has been appointed English master in the University Schools, Toronto.

A. M. Little, B.A., '09, '10 Theology, is preaching at Scotland, Ont.

W. D. MacIntosh, B.A., '09, '10 Theology, is pastor of Nairn congregation.

Jas. McAskill, B.A., also a member of last year's Theology class, is engaged in ministerial work in Southern Alberta.

J. H. MacDonald, B.A., '09, and C. S. McGaughey, '09, are attending Law School at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

Dr. Geo. Cook, '10, is in the Norwegian Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y.

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## Exchanges.

"Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see  
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor ever shall be."—**Ex.**

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The November number of *Vox Wesleyana*, of Wesley College, Winnipeg, contains a brief write-up of T. H. Billings, M.A., who has recently come to that institution as a lecturer in Classics. It is not very long since T. H., better known as "Josh," was a familiar figure around Queen's. Congratulations Josh! Congratulations Wesley!

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Related journals are still straying in. The following new ones have reached us:—Manitoba College Journal, St. Ignatius Collegian, *Vox Wesleyana* and the Western Canada College Review.

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A letter from father stamped "Treas." always brings the refrain—"What's the matter with father, he's all right."—**Dial.**

"L'Envoi."

When our last Martlet is yellow and the forms are battered and pied,  
 When the newest kicker has vanished and the oldest reader has died,  
 We shall rest—and faith we shall need it—lie down for an aeon or two,  
 And look at our friends, the critics, as they hunt for something to do.

They shall sit on a fluffy cloud-bank, and rail, with a sense of loss,  
 At the hang of Orion's sword-belt and the slant of the Southern Cross,  
 But their hearts shall be heavy within them, for they will not be able to jeer.  
 When we don't do all they expected of us—in spite of their "dollar a year."

For we wouldn't put up our own money to settle for ten cuts a week.  
 And our fiction was generally scanty, and our verses were always weak,  
 If we printed reports they were "rotten"; if we printed them not we were  
 "slow."  
 And Oh! how the critics did relish each failure or fault they could show!

But alas! in the happy hereafter there will be no such pleasures as those  
 To cheer and enliven our critics and gladden the hearts of our foes;  
 For we shall be blissfully resting, and they, sad to say, won't be free  
 To change and arrange creation as they think it ought to be.  
 —McGill Martlet.

## *Athletics.*

### *Rugby.*

"TORONTO Varsity has again won the championship of Canada." That would make the text for a very effective little sermon. "Toronto Varsity has again won." Why have they won? Their material didn't seem good at the beginning of the season. It is true that they had a strong back division, but in the first game with McGill the line proved itself pitably weak and light. Yet week by week the team grew stronger. The same men played, but each game played better until now they can beat any team in Canada. The truth of the matter is this. They had a coach who had the interests of the team at heart, who had a scientific knowledge of the game and who knew how to turn fourteen men into a unit, all obeying their captain's signals to perfection.

The moral is very plain. We must have a coach for next year. After the final game everybody understood this, but even now enthusiasm is beginning to wane, and if action is not taken very promptly we will have all our trouble again next year; the same lack of organization, the same wasting of strength and the same indifference, growing on the players as the season advances.

It is now high time to bring the question forward, and settle it once for all. Of course we understand the difficulties in the way as well as anybody.



Some men, who know better wish to avoid it because, as they say, it smacks of professionalism. Such utterances are, however, as absurd as they are Pharisaical. No sensible man will believe that because an amateur team has a professional coach, a specialist in his line, to train it, the team will become therefore tinged with a professional spirit.

The main difficulty is, of course, the pecuniary one. How are we to raise money for a coach? There are several ways. In the first place we might ask the Faculty for some help. It has been said more than once, that Toronto's team this year has meant more than ten thousand dollars' worth of advertising for her. From coast to coast newspapers have been devoting space to Toronto Varsity, while in the larger cities, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, the infant in arms has heard of Varsity and Varsity's team.

The Senate might consider the matter, then, purely as a business proposition. If by the expenditure of a few hundred dollars they stood a good chance of gaining advertising so extensive, it would seem folly not to make the initial expenditure. With the material that we have on hand for next year's team, there would be an exceedingly good chance of realizing on the investment, and in view of this the executive should seriously consider the advisability of applying to the Faculty for help.

We will deal with other phases of the question in our next issue, for we have determined not to drop it until a final decision has been reached one way or the other.

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### Basketball.

Tuesday, the 22nd, was a notable day in the history of basketball in the University, for on that day, for the first time the Ladies' Basketball team played before the public view. A very large crowd turned out to see the game, including several hundred ladies. It quite beautified our old gym. when the rows of bright faces and bright colours were arranged around the side.

The Y.W.C.A. were our girls' first victims. Mr. Bews has been boasting for some time about his team, but we thought that he was simply indulging in pleasantries. However, our eyes were opened. The girls played beautiful ball. Short, fast passing, quick running, hard checking and some really splendid shooting, marked the game. It was the combination that pleased us most. Our team was much lighter than the Y's and would have been snowed under if they had not taken the ball down the floor by exceedingly clever passing. At half-time the score was 3 all, but in the second period we drew right away. The final score was 11-5 for Queen's.

The team played so well as a whole that it is hard to pick our stars. However we must notice specially the game Miss Henderson put up at centre. She played the hardest game of the evening, running the ball up to the Y's goal and getting back in time to ward off the return attack. She covered the whole floor and besides her good checking, shot very prettily.

Miss Warren, at defence, was very conspicuous, too. Time after time the

ball was passed down the floor only to be intercepted by her and started back. It looked almost as if she had a peculiar attraction for the ball, for it always seemed to reach her no matter where it was sent.

On the forward line Miss Merry did some particularly good shooting. She was covered by a girl that seemed to tower over her, and who used her weight to considerable advantage. However, more than once Miss Merry found the basket, some of her shots eliciting the most enthusiastic applause from the house.

The team lined up as follows:—Forwards, Miss Nash, Miss Merry; centre, Miss Henderson; defence, Miss Warren, Miss O'Hearn.

On the same evening our team met Moore's Garage. The game was close all through, but our men pulled away in the second half and won by a tidy margin. Considering that there has been only one or two first team practises, the ball was very good. Shooting seemed a little off colour but the combination appeared about as good as a team could display. All of our men have cool, clever heads and an opponent's charge does not fluster them very much.

Only two of last year's players were absent, Souter and Leckie. Souter is in Dundas this year, but expects to be back next year, while Leckie feels that football has taken all the time he can spare for sport this session.

It is remarkable that all the men with the exception of Percy Menzies come from Science '12. It is certainly a very good basketball year, and if first team men were allowed to play in the inter-year matches it is dreadful to think what would happen to the rest of us.

That we had lots of good material was very clear, for no less than three Queen's men were playing for Moore's Garage. They were Vic. Gilbert, Nelson McCartney and Meek.

The team looked to be about as strong this year as last. Both Wardle and Watts more than made good. Wardle is a remarkably good shot, and never has his shooting appeared to better advantage than it did the other night. Watts is fast becoming one of the best players in the college. There is a smoothness and want of effort in all he does that is very fine to see.

Percy Menzies, Erskine and Van Sickle all showed very good form. Percy as usual is a dead shot from under the basket. Ersk is now a very effective centre. He is strong and very fast, and with the condition he has gained in football makes his cover travel a considerable distance in a game. Van is the same cool, heady player that he always was. He doesn't lose an ounce of energy, but he is one of the most effective men on the team. His condition isn't very good, but he stood the pace well.

The team lined up as follows: Forwards, Menzies, Wardle; centre, Erskine; defence, Van Sickle, Watts.

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#### Harriers.

As one old lady said last Saturday "Well, if them fellows don't catch their death of cold, it ain't because they don't deserve it." As she made her

remark some fifty Queen's men passed her, through snow, mud and ice, arrayed in sleeveless jerseys, bare legs and bare heads. The distance runners of Science Hall had challenged the other faculties to a road race, and the Arts faculty, at any rate, was determined to prove its superiority. From youths of infant age to hoary giants the men turned out. Alongside of Shear ran North.

The Science team, although it had probably the best distance runners in the college, was not large enough to win, while purely through loyalty to their faculty the Arts men turned out in numbers sufficient to win the race by 190 points.

In order to get an exact view of the race the Sporting Scribe ran too or also ran. But where were the men of Science who had all week long told to the world at large what they were going to do. Where were Leckie, Ed. Elliott, Ernie Sliter? Alas! truth will out. Leck was fussing, we all saw him. Ed. was teaching the children around his ranch to play football with pumpkins, while Ernie Sliter had not yet wakened up from his Saturday morning sleep.

Promptly at three the race started. As has been stated before, the Sporting Scribe also ran, so he can't talk about what happened in front. He has heard, however, that Lennox, Aykroid and Kerr set such a pace that the poor innocents who tried to follow wilted like flowers touched by the frost. At any rate before we had gone half a mile, about twenty men thought that walking up hill was more dignified than running.

It is reported, too, that several perished in the water that covered the road. Although fishing hooks were despatched at once, no traces of them have been found as yet.

At the penitentiary one youth thought that he had been transformed into a pillar of state, for he was making it his duty to support the prison wall. He evidently found it heavy, too, because he was tottering around as if under a great strain.

The race in Union St. would have put a race of road rollers to shame as far as noise went. Such puffing and panting, groaning and sighing has seldom been heard. However all finished save for the few who died in the pools.

The Arts runners strove to enhance their beauty by wearing cards which bore the names of their A. M. S. candidates.

The main object of the race was to arouse interest in cross country running, and if this end has been achieved, the promoters of the race will feel amply repaid for their trouble.

For Arts 35 men ran, for Science 27, for Medicine 1.

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### ***Gymnasium Subscriptions.***

Previously acknowledged, \$677.35. \$10, J. M. Shaver; \$6.45, R. F. Ockley; \$5, N. M. Halkett, A. P. Alderson, E. L. Goodwin; \$3, P. L. Jull; \$2, W. F. Noonan; \$1, G. Hughes. Total, \$714.80.



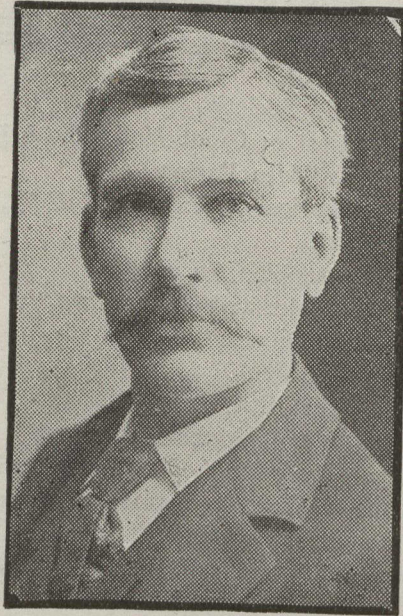
## *Calendar for the Week.*

- Wed. Dec. 7—5 p.m.—First Rugby Football Team.  
5 p.m.—Band, special meeting.  
5 p.m.—Naturalists' Club.  
5:30 p.m.—Rugby Football Club.
- Thurs. Dec. 8—4 p.m.—Political Science Club, Prof. Swanson, "Henry George."  
4 p.m.—Y.M.C.A.  
5 p.m.—Choral Society  
8 p.m.—Concert in Grant Hall, The brilliant Canadian violinist  
Kathleen Parlow.
- Fri. Dec. 9—4:30 p.m.—Historical Society, Prof. E. J. Kylie, Toronto University.  
5.00 p.m.—Aesculapian Society.  
5.00 p.m.—Mandolin and Guitar Club.  
6.30 p.m.—Arts Dinner.
- Sat. Dec. 10—11.00 a.m.—Q.U.M.A.  
3.00 p.m.—Y.W.C.A. Sale.  
7.30 p.m.—A.M.S. Mock Parliament.
- Sun. Dec. 11—10.00 a.m.—Prof. Morison's Bible Class.  
3.00 p.m.—University Sermon, Rev. John McNeill, Toronto.
- Mon. Dec. 12—4.00 p.m.—Prof. Jordan's Class on the English Bible.  
5.00 p.m.—Philosophical Society, address by Prof. Goodwin.  
8.15—Students' Theatre Night.
- Tues. Dec. 13—5.00 p.m.—Mandolin and Guitar Club.  
5.00 p.m.—Ladies' Glee Club.
- Wed. Dec. 14—4.00 p.m.—Levana Society, programme by Final Year.

### KEEP IN MIND.

The Concert in Grant Hall, Thursday Evening, Dec. 8th, by the brilliant young Canadian violinist, Miss Kathleen Parlow, and assisting artists.  
Students' Theatre Night, Dec. 12th. Plan now open.





HON. GEO. P. GRAHAM

Minister of Railways and Canals, who will speak at the Arts  
Dinner, Friday.





VOL. XXXVIII.

DECEMBER 7th, 1910.

No. 8.

## ***Insects as Carriers of Disease.***

An Address by Dr. W. T. Connell, Before the Aesculapian Society.

**I**T is only within the past forty years that the discovery has been made that the majority of diseases are due to microbes and, thus that the sciences of Bacteriology and Protozoology have been developed.

In the study of these microbes, both animal and vegetable, it has been necessary to study not only the life history of the parasite within the body, but to attempt to trace the life history, if it has any, outside the body, and to connect the two; that is, its mode of transmission from one individual to another. It is only in this way that we are able to step in and break the chain of transmission of the disease at its weakest link.

I may preface my remarks by saying that in such climates as that of Canada, insects play comparatively little part in the transmission of disease. In warm climates they are of extreme importance in this respect.

Let us begin with the mosquito. In Canada the mosquito is looked upon as a pest, but only on account of its bite and the cheerful sting which accompanies it in endeavoring to get a meal, but in many localities there is an added danger that this pest may introduce disease. The species *anopheles* carry malaria, the *stegomyia* carry yellow fever, and the *culex* carry filaria. A discussion of the first two mentioned, that is malaria and yellow fever, I will very shortly take up.

First, with regard to malarial fever. It is an exceedingly widespread disease and one which to-day causes a very marked sickness and mortality rate. It is present in most tropical and sub-tropical countries and even in temperate zones. In Ontario we are comparatively speaking, free from it. The only places which show any evidences of infection are Essex and Kent counties in Western Ontario. Forty years ago the Kingston marsh used to be a breeding ground for mosquitoes but certainly for the last twenty-five or thirty years no cases have developed in the neighborhood of Kingston that could be definitely traced to home infection. There were also one or two localities down along the Rideau where it still occurs. The disease, however, is comparatively speaking, a rarity here and is usually brought in from localities to the South. Many parts of the world have been rendered uninhabitable almost, from the presence of malaria. The Roman Campania, parts of the West Coast of Africa and the Gulf Coasts of Mexico and Central America are all more or less uninhabitable on this account. It was not until about 1880

that Laveron first announced the discovery of the malarial parasite. Five years later Golgi, an Italian, made out the life history in three varieties in the corpuscles of man. Shortly after this, Manson, now of London, published observations and reasons for believing that the mosquito propagated it, and in 1896, Ross, working in India, proved definitely that the mosquito was the actual factor in propagating the disease. Before the discovery of the parasite and the tracing of its life history, it was looked upon as a miasmatic disease due to the inhalation of vapors arising from marshes, swamps, etc. Even after the parasite had been discovered, no measures could be devised until its life history had been worked out and the mosquito incriminated.

Apart from the prophylactic use of quinine, the preventive measures against malaria are to-day directed towards the destruction of the mosquito, or by attempting to prevent their biting. Mosquitoes, of course, bite at night and by screening houses to keep out mosquitoes, it has had a certain amount of value in protecting individuals from infection. The sickness and mortality rates from malaria where anti-mosquito measures have been carried out, are markedly reduced. In the Panama Canal zone—a former hotbed of the disease—since the Americans have taken over the administration of this section, malaria is becoming uncommon.

Just a few words on yellow fever, or yellow jack. Yellow fever is still a name to conjure up visions of disease and death along the coasts of the Caribbean Sea and West coast of Africa. We do not know yet what the virus of this disease is, but in 1901, a group of United States Army surgeons, working in Havana, Cuba, discovered that the *stegomyia*, a species of mosquito, was the sole means of propagating the disease. Since then the disease has been successfully checked only by anti-mosquito measures, and with these anti-mosquito measures the old days of "shot-gun" quarantine, have passed away. It was the former custom for the authorities to establish an armed guard about an infected district and this has been called "shot-gun quarantine," but they did not stop the mosquitoes from going in and out, and so infection frequently spread. Yellow fever has entirely disappeared from the Panama Canal zone and from Havana, by anti-mosquito measures. These localities were formerly hotbeds of the disease.

To proceed to another group of insect-carried diseases which for the past few years have been receiving much attention, that is, the so-called trypanosomes which attack both men and animals. In man the trypanosome is a blood parasite, and is the cause of the so-called sleeping sickness. This has, within the past ten years, depopulated large tracts of Africa, some localities having a mortality of half a million from this disease alone. The trypanosome disease of cattle and horses in Africa, or tsetse fly disease, is nearly always fatal once infection occurs. Another fly is responsible for the disease in India known as Surra. All these trypanosomes are propagated by certain biting flies. Thus the sleeping sickness in man is caused by the fly known as *glossina palpalis*. So far, this disease has never been known to occur apart from areas in which this fly is found. A related fly, the tsetse fly is responsi-

ble for the disease in cattle, and a similar fly in India to surra. It has been found impossible, so far, to devise means of killing this fly. The only measure that can be taken now is to get out of the district.

Another disease of a little more importance. Almost since there has been any record of things, there have been recorded outbreaks of the bubonic plague. You will find recorded in the Bible mention of a disease which is almost certainly bubonic plague. For example in 1 Samuel, chapters 5 and 6, it first records that "The Philistines took the ark of God and brought it from Ebenezer unto Ashdod. . . . But the hand of the Lord was heavy upon them of Ashdod, and the coasts thereof . . . And it was so, that after they had carried it about the hand of the Lord was against the city with a very great destruction: and he smote the men of the city, both small and great, and they had emerods . . . And the men that died not were smitten with the emerods: and the cry of the city went up to heaven." And in returning the ark "What shall be the trespass offering which we shall return to Him? They answered, five golden emerods and five golden mice, according to the number of the Lord's Philistines; for one plague was on you and on your lords." . . . "even he smote of the people fifty thousand three score and ten men."

The word emerods here means simply swelling or tumors or buboes.

Plague is primarily a disease of the rat and allied rodents, and man is not the active factor in keeping the disease alive, nor is he to any extent to blame for its propagation. Always before the outbreak of the disease in man, the rodent population are infected and die in great numbers, and this probably explains the return of the five golden mice with the ark from Ashdod.

How does the rat give the disease to man? Through the rat flea. When the rats die, the fleas leave the dead body and seek living rats. If other rodents do not present themselves, the fleas attack man until a more suitable host appears. It is through the bites of these infected fleas that the plague bacillus is transferred. The flea is but a carrier of the disease, no development occurring in the flea's body. It is true that occasional cases of plague may be due to inhalation of the bacilli or to handling dead rats or sputum from patients, etc., but it is practically a rat disease transmitted to man by the medium of the rat flea. This has been shown by definite experiments in India.

So far, practically all the diseases that are insect-carried are not found in Canada. However, the insects of this country are not entirely harmless, as we have one potential and dangerous pest, the house fly.

## *Philosophy of Wordsworth.*

Report of the Address Delivered to the Philosophical Society, on Nov. 28th,  
by Prof. Cappon.

"AS this is an address to a philosophical society, I must confine myself to the philosophical aspect of Wordsworth's work. Still it is impossible to sever literature and philosophy absolutely. If art is true to nature, it must imply a philosophic profundity of view; and the converse is equally true."

The speaker dwelt on Wordsworth's early Republicanism, the influence upon him of what the Germans call the *Aufklärung*, or the enlightenment, and his discipleship of Rousseau, with his gospel of a return to nature. Wordsworth welcomed the French Revolution as the dawn of a new age and condoned the excesses of the Revolutionists, even while he deplored them, until the Revolution began to transform itself into a military conquest of Europe, a change which was accompanied by the invasion of the Swiss Republic; and as we shall see later, he afterwards reacted from Republicanism to a conservative attitude toward existing institutions. Wordsworth for a time busied himself with metaphysical speculation, but found only uncertainty there. He was led back to moral certitude by the study of nature in rural retirement. He received a bequest which was large enough to enable him to live in comfort, and he lived a quiet life for a time with his sister in Somerset, where he accumulated materials for his poetic work. In his *Lyrical Ballads* he gives us types of rustic life under hardest conditions of unrelieved squalor and poverty, not softened by any Arcadian illusions. He presents homely facts to us without the humor of Burns or the cold realism of Crabbe, but his ballads are an appeal on behalf of the poor against the inequalities of the social order, and a proclamation of the essential equality in human nature.

In his second volume of *Lyrical Ballads* and poems of 1802, Wordsworth is still bolder in delineating humble life, and ventures to endow it with virtues of fortitude and self-sacrifice, of which the possessors are hardly conscious. We may regard "Michael" as one of his most powerful delineations of pleasant character, portrayed with psychological delicacy and stern pathos.

The peasant folk whose cause Wordsworth championed did not fully appreciate him; though they respected him, he was too austere, and held himself too much aloof to be markedly popular among them. But in spite of his limitations, his poetry is marked by power of penetration into the moral essence of life, and a revelation of a happiness in the common relations which is within the reach of all. In his predilection for the simple life, he is rather prejudiced against the city, being more keenly alive to its moral dangers than to its poetical aspects.

Wordsworth's poetry has also, besides its moral and practical aspects, a philosophical one. Apart from revelation, man's place in the universe can be discovered through introspection, through a study of history, and through a study of nature. It is in the last-named that Wordsworth is specially interested. We may almost say that he interprets nature in terms of man instead of man in terms of nature, as the scientists do. He regards both philosophy and science as necessarily abstract in their methods. He recognizes the spiritual bond between man and nature, and we find in "Tintern Abbey" an attempt to express an ecstatic communion with nature. The implications of his view of nature are not Pantheistic, but rather a deeper and more concrete form of the old Deistic recognition of an intelligent Creator. In expressing his conception he is never wilfully mystical, but bases it on

reason and the normal experience of man taken at its highest.

In his later years Wordsworth manifested a strong regard for existing institutions (a characteristic British trait). Religious forms to be fully impressive, he believed, must draw their strength from historical associations with the spiritual history of the nation's past, and he regarded the Englishman's religion as a proper positive form of the great Catholic tradition. He was no longer a Radical in politics and had come to regard with apprehension the appeals of the demagogue to popular passion and prejudice. What judgment shall we pass on Wordsworth's great re-action? To understand its causes and its justification would require a close study of the political struggle of the time and of the crisis from which England emerged triumphantly at the close of the Peninsular War.

### *The University Sermon.*

“ONE winter morning some years ago I had the pleasure of addressing the students of Mansfield College, Oxford. Principal Fairbairn said to me at that time: ‘There is one and only one word of counsel I would like to give you. Forget that your audience is composed of students and remember only that they are men.’ I felt that his counsel was wise, and I wish to follow it again to-day.”

In these words Prof. Jackson, of Victoria University, Toronto, opened his sermon in Convocation Hall, last Sabbath. “Knowledge puffeth up; love buildeth up.” “So then,” said he, “the thing that matters is not what we know, but what we are.” To emphasize the supremacy of goodness is not to belittle any other of the great things in the world, but high and noble as some of these things are, there is this order of goodness greater than them all. Do I appear to be speaking commonplaces? Have we not learned that the commonplace is the very life of the pulpit's message, and that the vitalising of it is the great duty of the ministry?

The supremacy of goodness is threatened to-day, first, by the supremacy given to intellect. Frequently lapses from morality in men of genius are excused on the ground that they stimulate their genius and so help their work, or the theory appears in the subtler form, that being clever and intellectual makes up for not caring about morality and religion. There is no worse heresy. ‘Knowledge puffeth up; love buildeth up.’ The Apostle is supremely right here in giving the first place to character, not to intellect.

The supremacy of goodness is threatened also by religion. John Morley quotes Gladstone as saying that men should beware of letting their religion spoil their morality. We are in the habit of thinking that religion is the source of morality, but in ancient Greece to be good was not to be religious and in all the history of Israel we see a steady effort to make religion and goodness one. We also must insist on the obligation of the godly to be good. The man who believes in God must be one whom other men may believe.

There are some who believe all that I have been trying to say, but they know not whether they believe anything else. To you I would like to say



this: 'To that whereunto ye have already attained hold fast.' It is an awful hour, let those who have gone through say how awful, when the props are swept from under the faith of our childhood. But as Robertson of Brighton has said, even then it is better to be brave than to be a coward. The man who can speak like that has his face towards the light. An eminent American writes: "The attitude of multitudes to Christianity to-day is one of intellectual doubt but of moral sympathy." My word to you is: Keep the moral sympathy warm and living and out of it will come something that will clear away all the intellectual doubt. 'Lockhart,' said Scott on his death-bed, 'be a good man. Nothing else will be of any use when you come to lie here.' Better than to be rich, or clever, or famous, is to be good as Christ was good. You believe that here in church to-day; you will believe it upon your death-bed; God grant you may believe it always and everywhere.

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## *New Scholarships*

### **The W. M. O. Lohead Scholarship in Political and Economic Science.**

The gratifying announcement is made that Mr. W. M. O. Lohead, M.A., Berlin, Ont., has founded a scholarship in the Department of Political and Economic Science. Mr. Lohead was a member of the class of '96 of Queen's. After graduation he spent several years in the Orient, and since returning to Canada has rapidly come to the front in a business career. He has now handsomely remembered his Alma Mater by this gift to a department in which he himself attained high honour standing.

The scholarship will be of the annual value of \$50 and will be awarded on the result of Sessional Examination in the Pass Classes in Politics and Economics. The award will be made in these classes in alternate years, but no student may hold the scholarship in both classes. It will not be awarded unless a certain standard of merit is reached, and may not be held by any student not in actual attendance in a faculty of the University in the session following the award. The scholarship will be available for the present session, and will be awarded in the class in politics.

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### **The N. Gordon Scholarship for Dufferin County.**

Another generous and timely offer has been made by Mr. N. Gordon, of Orangeville, Inspector of Public Schools for Dufferin County. Mr. Gordon has been for many years, deeply interested in the work of Queen's, and is offering a scholarship of the value of \$50 to the candidate from the schools in the county of Dufferin who takes the highest standing in the Jr. Matriculation examinations in July, 1911. The University will add free tuition in Arts, making the total value of the scholarship \$150. From Orangeville and vicinity many able students have come to Queen's—among them our own Prof. Skelton—and Mr. Gordon's gift will doubtless stimulate others to do likewise.

The benefactions of Messrs. Haydon, Lohead and Gordon are an index of how Queen's is appreciated by those who know her best. May many other friends and graduates take note of this!

# Queen's University Journal

Published weekly during the Academic Year by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University.

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Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year; single copies, 10c.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

## Editorials.

**D**URING the week of campaigning in connection with the Alma Mater elections the proposal was made that efforts be made to secure the use of the three vacant rooms on the third floor of the Theological building for club room purposes. The idea has something to commend it to the students. The demand for club rooms or a Union building is growing in strength daily. The portion of University buildings suggested is not at present in use. There would, therefore, appear to be no insurmountable obstacle in the way of establishing temporary club premises there. The rooms could be fitted out without a great expenditure of money and in the event of a Union building being secured later the furnishings could be moved and again utilized. Of course there are numerous drawbacks to the third floor for club room purposes. It is a long way from the activities that have their being below. The rooms are not possessed of any great degree of beauty. They are not large enough to accommodate one-tenth of the students that would desire to use them. Moreover it might be a task of great difficulty to persuade the authorities that smoking and other mild club room practices should centre there. But it would in spite of these difficulties be possible to give the club room idea a trial by making use of the rooms in question. The Alma Mater should see that student opinion on the matter is tested and to this end the committee that dealt with the Union question earlier in the term might be again called on to investigate and prepare a report. Failing this why not be bold and ask the Governors or Faculty of the School of Mines if they cannot hand over to the Alma Mater the present Chemistry building for use as a Union. In connection with this idea a number of suggestions might be made. The funds of the Alma Mater Society amount ordinarily to about five or six hundred a year. With careful handling and foresight an annual surplus might be secured to be paid to the School of Mines as rental for the Chemistry building. The new executive should investigate the possibilities and ascertain definite information as to chances of getting the use of the building for Union purposes at an annual rental.

The Alma Mater elections, with their period of almost strenuous activity, have gone to their eclipse and the new executive in whose hands will rest the management of the first society of the University has been named by the student constituents. The result of the voting leave only two of the executive offices held by representatives from Arts. Science and Medicine have the remainder. This division of offices is somewhat new but it is a condition that may develop at any time. It is possible that either Medicine or Science may be some time with only one or two representatives on the executive. Such an issue to the voting should not occasion any feeling of disloyalty. The elections this year were cleanly fought. The results indicate the wishes of those who took enough interest in the Alma Mater to record a vote. The new executive has many problems confronting it, so there is need for hearty support from all sections of the student body. There is need for an active interest in the affairs of the Society. There is need for a vigorous expression of student opinion as this may come from the Alma Mater. Now that the annual contest for offices is past there must be harmony and activity in the interests of the Society based on a determination to make the coming year as successful as any since the Alma Mater came into being.

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The standing committee of the Alma Mater has completed arrangements for the attendance of the students at the play "Billy" Dec. 12th, and the Society has approved of the action. Seats are now on sale at places convenient to the students of the various Departments. These should be quickly taken up by the students. The Society is pledged to a large payment to the Company controlling the play. To make this good a full house must be sold. "Billy" comes to the city with the best credentials. It was shown here last year and satisfied all students and citizens who saw it that it lends itself to theatre night requirements. The Committee is arranging for a programme and topical songs between acts. It is hoped that every student will attend theatre night to provide a contribution for the gymnasium fund and prove that there are few institutions of the extra academic life that are more worthy of support.

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The debate between Queen's and McGill which took place in Convocation Hall on Thursday eve, Dec. 1st, was one of the best ever held here. The subject was Reciprocity with the U.S. in natural products and agricultural implements.

Messrs. E. H. Brower and E. B. Wylie M. A. for Queen's took the affirmative and argued that reciprocity in these articles would increase the profits of Canadian farmers, as the U.S. is the natural market for Canada. As 50% of the trade of the Canadian manufacturer is export, and he sells an article more cheaply abroad than at home, he could successfully compete with the American manufacturers in Canada. Forest Conservation would increase the output of the forest and save our timber resources from ruthless destruction.

McGill upheld the negative, and was ably represented by Messrs. A. K. Hugessen and John MacNaughton. They maintained that Canada owed her present prosperity to trade protection which forced the American manufacturer

to invest his capital in Canada, and build up Canadian industries. Reciprocity would throw open our forests and mines to the exploitation of the Americans who have already exhausted their own resources and are looking with longing eyes upon the country to the north. Further, close trade relations with the U.S. would mean closer political union, as the U.S. would not be willing to give up privileges it had once acquired.

The judges were Messrs. C. A. MacPherson, A. MacDonnell and E. Davis. In giving their decision Mr. Davis congratulated the debaters on the intimate knowledge of the subject which they had shown, and on their excellent style of delivery. The debate was a close one, but the judges were unanimous in awarding the decision to Queen's by 66 to 62 points.

## *Ladies.*

### Miss Kawai's Visit.

LAST week that long-looked for delight, Miss Kawai's visit to Queen's, proved even better than we had anticipated. The lucky delegates to Muskoka and Ottawa had been loud in their praises of our Japanese friend, and last week all the girls, and many of the sterner sex, had the opportunity both of hearing her speak, and of meeting her in a social way. Miss Kawai is travelling all over the world in the interests of Y. W. work, carrying to every association her appeal for help and bringing to each, a message of hope and inspiration for future effort. At the Levana Tea she held quite an informal reception and on Sunday addressed the students in Convocation Hall. She emphasized the fact that the greatest influence on the Japan of to-day is England and English ideals. Japan is eager for things English, and our responsibility is to see that only the best is offered her.

Monday afternoon the English class-room was crowded, when Miss Kawai, in Japanese costume, told the story of her work, of what the Young Women's Christian Association is doing for Japanese women, and more especially of Miss Macdonald, a Varsity graduate, in whose work in Tokyo we are so much interested. After the address, the Ottawa and Muskoka delegates gave a very informal and pleasant Chrysanthemum Tea for Miss Kawai in the Levana Room, and each girl had the opportunity of a few words conversation with our fascinating visitor. Before leaving, Miss Playfair, in behalf of the delegates, presented Miss Kawai with a drinking cup engraved with the Queen's crest. Miss Kawai, we hope, goes back to Japan with the assurance of the friendship and loyal support of all Queen's girls.

Mr. S-l-y (translating in French class):—"I am engaged to be married next month."

Prof. P. G. C.:—"Well, go on. You are not going to back out, are you?"

Professor, writing on board (Senior Latin):—"Let none attempt to escape."

Exit Miss C-l-y, hastily and surreptitiously.

There scarcely seems any need of reminding you of the Y.W. Sale in Grant Hall, on Saturday. The last two weeks have been almost completely given over to preparations for the great event. Not a girl in college, from Freshette to Senior, but has partaken of the joys of anticipation, for each and everyone has had her share in the work. Truly the manly hearts on both sides of the campus will be touched, at the tempting things we shall offer them, banners with the most marvellous designs, calendars of every color and description and all kinds of other curious fads and fancies. A special feature will be a table, wholly confined to Queen's graduates. This should prove particularly attractive as there will doubtless be found there the work of fair graduates from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Come early, and don't forget to bring with you plenty of that "unmentionable commercial necessity."

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A Queen's girl, to one of her Sunday school class, who kept continually turning round during the lesson, and gazing adoringly at a little girl in the class behind:—"Johnnie, why don't you pay attention?"

Johnnie:—"Please, teacher, I think I am mashed on Jennie Smith."

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The business part of the last Levana meeting was taken up chiefly by the reports of the different committees in connection with the Levana Tea. These showed the Tea to have been a tremendous success. Financially, we cleared almost a hundred dollars, to be donated to the fund for the building of the Gordon Memorial Girls' Residence. During the latter part of the afternoon a debate was held between the Freshette and Sophomore years—"Resolved, that it would be in the best interests of Queen's to give up Inter-collegiate athletics." Miss Johnson and Miss Brownlee took the affirmative side, while Miss Buchanan and Miss Hickey upheld the negative. Though both sides spoke most creditably, the judges, Miss Saunders, Mrs. Laird and Miss Marion Redden, decided in favour of the affirmative.

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### When Childer Plays.

Now the beauty of the thing when childer plays is  
 The terrible, wonderful, length the days is.  
 Up you jumps and out in the sun,  
 And you fancy the day will never be done,  
 And you're chasing the bum-bees humming so cross  
 In the hot, sweet air among the goss.  
 Or gathering bluebells, or looking for eggs,  
 Or a-petting the ducks with their yaller legs,  
 Or a-climbing and nearly breaking your skulls,  
 Or a-shouting for devilment after the gulls,  
 Or a-thinking of nothing—but down at thee tide  
 Singing out for the happy you feel inside.  
 And when you look back—its all like a puff,  
 Happy and over and short enough.

—Selected.



## Arts.

AT the time of going to press we hear it rumored that several Arts men did not vote in the A.M.S. elections on Saturday. We venture to suggest that this matter should be thoroughly investigated by our Election Committee and if it is ascertained that any members of the Arts Society have been guilty of such disloyalty to their Alma Mater that they should be dealt with by the Concursus. Some time ago this offence was thus dealt with in another faculty with excellent results.

The Final Year has almost decided that they shall have a year book. Several propositions from different printers were submitted to the Year at their last meeting and at present the members are being canvassed by the committee in charge for the proposition which seemed the most acceptable. Last year an effort was made to have the Years '11 Science and Medicine join in the scheme but they gave it only poor support. However, '11 Arts seems to have resolved that they should not be balked by indifference on the other side of the campus.

If we can judge by the comments heard at the Final Year At Home, most of those who were present went away pleased. The frequent remark,—“I think it is the best I have attended at Queen's”—amply repaid the members of the different committees for all the trouble they have taken. The presence of the candidates for the A.M.S. elections and the fact that it was the first meeting of the three final years added a new interest to the occasion. All the students regretted the absence of Principal Gordon and our best thanks are due to Dr. Goodwin who so kindly consented to take his place. Whatever the general opinion as to the At Home may be, it must be admitted that all concerned spared no pains to make it a success.

A. MacKay was the representative of the Arts Society at Victoria College Conversat, on Friday evening. Geo. Telford, President of the Society, was our representative at University College Dinner.

W. A. Sutherland and Geo. Telford attended the Guelph Missionary Conference last week-end, as delegates from Queen's Y.M.C.A.

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## ARTS DINNER

### Friday, December 9th.

Speakers : Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Chief Justice Riddell, and Professor Wrong. Soloist, Arthur Blight, Toronto.

## Science.

**A**MONG those who pass a large part of their lives seeking for hidden wealth in our Northern wilds, there is current an ordinary, but in this case, most significant saying, namely: "Who wouldn't be a prospector?"

How pregnant with meaning these words are, and what varied scenes and incidents they are capable of recalling, only the prospector knows. When he wakes up with the snow banked round his tent, he shivers and says, "Who wouldn't be a prospector?" When he sits with his elbows propped up on his knees and sips the hot tea, he says through his smiles, "Who wouldn't be a prospector?" In the midst of the merciless flies he makes a wry face and "D—n it! Yes!" says he, "Who wouldn't be a prospector?" These few words, in fact, appear to be significant of all that is good or bad in the life of a prospector, albeit not of what is indifferent. A prospector is a peculiar animal that needs very judicious treatment. Give him a fair share of excitement and he will pack like a mule, work like a fool or drill like a demon. The environment seems to breed in him some of the qualities of our forest cousins. After a few years of the freedom found only in the woods, it is most difficult for him to settle down to steady work under a boss. In a short time he hears again the "call of the wild" and feels compelled to resume his forest wanderings.

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One of the most neglected arts is photography. At least it is misunderstood and neglected by the mining engineer. A camera is looked upon as a mechanical contraption with which aim is taken as with a rifle. The photographer is content if a few good shots occur in a multitude of poor ones.

The University of McGill, recognizing the value of photography to the engineer, has begun a course of instruction in the use of the camera. In other countries this has long been part of the curriculum. McGill is, we believe, the first Canadian educational institution to move in this direction.

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### Canadian Mining Journal.

G. J. McKay reached London on November 13th, and left for South Africa by the "Tintogel Castle," on the 18th. While in London he met Prof. Carlyle, of the Imperial Institute of Technology, a Canadian, who took him as guest to a dinner of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy where he met many men of renown.

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Last Thursday and Friday the Engineering Society was favored with an address of unusual interest and value, particularly to those who are training for mining engineers. Dr. Fred Pope, one of our best known graduates, told us how to examine and report on a mine. In the next issue of the Journal will appear a synopsis of his address.

## *Medicine.*

A polymorph came down the line  
 With ire in his nucle-eye;  
 He seized bacillus anthracis  
 By pseudopodium, Oh! my!  
 A jolly meal for the polymorph,  
 But who will tell me this:  
 "Where did he get his strong bichlor  
 To be sure of asepsis?"

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Plans for the Medical dinner are progressing favorably. Dr. McPhail, Editor of the Journal of the Canadian Medical Association, has accepted the invitation to be present, and the committee has other good things under way.

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We notice an interesting article in McClures on the life of Dr. Erhlich. Everyone should be interested in this man and his work, as it gives a striking example of the force of a man who was not considered clever in his student days, but who has devoted a life to difficult technical research work, with startling results.

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When a class happens to be called off in favor of some little college enthusiasm, don't begin to worry over the loss of work. One student even went so far as to remark that there were certain members of Year '12 who, when a class cancelled, at once got lividity of the face and extremities. True it is a practice not to be over-encouraged, but once in a while it is simply unavoidable.

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With the many activities of last week, it would seem that the session is at its height, so far as University fun and business is concerned. The climax of work is a pleasure yet in store for most of us, and we hope to indulge as freely as we are now doing in the fun, and other interests.

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In preface to the seventh edition of his text on Practice, Dr. Osler thus enumerates some recent advances in Medicine:—"The work of the New York Pneumonia Commission; the triumph of British Army and Naval surgeons in stamping out Malta fever; the splendid work of Gorgas in Panama; the studies of Strong and his associates in the Philippine Islands; the fresh work which has been done in trypanosomiasis, psorosomiasis and tropical splenomegaly; the experience of the last epidemic of cerebro-spinal fever in New York, Belfast and Glasgow; with the hopeful work of Flexner at the Rockefeller Institute, the all-important work on 'carriers' in the acute infections; the results of the Washington Congress with the new views on infection, heredity, diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis; the remarkable studies upon epidemic anterior polio myelitis, and the work upon Rocky Mountain

fever, milk sickness and the serum disease. One cannot but be impressed with the extraordinary rapidity of the progress of our knowledge of the acute infections." We are impressed.

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## *Theology.*

AT the meeting of the Q.U.M.A. on Saturday, Dec. 3rd, Mr. D. C. Ramsay gave a paper on "The Call to the Ministry." As this is a subject of special interest to all those who are thinking of the Christian ministry as a life work, we are glad to be able to present a summary of Mr. Ramsay's very excellent paper.

Mr. Ramsay pointed out that the popular view of the call to the ministry rests upon a false separation of work into two kinds—sacred and secular. As a result of this there is oftentimes an absurd dignity assumed by the minister, and an equally absurd reverence given by the laity. The call to the work of the ministry is looked upon first of all as a call to sacrifice, but the halo which is thrown about the minister's work by the idea that his work alone is sacred—transform the call to sacrifice into a call of privilege. This whole point of view in regard to the call of the ministry is untrue.

The basis of this view is that happiness is not the true end of life, but rather character, which is the ability to do the best things naturally. With such an ideal the distinction between sacred and secular breaks down. Either one's work is building up within his mind noble ideals and strong purpose, or it is not. If it is, his work is sacred, if not, his work is profane. This line of distinction does not run between kinds of work, but through every kind of work. To do away with the distinction of the sacred and secular, is not to do away with distinctions within the sacred. There is a call from God to all work, but what is the call from God for this particular work?

What is the work of the ministry? It is threefold—to sympathize, to teach, and to inspire. There must first of all be sympathy with men in their work, in their sorrows, and in their struggle against temptation. Though a man possess all other gifts, and lack this of love, so far as the ministry is concerned, he is nothing. In the work of the ministry there must be careful teaching. And in the third place there must be inspiration. The character building life is aroused only by a living inspiration from God, which is another way of saying a living faith in God.

There is a very real sense in which every man has a call to this work,—to sympathize, to teach, and to inspire. But what is the special call which will make a man choose this as his life-work? (a) The first element in such a call is a sense of the importance of this work. If a man sees this work as the most important work for him; if he can find in it the realization of his own life,—then the voice of God is calling him in the need of our time to the work of the ministry. (b) One who has a real call to the ministry will experience in his work in the ministry a sense of fitness. Three characteristics of such a feeling are—humility, reverence and delight.

The voice of God is calling us to the work of the ministry, in the special need for this work in our own time. The need is individual, national, and world-wide. The future of our nation depends primarily upon our missionaries and teachers. The ideals which shall rule the life of the world depend upon the Christian Church. In the need of the present age God is calling men to the ministry.

Prof. and Mrs. Jordan entertained the first and second year Theological students at dinner on Friday evening, Dec. 2nd.

## Education.

THE Aeschylean Society held their social evening on Nov. 25th. Besides the members of the Society, about sixty guests were present, and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all. The Society is much indebted to Misses Allen, McLeod and Farrow, and Messrs. McRostie, McCallum, Stuart and Smith for their most delightful selections. The faculty dramatic club rendered a couple of shadow plays which were also highly entertaining. Our Honorary President, Prof. Laird, also favored us with a short address.

Prof. (in Psychology class):—"What sensation would you have on entering your boarding house and smelling something good for dinner?"

Miss M—l-r—:—"A sensation of surprise."

## The Outpost.

The sweet west wind, the prairie school a break in the yellow wheat,  
The prairie trail that wanders by to the place where the four winds meet—  
A trail with never an ending at all to the eager children's feet.

A rain-washed sky, the morning sun, laugh along the trail,  
A call as clear as the thrush's note, the clink of a dinner-pail—  
(Hark to the army coming fast through the future's rending veil!)

A little patch of well tramped earth, a saucy gopher near,  
And teacher waiting on the steps, her kind eyes bright and clear;  
A rough cut pole where the flag flies up to the shrill-voiced children's cheer.

An open door where the breeze steals in and by and by the sun—  
And one and one are two, you know, that's how the world is won,  
For two and two make four,—ah me, how quickly school is done!

The frost, the snow! The prairie school, when the wild north wind breaks  
free,

A tiny dot on the white that lies so wide as eye can see—  
A little bit of the Always Was on the field of the great To Be.

So lies the outpost of the world! The foreguard of an age,  
Whose destiny no man may know, whose strength no man can gauge,  
The writing of an unseen hand upon an unmarked page.—(Contributed).



## *Music and Drama.*

THE Men's and Ladies' Glee Clubs and the Choral Society are getting right down to serious practice, and under the leadership of Mr. Arthur Craig, are accomplishing a great deal. The large enrollment, almost ninety in the combined clubs, is very gratifying to the executive. The stringent regulations in force this year, making it more of a privilege to belong to the clubs, have brought out a great number of splendid singers. It is the ambition of all connected with the clubs to have the concert, which will be given shortly after New Year's, the best in the history of the College. Certainly from present indications it looks as though it should. The Choral Society have all their music in shape for a concert right now; and are now practicing some sacred music for the Sunday services in Convocation Hall.

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This week we are to have with us, on Thursday evening, Miss Kathleen Parlow, the noted Canadian Violinist. By the time this appears in print we hope that the most of the seats in Grant Hall will have been sold. Students are receiving a reduction on the price of any seat in the hall, and as these are by no means high, there is no excuse for anyone failing to avail himself or herself, of the opportunity to hear Miss Parlow.

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The sale of tickets for Theatre Night opened to graduates and seniors on Tuesday morning. It is now open to all students. The date is December 12th—next Monday,—and the play "Billy," is one that is eminently suited for Theatre Night. It is hoped that everyone will turn out, and enable the committee to report a substantial balance in place of a deficit, as has been the case several times within recent years.

## *Athletics.*

THROUGH the kindness of Mr. H. T. Wallace we have received the following letter descriptive of the great Yale-Harvard game from A. M. Bateman B. Sc. ('10). Mr. Bateman secured a scholarship at Yale, and is at present working on a three years' post-graduate course leading to the Doctor's degree. His line is geology.

The chief interest of this letter lies in its description of the enormous crowd. Think of it! 35,000 people gathered together to see a football match, and thousands turned away. Wouldn't it just warm the cockles of John Dawson's heart to see a tenth of the number making its way into our Athletic grounds. Of course we should have to provide a new grand stand, but we could afford it.

However we shall never behold anything so pleasing until we have a Canadian championship team, nor shall we have a Canadian championship team until we have regular and efficient coaching. We have the material, but it needs to be licked into shape. We dislike giving the coach question the mercenary aspect, but it is one aspect of the question, and one that should count.

But we are getting off the track. When our grievances arise within us they must find utterance, no matter what the occasion. Here is Mr. Bateman's most interesting letter.—

### The Yale-Harvard Game.

For a month past excitement in New Haven has been climbing higher and higher until it reached the top-most notch on Saturday last when 35,000 people gathered in the enormous Stadium at Yale Field to witness the great Yale-Harvard game.

Every available room in the city had been engaged weeks ahead by those who had invited friends. There were anxious times among the students who had made application for more than their allotted number of two tickets, waiting to find out whether they would receive them or not. As there were 13,000 more applications than seats many had to be disappointed. One frantic freshman rushed into the Athletic rooms with his returned application and cheque in his hand and poured out his tale of woe into the Manager's ear, stating that he had applied for eight tickets and had been cut down to three. He declared that he simply must have them, for he had friends coming from Paris for the game and they were already on their way across. Poor chap! there were others in the same plight, but the managers had done their best.

On Friday the automobiles began to roll in, some decorated with Yale, and others with Harvard banners and those of the old graduates proudly flying their class pennants. On Saturday morning 37 specials, each with 9, 10 or 12 coaches poured their human cargo into the New Haven depot, besides one special made up entirely of private cars. Then on the suburban line 150 electric cars brought their quota of passengers.

The game was called for 2.00 p.m. and at 12.30 the automobiles, gay with banners, pennants and streamers, and filled with enthusiastic supporters, began to file past in one continuous stream towards the field till no less than 2,600 were gathered together in the open spaces nearby. All along the route vendors of flags, arm bands and novelties appropriate to the event enticed every one to buy.

The Stadium filled up quickly and was soon one mass of undulating Yale and Harvard colors. Cheering sections were reserved on each side for the respective Colleges and each had its own band to lead the singing, while below the cheer-leaders danced up and down exhorting their followers, beating time, so that the great yell was like one huge voice.

The Harvard players were the first to come on the gridiron and the air resounded with the Harvard yell, while a great white "H" in a background of crimson, made by waving handkerchiefs presented a pretty spectacle. A few minutes later when the home team appeared the Yale boys tried to show that their voices were lustier than their opponents'.

The game under the new rules was more open than formerly, but each player knew his place so well and all worked together in such perfect unison that "sensational" runs were almost impossible. They pushed from end to end of the field but neither team could get across that narrow white goal-line, and so it finished without a score, o-o. All the time a huge automatic score-board kept the spectators advised as to whose ball it was, where it was and whose "down" it was.

The American game does away with the scrimmage and looks more open than does the Canadian Intercollegiate game; but interference is allowed so that it is harder for the players to get away so readily. This accounts for the failure to score. The teams both showed perfect form after a hard season's training under the hands of severe and experienced coaches. But the game lacked the great punting that Queen's used to have with "Ken" Williams behind the team. New Haven, Conn.

A. M. B. Sc. '10.

Nov. 20, 1910.

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### Sporting Notes.

This week has been without classes in the gym. It is reported that Mr. Bews was in too great a hurry to break in the new German horse. The equine had a fiery nature, and jumped on his foot with the result that Mr. Bews has been nursing his pedal extremity for some time.

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By the way we should congratulate the Athletic Committee on their enterprise in purchasing that horse. It is a very good one, and promises to become one of the most popular pieces of apparatus in the gym.

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Every day at noon you may see the devotees of the hockey stick and puck rushing around the gymnasium in order to get into the best possible shape before ice is formed. There is much hard work and sacrifice in making ready to play for one's University. The crowd which shouts itself hoarse when its team wins, and all too often describes them as lemons when they are beaten, little realize the self-denial, the aching frames that are entailed in the pre-season practice.

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It was a good idea of the Boxing, Fencing and Wrestling Club to apply for regular hours for practice. Formerly they had carried their work on in a desultory fashion, after starting only to be stopped because they were making too much noise when a gym. class was in progress.

It is a club that should receive every consideration, if the value of a club is to be judged by its results. Last year our men won practically every event in the Intercollegiate meet, and furnished a night of entertainment to the followers of the ring and mat that will not soon be forgotten.

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We have heard that the Wrestlers are going to make application for a new mat, and well they may. Wrestling is a rough game at best, but when it is indulged in on a mat of dimensions so small that a man may at any time land on the floor instead of on the mat, it becomes absolutely dangerous. Besides this, after a mat has been used for some time it becomes so dirty that the men who work on it with barked knees, elbows and shoulders stand a very good chance of blood-poisoning.

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Fencing is becoming more and more popular around the gym. The number of foils on the rack is increasing every day. That it is a good clean sport is attested by the look of the men who take part in it. They are at it every day, and

certainly appear to get as much exercise as a man could want out of it.

A regular ladies' class has been formed this year, and we are assured that some of the ladies will make very good fencers. At any rate the more that go in for it the better.

A just tribute was paid to the value of Rugby football and other forms of athletics at the nominations for the Alma Mater elections. If a man had sufficient standing as an athlete it was taken for granted that he possessed all the other qualifications for an executive position.

At last athletics is beginning to take its proper place. Soon the professors will be relegated to the few hours now spent in the gymnasium, on the campus or in the rink. Then will athletics come into her own, and we shall see the mistake in the view that we have come here to put things into our heads instead of using the time more profitably for our bodies. Perish Greek, Mathematics, English! Long live football, hockey, tennis.

We have heard that the McGill Rugby men have a grievance as well as we. Their's is about the shortness of time allowed them for practice. They have even gone so far as to represent to their board of governors that they would be forced to abolish football if they could not devote a little more time to it.

We have not heard the result of their protest, but we sincerely hope that matters may be arranged more to their liking. The loss of McGill from the Intercollegiate would be indeed a heavy one, and we should grieve to see them go.

## *De Nobis.*

Backward, turn backward, oh time in your flight,  
Feed me on gruel again just for to-night.  
I am so weary of shoe-leather steak,  
Petrified doughnuts once vulcanized cake,  
Oysters that slept in the watery bath,  
Butter as strong as Goliath of Gath;  
Weary of paying for what I don't eat,  
Chewing up rubber and calling it meat.  
Backward, turn backward, for weary I am;  
Give me a whack at grandmother's jam,  
Let me drink milk that has never been skimmed;  
Let me eat butter whose hair has been trimmed;  
Let me once more have an old-fashioned pie,  
And then I'll be ready to curl up and die.

## *"Nowadays."*

Hush, my little one! Hush my pretty one!  
Daddy will rock you to rest,  
Sleep, my little one; sleep, my pretty one,

Here on your daddy's vest.  
 Mother will come to you soon, my dear,—  
 Only a few hours yet;  
 She will come home when her speech is done—  
 For mother's a suffragette.

—Chas. G. Gerlach.

Prof. D---is during a recent French class:—"Miss R. may I hold you for a few minutes after class?"

One evening at the Ladies' Glee Club practice, after constant repetition of certain parts especially of the part, "My love has gone over the stormy sea," Mr. C---g said, "Ready, my love! (What! so soon?)."

Prof. S., reading Matthew in original tongue:—"Now gentlemen we will go on from this verse. There is nothing difficult about it. It is all plain Greek."

Bug:—"How do they take photographs of the moon?"  
 Mac.:—"Flashlights, I suppose."

Visitor (to K. G. H. nurse):—"I suppose you meet a good many of the Medical students at their clinics?"

Nurse:—"We see them, but for my part I don't have anything to do with them. They're altogether too fresh."

In Freshman Science Physics lecture:—

Mr. B-t-s (taking exception to Prof. B-k-r's methods):—"Common sense teaches me that the resultant force is——"

Voice from rear:—"Common sense, here! Throw him out!"

### Latest Song Success as Sung at the Grand.

Has anybody here seen Billy—B-i-l-l-y.

His hair is red and his eyes are blue.

And he's a fusser through and through.

Has anybody here seen Billy.

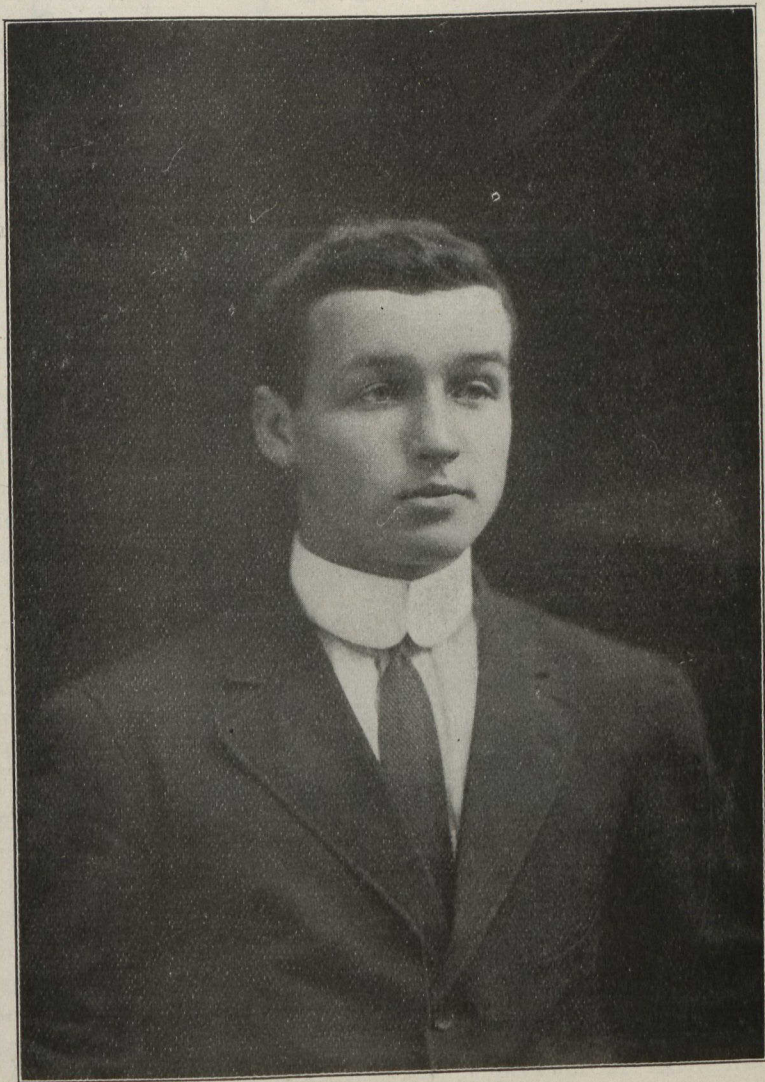
Billy from the H-l-n Mine.

Copies may be obtained from W. J. E-b-y, '14.

Prof. McT., lecturing to Physics class:—"Let us take two bodies and put them fairly close together. Not close enough to spark, however."

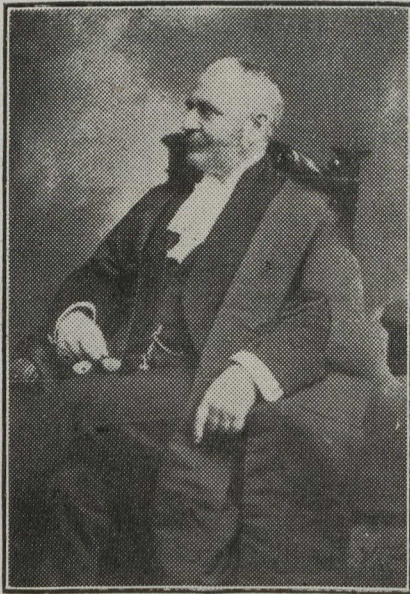
Prof. Dupuis (discussing spherical triangles on a plan):—"Squeeze it at the centre and expand it at the edge." The question however is, how far squeezing should be allowed?"





NORMAN LECKIE  
Recently elected Capt. Queen's I Rugby Team.





JUDGE RIDDELL.

Who was one of the Speakers at the Arts  
Dinner, Dec. 9th.




# QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL

VOL. XXXVIII.

DECEMBER 14th, 1910.

No. 9.

## *The Arts Dinner.*

THE second annual dinner of the Arts Society was held in Grant Hall, on Friday evening, when about 250 members of the Society, their guests from the faculty, from sister universities and outside places, sat around the tables for an evening of celebration. It had been anticipated that the event would be marked by complete success, but results were beyond the most sanguine expectations. With the bulk of the Arts men who take an active interest in college affairs present, with distinguished guests who entered into the spirit of the occasion, an orchestra to keep alive merriment, a programme to shut out a single moment of dullness and an excellent menu, the dinner could be nothing but successful. The tables were arranged in six rows, extending from door to platform, with the guest table across the hall at the base of the platform. The hall was decorated with a large Union Jack at the main entrance and palms and ferns on the platform. In the gallery was stationed the orchestra. The speechmaking of the evening proved of unusual interest. The three distinguished guests, Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals; Mr. Justice Riddell, of Toronto, and Professor Wrong, of Toronto University, addressed college men as they wished to be addressed, with a well-balanced combination of humor and serious discussion. Hon. Mr. Graham, in the course of his reply to the toast of the Country, gave an admirable survey of Canadian history, and devoted considerable attention to important public questions. Mr. Justice Riddell in a scholarly address marked by an extremely happy manner held up lofty ideals to his student audience and discussed in the light of his experience as a student, barrister and member of the bench, many of the problems that confront college men. Professor Wrong brought the kind greetings of the University to which he belongs and added to these very warm personal wishes for the advancement of Queen's. In addition to these addresses Principal Gordon, in replying to the toast of the University, made a characteristically happy plea for the harmonious co-operation of the various departments of the University. At the guest table with President Telford of the Society, were Principal Gordon, Hon. Mr. Graham, Justice Riddell and Prof. Wrong. The other guests present were:—Professors Morison, Jordan, Ferguson, Skelton, Nicol, Ross, Scott, Dyde, Swanson, Grant, Anderson, Bain and Mr. J. M. Mowat and W. F. Nickle. Toronto University, McGill and Victoria sent representatives.

The attention to the menu occupied about two hours. In this interval the members of the various years indulged in yells and songs, accompanied the orchestra in its airs, and established the spirit of hilarity that lent much

to the occasion. At nine o'clock President Telford called for order that the second part of the programme might be commenced. He briefly welcomed the guests of the Society, and the toast to the King having been honored, called on Professor Mitchell to propose the toast to the guests. The honorary president performed the task gracefully and well. He stated that he was glad that Hon. Mr. Graham, Judge Riddell and Professor Wrong had found it possible to attend the dinner. Queen's, he said, were pleased to welcome them. He facetiously reminded the audience that the Minister of Railways and Canals was a graduate of the University. Judge Riddell as a student of the classics he was particularly glad to greet and Professor Wrong as the representative of Toronto University.

Judge Riddell responded to the toast. He acknowledged the courtesy of the Arts Society in inviting him to attend the dinner, stating that while he had heard a great deal of Queen's he was glad to come more intimately into contact with her life. Referring to the dinner he stated that banquets were a distinct Anglo-Saxon institution. "If three Anglo-Saxons should meet on a desert island," he said, "their first act would be to form a municipality. They would then celebrate the occasion by a banquet and the outstanding feature of this would be the menu with items described in what they believed to be French." Coming to more serious subjects he spoke of the future before the students. "The chance lies straight before you," he said. "Before me at present are the future statesmen of the country, the judges and the men who are to shape the destinies of our country, the grandest country on which the sun ever shone." Canada was blessed, he explained, with an invigorating and healthful climate. Its soil was rich and the products of the country fish, timber, minerals and the returns of the farm were increasing in value yearly. Canada, too, was the home of free speech. "Is this freedom of speech safe in your hands" he said to the students. It was necessary to the life of the country that freedom be maintained, freedom to do as one wished under the law. To preserve this freedom was one of the great tasks of the statesman. No one should sneer at the statesman. There was no reason to despise public life. The politician was engaged in the highest possible task. At times parliament appeared to be dealing with trivialities. But within its purview came matters of vital importance. It was therefore the duty of every student to prepare himself for an active part in the affairs of the country. "You cannot do your duty and be a recluse," said the speaker. You can only do your part by living in a "house by the road." Dealing with the question of education Judge Riddell emphasized the fact that at Queen's it was possible to obtain an education as good as in any institution in the world. When the course in college was finished the graduate owed it to his country to let his light so shine, that freedom and the principles at the foundation of national life should be preserved. The life of the country was made of many elements. Many students were perhaps to enter the ministry. No tongue could tell the value of a faithful pastor and no tongue could tell the degrading influence of an unfaithful pastor. As for beliefs, one that was a matter of conscience should be tenaciously held to. Opinion at the present time, said the speaker, would be opposed as it had been in the past and the modern age would have the martyrdom of adverse

opinion as the past had had persecution and martyrdom in matters of faith. Speaking of the professions into which the students were to enter Judge Riddell said that to him law was the grandest of all. Every kind of learning was of value in it. The accuracy of the experiments in chemistry, the absolute exactitude of mathematics tended to form habits of mind that were of value to the lawyer. From the classics, too, insensibly came that knowledge of human nature that would stand the student in immense stead. History and philosophy too, were of value as education factors. Sneers were often made against the lawyer working for money. This the speaker said required no apology. Honesty and integrity were the sheet anchors of the law as they were of all other professions. In conclusion Judge Riddell expressed his pleasure at the advancement of Queen's, and said that he hoped that she would never have occasion to deplore or lament an unworthy son.

Professor Wrong also responded to this toast. He conveyed to Queen's the greetings of Toronto University. He was glad, he said, that Queen's had shown such signs of strength. "If you carry through any big project of advancement," he said, "I will consent to come down and even dance with you in any form of celebration you may devise."

The toast to the "Country" was proposed by Professor Morison. He had been careful for some time, he said, to refrain from making comparisons. The fact that he had been connected with the toast, however, was a proof that he had been accepted as a Canadian. In speaking of the country he said that he had noticed that if a politician was successful he was accepted. Success was somewhat of a standard. He was anxious to know if with the rapid increase in wealth, money would come to dominate politics and even the universities. It was also necessary to consider if the great industries were to control the people. He considered it one of the tasks of the statesman to keep the great industries in their place and keep down any interest that would oppress the common people.

Hon. G. P. Graham responded to the toast. He paid his compliments to the speakers who had preceded him. One of the speakers, he said, had discussed the importance of truth. This he regarded as necessary in all professions. The public man who tries to be accurate would last longer in the estimation of the people even if he comes to defeat than one who neglects this. Truth at times was inconvenient, but he would not for an instant announce the doctrine that for this reason it should be forsaken. In regard to the country, he traced the history of Canada from the time of the French regime. He paid a tribute to the loyalty of the French-Canadian, pointing out that at the time of the War of Independence proposals of secession had been made to the people of Lower Canada by Americans and their loyal adherence to the British flag at that time had preserved the integrity of the country. One of the desires of the Canadian people, it was further explained, as evidenced by their relations to England in the past was that they should not be governed at long range. Rulers must be in and with the people they rule and one of them. In more modern times other questions had risen for the consideration of the Canadian people. They had recently obtained the power to make treaties under the agents of the English government. The recent



treaty with France had been negotiated by representatives of Canada acting with those of the French government and no changes had been suggested by the representative of the English government. The speaker expressed the opinion that it was natural and right that Canada should have the treaty making power. Coming to questions at present agitating the public mind the Minister stated that while it might look that for a public man he was getting on to thin ice he would discuss them. He did not ask that his opinion should be accepted. The Naval question, he said, was one of importance. On what principle was it to be settled? His own opinion was that the best way to add to the strength of the Empire was to make that section of the Empire in which we were living the best. So Canada should aim to make herself the best part of the Empire, enjoying in the meantime the widest measure of autonomy that could be given. The wisest men in England had faith in the Canadian people. If England, the opinion was expressed, had treated the New England States as she treats Canada to-day, there would have been no secession. Lately as a means of working out problems common to all parts of the Empire Colonial Conferences had been held. In these all parties concerned were treated as equals. The opinion of one party was as good as that of another. The Minister then proceeded to a discussion of the possibilities of a reciprocity treaty with the United States. He emphasized the fact that Canada did not go to that country begging favors. In any negotiations, too, the aim of the Canadian government would be to secure concessions that would benefit the Canadian people. They would not make any concessions unless for each they received a quid pro quo. And in all considerations of trade treaties the British Preference was to be maintained intact. Referring to his own work the speaker stated that it was in the NOW. He was dealing with practical problems and would be satisfied if his work might result in some measure of benefit, to the people in the future. He urged the men of the University to take an interest in public questions stating that to train men for this task was one of the duties laid upon a place of learning.

Mr. W. F. Nickle, M.P.P., proposed the toast to Queen's. He traced the past of the University pointing out the difficulties with which it had had to wrestle. He referred to the splendid work of the late Principal Grant and eulogized Principal Gordon as the embodiment of the Queen's spirit at the present time.

Principal Gordon replied. He was in splendid form. He had had many things in his mind to tell the students, he said, but would not cover as much ground as he intended. He welcomed the guests of the Society to Queen's. In reference to University matters he desired, he said, that the various faculties should be drawn closer together to work in harmony. This was one of the aims towards which all should work.

The toast to the guests from the universities who sent student representatives was proposed by R. M. MacTavish, B.A. and responded to by the three guests from Victoria, Toronto and McGill respectively.

The dinner came to a conclusion at 12.30. The committee in charge consisted of Messrs. C. J. Tully, convener; F. L. Burnett, M. M. Colquhoun, P. T. Pilkey, M.A., W. R. Leadbeater, and A. J. Wilson.

# Queen's University Journal

Published weekly during the Academic Year by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University.

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Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year; single copies, 10c.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

## Editorials.

### Alma Mater Offices.

THE motion to place certain restrictions on choice of students for candidates for the offices of vice-president and second vice-president of the Alma Mater Society met the fate that any proposal of similar purport is likely to meet. The suggestion was of course made with the most irreproachable of intentions and in a desire to meet a situation that has lately developed in connection with the executive of the Society and which might be disastrous in effects. Other efforts in the same direction in the past have failed. It has become clear that it is not the desire of the students, to depart from the rule that there must be restriction on the choice of candidates for A.M.S. offices. The regulation that the president must be a graduate of some department of the University confers dignity and is sanctioned by time. It should be regarded as marking the limit of encroachments on freedom of choice. It was suggested some time ago that members of the first years should not be eligible for office. Nothing could be more out of harmony with the spirit of democracy that furnishes the basic principle of the A.M.S. To restrict the choice for two of the most important executive offices would be equally undesirable. It is to be recognized, however, that the fact that the three senior officers of the Society will be absent from college next fall is not reassuring in significance. It is often impossible to avoid the absence of the president, but it should be demanded whenever possible that the vice-president be present to take the mantle of office when occasion for so doing presents itself. But freedom to name men from every department and every year for A.M.S. offices is a principle that must be kept inviolate.

### Grant Hall.

The time has come when the students should use Grant Hall for certain mass meetings when there is likely to be large general attendance. Convocation Hall can no longer accommodate the members of the student body. This fact was clearly demonstrated the night of the election returns when a great deal more room than was available was necessary. The seats were entirely filled and at the back of the hall was a struggling, closely packed mass

of humanity. The conditions naturally and properly provoked any actions that resulted in destruction of property. There is always great enthusiasm on election night and the spirit of common action when the individual submits to common impulse is ready to shape actions. To ask a large number of students to stand during the space of two hours in conditions that do not make for comfort is to put a strain on human nature. Grant Hall should be used for the pre-election entertainment next year. It will provide room for all who wish to attend. It will naturally by this means put an end to rough play. It does not lend itself to this form of conduct. There can be no doubt too that every student would feel it a duty to protect the Hall and all its fixtures from harm. For some of the Sunday afternoon services, too, it might be well to use Grant Hall. At any rate it is not likely that the authorities would have any objection to the use of the Hall by the students if circumstances made it necessary for them to ask for it.

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#### **Mock Parliament.**

The Mock Parliament, despite the fact that this year sees more than usual interest in it as an adjunct of the Alma Mater Society meetings experiences difficulty in getting down to business. It is a case of one adjournment after another while business waits. This of course it is almost impossible to avoid. The business before the A.M.S. at this season of the year is always heavy and leaves little time for excursions into outside fields. The project of having Mock Parliament within the Society should, however, not be abandoned. There will be opportunity yet for many sessions. At the last meeting of the Society when the Parliament was to consider the speech from the throne and the university bill, a large number of the students were present and the gallery filled with the fair sex. It was, therefore, disappointing that it was impossible to hold a session. No other arrangement could be made, however, and it will be necessary to keep the same interest for the sessions that are to be held later.

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#### **The Parlow Concert.**

The Parlow concert given in Grant Hall, on Thursday evening, constitutes one of the most pleasing entertainments of the current session. It was an occasion on which anything approaching loudness or the commonplace was absent. The entire concert was given by Miss Parlow and her pianist, and yet there was nothing monotonous. The music was artistically rendered to appeal to all lovers of music. Many who had heard the most eminent violinists have expressed the highest appreciation of the performer of the evening. Her work was undoubtedly marked by splendid technique and expression. The programme, too, was well chosen to give scope to interpretation. To those who were connected with the project of bringing to Kingston and Queen's a violinist of such repute and merit the thanks of all who are interested in musical events are due. It is a matter for regret that the engagement came at a period in the college term when gaiety is at its height and great

restraint has to be exercised that even a fair amount of time may be reserved for study. Under different conditions in this respect there would have been more students present.

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### The Christmas Journal.

The Journal will this year follow the example of the editorial staff of last year in issuing a special Christmas number. An effort will be made to have this issue in the hands of the students by Tuesday, 20th. The contents will be made as attractive as the circumstances attending the publication of a college journal will permit. If there is any excess literary ability fretting in silence we will welcome any expression of its existence in the form of story or descriptive article.

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### Count Tolstoi.

Count Leo Tolstoi, author, reformer, recluse half his life, in the strongest current of events the other half, a man with a message for the people of his age and the genius to express it, is dead, and the world in diversity of judgment on his life notes the eccentricity of his habits or the sanity of his measure for the betterment of the Russian peasant. Tolstoi, despatches relate, just before his death, had resolved to go apart from his fellowmen and devote the remainder of his days to contemplation. The same pious aspiration is said to have possessed St. Francis, the founder of the Franciscian Order of Monks. But on his way to his retreat Tolstoi was overtaken by death. His life, as it has become known to the world, exhibits a mind with many sided powers in which the wisdom of the student and the thinker appears blended with a good deal of practical sagacity. It was, however, through his literary work that Tolstoi delivered his message and sought the betterment of the conditions of life of the common people of his country. It is remarkable that in the alleged tyranny of the government of Russia and its tendency to limit the expression of opinion adverse to its acts he should have escaped some form of punishment for his direct attacks. It is true that his work was hampered at times, but he lived out his years without anything more than a temporary subsidence of his efforts on behalf of the peasant. As a young man Tolstoi was a member of the aristocracy of his country and the possessor of an extensive estate. He later divested himself of a great deal of his property and for a time lived as a peasant amongst peasants. He enlisted as a soldier in certain wars in which his country was engaged and later took up the work of authorship. From that period until his death reports of his propaganda for the reforms that would open the door of opportunity to the peasant, of his diverse literary activity, have reached the outside world. Pamphlet after pamphlet have come from his pen aimed against the evils that were rife in Russia. He attacked the principle of government and the measures of those in power. Until the end he remained a force against evil. He was not gifted with the talents of a robust leader or perhaps the goal of his efforts was one impossible of attainment in the years of even his long life. At one time he

would startle the world with eccentricity of method only to follow this with a work of literary power. His efforts may not have issued in important changes in government or revolutionizing reforms but it has stamped him as the outstanding figure of his country during the period of his life.

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The full text of Dr. W. T. Connell's reference to outbreaks of bubonic plague as recorded in the Bible, given in his paper before the Aesculapian Society, shows that the theology of the original paper was perfect—better than our first report would indicate. We give the reference in full as it is of interest to many students:—

Almost since the dawn of history there are records of outbreaks of the bubonic plague. No doubt it is the disease mentioned in I Samuel, chaps. v. and vi., where it first records that the Philistines had captured the Ark of the Israelites and carried it to Ashdod. "But the hand of the Lord was heavy upon those of Ashdod and He destroyed them and smote them with emerods even Ashdod and the coasts thereof." The men of Ashdod sent the Ark to Gath and "the hand of the Lord was against the city with a very great destruction and He smote the men of the city both small and great and they had emerods in their secret parts." Thereafter they sent the Ark to Ekron and "the hand of God was very heavy there and the men that died not were smitten with the emerods." I might here say that emerods means tumors, swellings, buboes. The story goes on to say that the Philistines were glad to send back the Ark with a trespass offering of five golden emerods and five golden mice. "Wherefore ye shall make images of your emerods and images of your mice that mar the land" whereof more anon. But this trespass offering and the sacrifices made before the Ark on its return by the Israelites did not abate the disease for "He smote the men of Bethshemest because they had looked into the Ark of the Lord, even He smote of the people, fifty thousand and three score and ten men." Now this story from the Bible gives one some idea of the severity of the disease and this will be accentuated when we remember that this was the disease called the Black Death of the 14th century and the Great Plague of London of the reign of Charles II.

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The thanks of the students are due Mr. Geo. A. McGowan who very generously sent several boxes of fine "Milo" cigars for the students in the balcony on Theatre Night. Mr. McGowan has done this for several years past, and has won the gratitude of all the smokers. Theatre Night wouldn't be Theatre Night without those "Milos."

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## *Ladies.*

### A Guy Fawkes Party at University College.

OUR Guy Fawkes Party on November the 5th, has existed for many years and certain traditions have grown up in connection with it. The freshies are strictly required to go as children under twelve years of age. The upper years may wear whatever fancy dress that they please, but it is under-



stood that the sophomores go as men and the seniors as old women. The junior on this occasion, as always does as she likes, and is exempt from criticism.

On entering the common room behold a scene of the wildest hubbub. The babies are lustily amusing themselves with Teddy Bears and rattles and treating very saucily the benignant grandmothers and old maids who smile indulgently at their sallies. Very attractive are some of these "antique ladies" and let us hope prophetic of the future charm of the college woman when old age shall have crowned her. The juniors flit about as girls of many types and nations, trim nurses, coy eighteenth century maidens with powdered hair and patches, gypsies and other too numerous to mention. Around them all are the jolly sophomores who vary in appearance from little midshipmen to the immaculately dress-suited youths of the twentieth century or sturdy football champions. They bow deferentially to the old ladies, flirt shamelessly with the maidens and tease unmercifully the babies.

Suddenly the grand march is called for and seniors, juniors and sophomores wend their way to the great hall. This becomes pitch dark and appallingly silent save for the long wierd wails that issue from the wan ghosts who form a guard about the hideous hag seated on the throne. On the floor before her lies the body of a freshette just visible by the light of two candles, who is said to have died long ago as a punishment for mutiny against the sophs of her day. Into this scene the freshies are now ushered. But do you think the babies are frightened? Bless their obstreperous little hearts—no, indeed! In fact they ggle and squeal with delight at the novelty of their surroundings. Then the trial begins. The class of '14 is tried as a body and found guilty of various offences. They are marched past the tribunal and the witch hooks out of the procession various freshies who are "signed" in the forehead. The ghosts assist in marshalling the herd while the Gold Dust fairies whirl busily about and make themselves generally useful. By many different "stunts" the year '14 proves its mettle and after refreshments songs and yells, the gay throng gradually disperses "heaving fat sighs of satisfaction" and wishing that Hallowe'en and Guy Fawkes' Day occurred more frequently.—Susy W. Robinson, Varsity '11.

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Prof. P. G. C.:—"Of course you know what a misogynist is Mr. O--o."  
 Mr. O--o:—"Really, Prof., I hardly think I do."  
 Prof.:—"A man who absolutely detests 'woman,' Mr. O--o."

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Sleep after toil came very acceptably to the busy workers who helped so cheerfully in making the Y.W.C.A. sale the success it was. Scarcely a girl around college but did her utmost and as a result a sum of about \$370 was realized. Many have remarked on the excellence of the work done on the various committees and on the usefulness of the things made. The Alumni Table, the new idea, was in charge of 4 '09 girls.

Is there an '09 re-union this week at Queen's we wonder. Everybody was delighted to welcome home again the jolly survivors of that jolly year. The Journal extends a welcome to Miss Beatrice Lauder, Miss Muriel Shortt and Miss Alexa Houghston.

The conveners of the City Banner Committee wish to thank all those girls who so cheerfully sacrificed time and energy to the wearisome task of making banners for other people. Almost every afternoon for the last month a devoted band gathered and their refrain was ever stitch! stitch! stitch!

Sr. Latin prose day:—

Miss Dr-y:—"Prof. must you have 'homine' in this sentence?"

Prof. A.:—"Yes."

Miss Dr-y:—"Well I've got a ring around my homine."

Many a girl thinks she has broken her heart when she has only sprained her imagination.

Prof. Gr-t:—"Sir Harry Smith sent the beautiful Spanish girl to a convent and later married her. As a matter of fact, gentlemen and ladies, he was always doing things like that."—(Another Solomon).

## *Arts.*

ALL are agreed that the dinner was a tremendous success. Since it is to be written up in another portion of the Journal, we shall not mention it here, except to say that our best thanks are due to the committee for their successful management and to the students of Science and Medicine who gave us good service.

The oft-adjourned annual meeting of the Arts Society has at last been definitely adjourned for this session. The Society has so much business before it at present that special meetings are becoming as frequent as the regular ones. At the last meeting \$30 was granted to the curators of the club room and we hope to see quite an improvement in that important centre.

### Over the Christmas Wire.

(With apologies to Life.)

"Number?"

"Iceberg, nine, nine, zero, please." . . . . . "yes, yes."

"Hello, who's speaking?"

"Mrs. Claus."

"Could I speak to Mr. Claus a moment, please? It's important."

"Certainly. My husband is in the workshop just at present. I'll call him. Please hold the 'phone."

..... "Hello, who's calling?"  
 "This is Arts Society, Queen's University."  
 "Oh, yes, I was expecting to hear from you."  
 "I have here a list of things I would like you to place in the children's stockings on Christmas eve."  
 "All right, wait till I get my pencil. Ready now. Go ahead."  
 "Put down a little red wheelbarrow for Peter Pilkey."  
 "Yes, what next?"  
 "Certificates of life membership in the Down and Out Club for the Theatre Night Committee."  
 "Just wait a minute. Oh yes, I find I have these packed and ready. Anything else?"  
 "Bring Mac Colquhoun a 'Merry 'Xmas.'"  
 "One Merry 'Xmas. Down."  
 "Please put in the bottom of one of the stockings several large chunks of recognition for the Queen's Military Corps from the Militia Department."  
 "Allright. Next?"  
 "Could you bring an able Seaman's Certificate for J. C. Smith?"  
 "Oh, certainly."  
 "Tickets for Dug. Ramsay and Mac Omond for the bald headed row for Eddie Foy."  
 "Would be delighted, but Dinny Brannigan informs me they have season tickets. Is that all?"  
 "An occasional glimpse of mother earth for J. W. North."  
 "Correct."  
 "Beaucoup d'amour for P. G. C."  
 "Scarcely, china present would be suitable, Madam. Have reason to believe he is already well supplied."  
 "Case of fish for J. M. Forgie."  
 "Herrings or bass?"  
 "Herrings preferred. Please send C.O.D."  
 "Little Johnnie Dawson has been crying for donations to the Gym. Please bring him a \$15,000 one."  
 "That's a pretty big order, lady."  
 "And don't forget E. L. Bruce. He wants a box of dyspepsia tablets for the next Levana Tea."  
 "Poor child. He shall have them."  
 "And all the children are anxious for a cosy spot where they can smoke."  
 "Yes, I know, madam. I'll do what I can. I hope Herbie Smith doesn't intend to smoke."  
 "Oh no, Mr. Claus. Herbie tried a cigar at the Arts dinner and our house has been like a hospital ever since."  
 "Is that all?"  
 "Yes—no, hold on. Bring the Journal one thousand subscriptions."  
 "Did you say one thousand or two thousand?"  
 "Oh, make it two thousand."

"I hope the curators of the club room will not have a fire in the grate on 'Xmas eve."

"I am quite sure you need have no fears on that score. Good bye Mr. Claus. Merry Christmas to you."

"Same to you, madam, and many of them."

## **Science.**

### **How to Examine and Report on a Mine.**

IT would be unfair to Dr. Pope to attempt to give the substance of his address in a few short paragraphs, but certain salient points which he particularly emphasized, should, we believe, be brought before your notice. Master minds have the faculty of deducting from general experience comprehensive truths and of stating these in concise language. Dr. Pope's aphorisms apply to other professions as well as to mining engineering.

First of all, he advised, have confidence in yourself, but never bluff. This necessitates thorough investigation, intelligent reading and careful study. Our knowledge is the sum of our past experiences; we do not create ideas but merely build them up by co-relating the facts which we have actually learned. The fundamentals in any engineering course are chemistry and mathematics and these should be understood well enough that we can make use of them unconsciously. Theory is necessary for the mastery of details. Whatever our work may be, we should study and prepare ourselves for higher positions than those which we hold. Finally Dr. Pope compared the mining geologist with the physician. As, from the symptoms, the physician diagnoses the disease, so the mining geologist, by interpreting the surface indications, can read the conditions below the surface. There are very few doubtful cases. Dr. Pope closed his address by reciting:

#### **A Miner's Soliloquy.**

"To dig or not to dig; that is the question;  
Whether 'tis wiser in the deed to follow  
The lodes and bearings of auriferous metal;  
Or to keep watch upon the claims of others,  
And by attention jump them? To sink—to blast—  
No more—and by a shot bring forth to light  
Gold, pure gold, and the hundred usual signs  
That indicate it—'tis a consummation  
Devoutly to be wished. To sink—to blast;—  
To blast; perchance to bust; aye there's the rub,  
For dynamite speaks truth, and barren quartz,  
When fuse has run its length, stands forth in all  
It's nakedness. There's the delay  
Of new machinery, the cost of it,  
No water, wood too dear for steam,  
The assayer's test, a partner's contumely,  
Nor signs of proffered help, the road to clear.

The insolence of office, and the sneers  
Which drive a man to think of seeking death  
At the drill hole's mouth, and quit the world, hoisted  
On his own petard. Who loves backwood's life,  
To grub and rough it with weary thoughts of home,  
But that the chance of something turning up—  
The unexpected nugget, to grasp which all prospectors  
    strive—capture the fancy,  
And reconciles us to discomfort now,  
To reap rewards when we are old and gray?  
Buoyed up by hopes both hearts and nerves are steeled;  
And thus, that he who seeks shall surely find,  
Brings to our minds both joy and sweet content;  
And mighty works of great scope and daring,  
This end in view, are carried out in fact—  
Not dreamt of all day long.

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Prof. M. B. Baker is to take charge of the Students' Extension Scheme for this session and will be assisted by two of the final year students.

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## ENGINEERING DINNER, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20th.

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### *Medicine.*

THE members of the final year were the guests of Dr. Campbell at "Billy" on Theatre night.

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The rush of fall college activities is somewhat over, and the men are settling down more to serious work. Let us get it in hand before the last month or two, and then we shall not be examination-crazy.

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The Medical candidates in the recent Alma Mater elections were, for the most part, successful. The Medical students are glad to have among their numbers, men who are able and willing to bear the burden of their share of university work and popularity, and we hope we shall always be in the field when such are needed.

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Mr. P. H. Huyck will represent the Queen's Aesculapian Society at the annual dinner at Western University, London, on Friday, December 16th.

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Mr. H. C. Wallace represented Queen's Aesculapian Society at the annual Medical At Home at Toronto University.



L. E. C. (after operation at Hotel Dieu)—"I thought that was going to be a very bloody operation."

G. A. L. I. :—"Why?"

L. E. C. :—"I saw 'MacBeth' on the floor."

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The fire burned low  
 The hours would go,  
 I saw two eyes like stars gaze into mine;  
 'Twas awful odds,  
 But then, Ye gods!!  
 I kissed her,—and I saw more stars this time.

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I noticed a circular which is being distributed in the city, setting forth some of the virtues of Osteopathy. One paragraph begins:—"Life, not chemistry, is made the basis, etc." This is taking an unfair advantage of the laity, and rather leans towards the occult, for from a medical point of view, life is chemistry, electro-chemistry, physico-chemistry, and then—more chemistry.

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## *Education.*

THE time table for the 'Xmas examinations which was printed in the Journal two weeks ago has had to be changed as the examinations conflicted somewhat for those who are taking Arts classes, so that they will now be held as follows:—

Thursday, 15th—p.m. Moderns.

Friday, 16th—a.m. Classics; p.m. Psychology.

Monday, 19th—p.m. Principles of Education.

Tuesday, 20th—p.m. Science.

Wednesday, 21st—a.m. English; p.m. History of Education.

The examination in Mathematics will be held on Saturday, January 14th, 1911.

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A very interesting address was delivered in Toronto University, last week, by President Eliot, of Harvard. His subject was "The Evolution of American Education," and those who did not read the account of it, should endeavor to do so. President Eliot has been at the head of Harvard for forty years and many of the important advances along educational lines, on the continent may, very properly, be credited to him. He said that one of the greatest academic reforms of the nineteenth century was the gradual disappearance of the lecturing professor. The better and coming ideal is that of requiring the student, not to memorize, but to find out and do; then, whether his judgments about things be right or wrong, he will at least not have been cheated out of the resulting discipline that was his inalienable right. He further added that all educational improvements adopted in universities may be expected to filter down to into the secondary schools, and accordingly

there has been a great change for the better as the result of the introduction of laboratory methods into colleges and high schools. The pupils should be taught to practice research work under the guidance of the teacher not only in science, but also in other subjects of the curriculum as history and literature.

The students in the Faculty of Education in Toronto have arranged for a series of debates among the various groups into which the class has been divided, for teaching purposes. While we heartily endorse the wisdom of such a scheme, we are very curious to know just where they get time for such pranks.

The class was much pleased to have a call, last week, from Miss Beatrice G. Lauder, B.A., one of last year's graduates.

## *Theology.*

PROF. and Mrs. Scott entertained the students of the first year in Theology at dinner, on Monday evening, Dec. 5th. The students appreciate the kind hospitality of the professors and the opportunity for close and friendly intercourse which is thus given.

The hosts of Israel have been called forth to battle at basketball against the Philistines of the Honor Math. department. Archdeacon Ferguson has been commanded by the Pope to make preparations for the conflict, which will take place very shortly.

Mr. W. Dobson represented the Faculty at the Final Year At Home. The Moderator, Mr. W. A. Dobson, was sent as delegate to the Arts dinner, and the Pope, Mr. J. A. Annesley, to the Medical dinner.

## *Alumni.*

### Central Ontario Alumni Association.

A large and enthusiastic company assembled at the second annual dinner of the Central Ontario Alumni Association of Queen's, at the National Hotel, Peterboro, on the evening of December 2nd. The officers of the Society had invited to their re-union all the graduates of sister universities, resident in the city, and this innovation resulted in much hearty fellowship. Another special feature which added greatly to the brightness of the gathering was the tasteful and elaborate decorations of the dining hall. These and all the arrangements, which were most complete, formed a fine tribute to the energy of the committee, and especially to the President and Secretary, Messrs. E. L. Goodwill and L. J. Pettit.

The toast to "Canada" was fittingly responded to by Prof. P. G. C. Campbell and Hon. J. R. Stratton, M.P. With that to "Queen's" coupled the names

of Profs. A. P. Knight and R. Laird. "Sister Universities" was cordially given and drew interesting responses from D. W. Dumble, K.C., Toronto; Rev. H. J. Keith, McGill; Judge Huycke, Victoria; Rev. J. R. Webb, McMaster, and Dr. Cameron, Trinity. "Our Graduates" was well taken care of by Rev. D. W. Best and Richard Lees, I.P.S.

Hugh Waddell, Esq., an honored and generous friend of Queen's, was again elected honorary president. The new president is Rev. James Wallace, Lindsay, and with him are associated Messrs. L. J. Pettit and T. A. Kirkconnell as secretaries, and also a strong committee. To make the next reunion more delightful than this year's will tax their hospitality and skill, but James Wallace's ability to do things is proverbial, and our anticipations for 1911 are already high.

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Rev. W. J. Watt, B.A. '05, B.D. '07, now of Griswold, Manitoba, has been called to his home at Walkerton, Ont., to attend the funeral of his father.

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The marriage occurred of Rev. Arthur T. Barnard, M.A. '08, and Miss Florence Elaine Scott, in Forest, 1910. Rev. Mr. Barnard is stationed at Burke's Falls, Ont.

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J. N. Gibson, M.A. '00, and medallist in Botany, was married to Miss Belle McGee, of Heward, Sask. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson are residing in Ottawa where Mr. Gibson is teaching in the Normal School.

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Rev. Jas. Rollins, B.A. '95, of London, was some few weeks ago unanimously called to the pastorate of St. Andrew's church, Peterboro, made vacant by removal of Jas. G. Potter, B.A. '91, to McVicar church, Montreal. It is very interesting to note that J. L. Nicol, M.A., Ph.D. '10, another good Queen's man, was the second choice of the congregation.

During Mr. Rollin's days here as a student he gained a reputation for himself by his oratory and during his pastorate at London has been an ardent advocate of moral and social reform.

Mr. Potter, a native of Kingston and a graduate of Queen's, was very successful in Peterboro, and already in Montreal is making his influence felt. It was decided by the congregation of McVicar church lately to rebuild the church, enlarging the seating capacity to three times its present capacity.

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A. Donnell, B.A. '09, a past president of the Arts Society, was a welcome guest at the Arts dinner last Friday night.

## Athletics.

### Rugby.

THE annual meeting of the Rugby Football Club was held Saturday night at the A.M.S., and the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—Honorary president, Dr. Etherington; president, H. S. Smith; vice-president, Ed. Elliott; Capt. 1st team, N. E. Leckie; Capt. 2nd team, H. Hatch.

Unfortunately the position of secretary-treasurer, the most important office in the Club, could not be filled Saturday. The players of the first team met together Wednesday evening, and decided unanimously that Professor Lindsay Malcolm was the man for the position. Prof. Malcolm however, felt obliged to ask that his name be withdrawn on two grounds. In the first place he did not expect to be back to college early enough to undertake his duties, and in the second place he did not think that he would have time to do justice to those duties when he came back.

It is too bad that he is unable to take the office, for it is felt by everybody throughout the college that he would have made a most efficient secretary-treasurer.

At the meeting of the players the coach question was discussed, and though we are not in a position to give any details as yet, we are quite confident from the enthusiasm shown that we will not be without a coach next fall.

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On Saturday, the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Rugby Football Union took place in Toronto. Prof. J. F. MacDonald was in the chair, and Prof. Lindsay Malcolm and Jim Macdonnell were our two delegates. The schedule for next fall was drawn up as follows:—

- Saturday, October 7th—Varsity at Queen's; Ottawa at McGill.
- Saturday, October 14th—Queen's at Ottawa; McGill at Varsity.
- Saturday, October 21st—Queen's at McGill; Varsity at Ottawa.
- Saturday, October 28th—Ottawa at Queen's; Varsity at McGill.
- Saturday, November 4th—Queen's at Varsity; McGill at Ottawa.
- Saturday, November 11th—McGill at Queen's; Ottawa at Varsity.

Besides drawing up the schedule, the delegates made several changes in the rules in order to make them more conformable to the rules of the Canadian Union, which are used by the Interprovincial and Ontario Union teams alike. The most important of these was the substitution of three yards for the five yards that we have had so far to allow a man catching the ball.

The second change was in the kick-off. Formerly the only stipulation was that it should be kicked five yards in any direction, but now the rules require that it shall be kicked five yards towards the opposing team's goal.

The same rule holds in the Canadian Union about the kick-out from the twenty-five yard line after a rouge or a touch-in-goal. It was considered, however, that our rule which allows the ball to be put in play in any direction, and thus gives a chance for a scrimmage, is a better one. By the Canadian

rule the ball is kicked at once into an opponent's hands, and if he is a good punter, and is assisted by a breeze, he can go on kicking to the dead line, and scoring points at will.

The question of the abolition of the rouge was considered. It was proposed to bring the ball out to the 25 yard line, and kick it off again without a score.

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We are sure that all those interested in athletics at Queen's will welcome the announcement that the Track and Harrier Clubs are uniting their efforts to carry on an indoor athletic meet in the gymnasium during the first week in February. This is the first time such a scheme has been attempted at Queen's, though it is the custom in other universities on the continent. We have always felt that the two or three weeks in the fall when the outdoor meets are held is all too short a period in which to engage in this important branch of athletics. By holding an annual indoor meet the interest in field and track sports will be maintained throughout the greater part of the session, thereby developing new material and improving the old.

The list of events to be competed includes races from quarter mile to four miles, running high jump, broad jump, pole vault, rope vault, shot put, potato race, etc. The events will all be handicap, so every one who has any ability at all will have a fair chance. We understand that the Athletic Committee are awarding silver and bronze medals in the different events. The preliminary races will be run off a week previous to the final events. An admission fee will be charged to view the finals. Entry lists will be opened in a short time and from present indications a very large entry is assured. The handicapping will be in charge of a competent committee which will be above all reproach as to fairness. This is the time for all budding athletes to show what they can do. Get in line fellows, get in line.

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### **Basketball.**

The Basketball Club, with characteristic energy, has drawn up a schedule of inter-year games for the coming season designed to arouse the interest of everybody throughout the college. Each Saturday afternoon three teams will play; the first and second and ladies' team of one year will oppose the three teams of another, and certainly everybody in the interested years should turn out and support their teams.

We note with pleasure that the girls in the different years will now be able to try to prove their supremacy over one another as well as we. Basketball is a game which develops not only strength and speed, but also quickness of mind and eye. Accordingly it is not well that we should monopolize all of its benefits.

The formation of second teams was a very wise move. After all a five man team is a very small one, and when there are five extra good players in a year, it tends to kill the interest of those who would work hard if they had a chance to make a second team.



Thirteen played a hard, clever game. Meek and Allen, though both small and light, have had lots of experience in the game, and used it to the full. Rutledge at centre was full of energy, while Long and Sterns made a defence which Twelve found hard to penetrate.

The game was one of the best that has ever been played in the gym. One team was never more than a couple of points ahead of the other, and it was Thirteen's whirlwind finish that carried them ahead. The teams lined up as follows:—

Twelve:—Leckie, Wardle, Erskine, Watts, Van Siskle.

Thirteen:—Allen, Meek, Rutledge, Lang, Sterns.

### '12 Second Team vs '13 Second Team.

The score was more than reversed in the game between the second teams. By a score of 32 to 6 Twelve demonstrated its superiority over Thirteen. Most of the men had not played before in inter-year matches, and the class of basketball was not as good as it might have been. Twelve has several good scorers. Harknett a '13 made the mistake of running around too freely with the ball.

A season ticket for the thirty-six games in the series costs only fifty cents, and it is hoped that all the students will avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing a great deal of splendid ball at an extremely moderate outlay.

## *De Nobis.*

P. T. P---y (at A.M.S.):—"Mr. President, I should like to call the attention of the Society to the condition of its palms, etc."

W. A. K---y:—"I wonder if there are too many dates for them."

Hon. G. P. Graham at the Arts dinner:—"I am somewhat embarrassed, sir, for I find myself between a wonderful Riddell and a great Wrong."

"I do not know whether I am to make a political speech, but the Honorary President in his kind remarks made a stump speech when he spoke of the betterment of the Rideau route."

The Kingston Standard in reporting the speech of Professor Dall at the St. Andrew's dinner said: "He was the first apostle of His Lord, and he responded to this toast with reverence."

An illustration of the number and variety of peoples ordinarily included in the words British or Anglo-Saxon Judge Riddell, who spoke at the Arts dinner, told a story of a negro porter who was on a car running between Toronto and Ottawa. The incident occurred at the time of the South African war. "Good morning judge," said the porter, "is there any news from the war?" Judge Riddell kindly gave him the latest which dealt with a British victory, to which the porter replied: "O, us Anglo-Saxons can lick the wuld."

If you are going to be in the swim you must get a skate on and wear a button. It will perhaps tend to a revival of interest in the old game "Button, button, who's got the button?"

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J. C. Smith to fair Co-ed on day of election:—"Have you voted Miss B?"

Miss B.:—"No, not yet."

J. C. (gallantly):—"Oh, you're still interesting then."

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Lady student to G. S. O.:—"Glad to meet you Mr. O—. You board at 153 Alfred. Do you not?"

G. S. O.:—"Well-'er no. I just call there occasionally."



## *Calendar for the Week.*

Wednesday, Dec. 14—4.00 p.m.—Levana Society, programme by Final Year.

Thursday, Dec. 15—5.00 p.m.—Choral Society.

Friday Dec. 16—4.00 p.m.—Aesculapian Society.

5.00 p.m.—Mandolin and Guitar Club.

7.30 p.m.—Annual Conversazion, Grant Hall.

Saturday, Dec. 17—7.30 p.m.—A.M.S.

Sunday, Dec. 18—10.00 a.m.—Prof. Morison's Bible Class.

3.00 p.m.—University Sermon, Rev. Dr. Buchanan, Amkhut, Central India.

Monday, Dec. 19—4.00 p.m.—Dr. Jordan's Class on the English Bible.

7.00 p.m.—Men's Glee Club.

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KEEP IN MIND.

The Christmas Examinations!!!








BUT HE'S SUCH A FINE FELLOW MOTHER.





## *The Principal's Message.*

IT seems but yesterday since the JOURNAL issued its Foreword of Greeting in its first number for the current session, and now to all its readers it sends heartiest good wishes for Christmas and the coming New Year. Life moves rapidly with us at Queen's. We shall enjoy the brief respite of the Christmas holidays, and, as with Sam Weller's valentine, "shall wish there was more of it."

From its watch tower, as critic and publicist, the JOURNAL is ever on the look-out for what makes for the welfare of Queen's, yet also with an eye for those broader interests that affect the good of the commonwealth. In this wider survey nothing has of late seemed more noteworthy than the efforts that are being made to secure permanent international peace. We hail with sincere gratification the prospects of celebrating a century of peace between Canada and the United States, a gratification all the greater because the present relations are full of promise regarding the future. Beyond all other agencies the universities of the two countries should be helpful in promoting peace and concord, for it is the aim and life of a university to acknowledge the supremacy of reason and to advance the kingdom of truth; and reason and truth must always make for peace and concord.

These two nations, so largely one in language and literature, in laws, religion and government, in all the heritage that has come to them from the past, are becoming still more closely one in their ideals and aims. They are beset by similar difficulties; they strive together to solve the same problems. Their best citizens admire the same stamp of character, maintain the same code of morals, and are growing more willing to share the white man's burden of responsibility and duty along with the white man's privilege of enlightenment and liberty. They are drawing closer together because they are working towards the same goal. You steer your boat not looking at the wake you leave behind you on the water, but by looking forward to headland or lighthouse or star. You shape your life course, whether private or national, not by the memories and traditions with which you grasp the past but by the hopes and purposes with which you seize the future; and you are coming ever closer to those who share your hopes and efforts like ships that are steering for the same port.

Beneath all the distinctions that may divide the members of the English-speaking world there are great purposes and ideals that they hold in common, visions that they share together concerning the Kingdom of God among men, dreams of that coming day "when man to man the world o'er shall brithers be, and a' that."

And so, as the great Christian festival comes round again, with all its home joys, its hospitalities, its gifts and greetings, and its kindly helpfulness to those who need our aid, we think of that empire in which the Lord of Christmas is King; we seek to get nearer in spirit to the Christ Who is ever with us, and to be fellow-workers with Him in realizing His world-wide purpose of "peace on earth and good will to men." May this be the vision and the spirit of the sons of Queen's.—D. M. G.







# QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



VOL. XXXVIII.

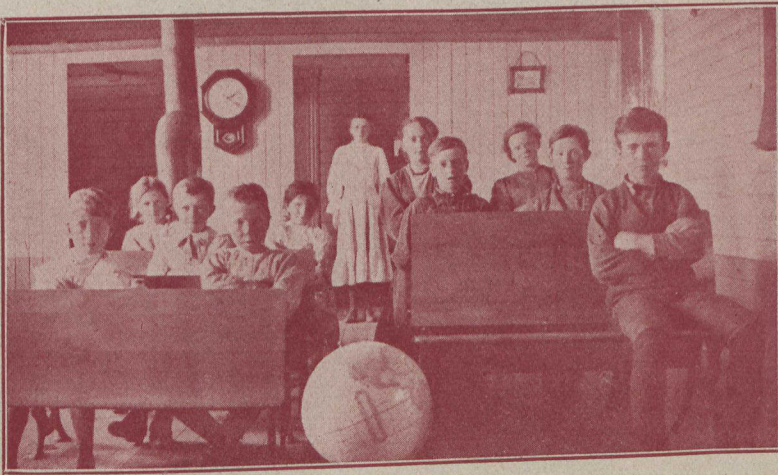
DECEMBER 20th, 1910.

No. 10.

## *A Vacation in Saskatchewan.*

SCARCE any member of the teaching profession in Ontario, would consider school-teaching, as a possible way to spend the summer vacation, so that one might return in the fall with both mind and body rejuvenated. But already some scores of university students have demonstrated to their own satisfaction that such is not only possible but indeed quite pleasant. After a surfeit of lectures by professors, fellows and even tutors, and once the annual spring cramming and the examinations are as a hideous dream in the past, the average student feels quite a longing to be able to get up and do something definite and active. To such, the occupation of teaching a summer school in Saskatchewan or Alberta, has proved to be beneficial in various ways.

It is now some years since Horace Greeley uttered the famous words: "Go West, young man." That love for adventure, which slumbers more or



less in us all, has seemed to suddenly awaken in many of our young men and women, and the call West had to be obeyed. The "Lure of the Labrador Wild" was insignificant compared with their longing to see for themselves, the land of which so many glowing accounts were told. Hence "western peregrinations" have since become an assured fact for many university students.

As a first consideration, the journey alone is quite an educative factor. Those who are good travellers find the novelty of viewing a new variety of



scenery a sufficient incentive. Who—of us who have been there—can forget the wilderness of destroyed forests, with their tall blackened trunks looming up on the rocky heights, like as many gigantic darning-needles; the occasional Indian tepees between the sparsely scattered stopping-places; the numerous little lakes, still ice-clad tho' it is the last of April; the tortuous mountain streams with their black rushing water standing out in strong contrast to the snowy land. But pen fails to describe the uplifting power of Lake Superior as the majestic expanse breaks on one's view again and again, while the train winds its devious way along the rocky shore, over the high trestle-works and through the deep cuts and unexpected tunnels.

Once Winnipeg station is reached, you think it must be the mecca of every land under the sun. Rarely does one see such a cosmopolitan gathering; the Englishman with his accent and his everlasting cane; the dour-looking Scot



and the Irishman with his perennial smile; the little groups of newly-arrived Germans, Swedes, Norwegians, Frenchmen, Italians, Ruthenians and Doukabours, who stand huddled together and gaze apprehensively at the motley throng. The few hours spent in "doing" the city leave one with the impression that it is essentially a progressive place; everyone seems to be rushing around with great velocity and excitement can be felt in the very air.

After leaving the "Peg," one gets a plenteous view of real prairie. No matter what you have pictured it to be, the actual sight gives one a distinctly



peculiar sensation. There it is—flat table-land covered with waving yellow grass, and it stretches “in airy undulations far away” until your eyes almost ache from the monotony of it. No trees at all, just a few stunted shrubs and occasional pools of water, which we would name “duck-ponds” at home and are here called “sloughs.” Then the land becomes more rolling and boasts many little knolls, some sand-hills and a few trees. More prairie follows and if you are up in Northern Saskatchewan you will find dense forests of poplar and spruce.

Go where you may, the rural school in Saskatchewan is built from the same model; an unpretentious frame structure with oftentimes a porch, or if not that, then a partition forms a sort of vestibule within. Externally the school is usually painted white with blue trimmings; sometimes, alas! a less



attractive color; on a certain school the knot-holes were so visible that one thought the prevailing epidemic of measles had also affected the school-building.

One pleasant feature of school-life is the friendly spirit that prevails. As the schools are usually open only during the summer months, the pupils evince great anxiety to make the best of their opportunities and so little or no friction ever occurs. Pupils number anywhere from five upwards and their ages run from seven to seventeen. They enter heartily into their games and as a swing and a merry-go-round are frequently provided, they are able to



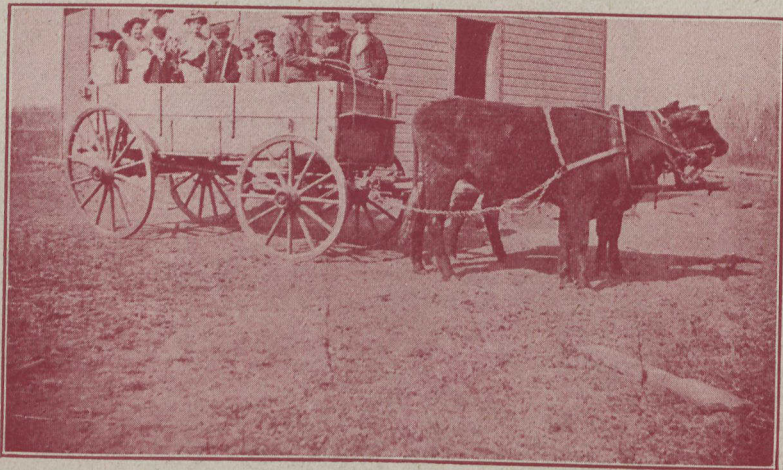
have some very happy hours. Once school is out, they quickly harness their horses or oxen and race each other home.

At first their musical endeavors may remind one of Josh Billing's pithy saying—

"Music hath sounds to soothe the savage,  
Rend a rock or split a cabbage!"

But time and perseverance accomplish wonders and before the term is over they can sing quite tunefully such difficult songs as "O Canada," "Rule Britannia," and even De Koven's "Winter Lullaby."

Naturally one would feel more at home in an English-speaking settlement than in a foreign one. But the new-comers to our land take on our customs very quickly and some teachers in Icelandic, German or other foreign schools report themselves as having spent a pleasant and interesting summer. True, one usually is deprived of a few luxuries, since in newly-settled communities the small homes are rather sparsely furnished. But does not the chief charm of "camping out" consist in having to do without some of the customary comforts? As the beautiful out-doors is a continual temptation, one does not need to lead a sedentary life, apart from school hours. If you



do not know how to ride or shoot, you will be sure to learn and thus be able to provide your own amusement. Farmers are very busy people and often one has to rely upon one's own resources. However, the people are universally kind and give you the best they have, which is all one could expect.

The teacher is always recognized as a great social factor and is therefore expected to get up picnics, concerts, organize Sunday schools, act as music teacher and in fact do anything that comes to hand. One teacher acted as "boss" over a gang of boys who "scrubbed" or cleared a grove ready for the picnic. Then when picnic day came, the same person was general manager of the sports, the refreshment booth and the supper-table. But as everyone else gave their hearty support, the work in reality was very light. That is one characteristic feature of the West—hearty co-operation; whether



it be in constructing roads, harvesting, or getting up a congregation for the student missionary, who comes fortnightly from the tiny town—ten miles distant.

It does take some time to accustom one's self to the weekly mail service, but it is when you are similarly situated that you learn to properly appreciate letters. Then, too, it is quite a novelty not to be able to "go down town" every day, but people are very generous in offering to convey you to town, and once acquainted with the leading townsmen, you often find yourself the recipient of their kind hospitality. Tea-meetings, garden-parties, fairs, dances, picnics, concerts are constantly taking place, so there is plenty of opportunity to see the social life of the West.

Perhaps this sketch may seem too highly colored, too optimistic. True, at times, the stuffy school-room does seem like veritable drudgery, since teaching on a hot July day is not quite so pleasant as boating on the St. Lawrence; again, one does occasionally meet with people, who for some unknown reason affect to quite ignore you. But these are rare exceptions and are so trivial that one does not need to consider them at all. There is plenty of the novel and interesting to keep one's attention occupied, and once back again to college life, the change of scene and occupation proves, not only to have renewed one's energies, but also to have broadened one's outlook and sympathies to a remarkable degree.—J. S. K. '10.

## *A Northern Summer Evening.*

ONCE upon a time, as the fairy books say, there was a geological survey party which had struggled up a swift little beast of a stream in the Western Northland until it had come to the summit or height of land.

The next day, instead of the usual toil against swift water, we came to a beautiful lake: all lakes are beautiful to those who have been contending with rapid water, but this was a curious as well as a beautiful one, and its borders were unknown and uncharted.

It was a calm, sunny, afternoon, with nothing to distract one, but the presence of odd little hills which rose in a solitary way from the sparsely wooded islands and shores. Geologists have many names not understood of the people for such hills, but we will call them whale-backs, gravelly mounds with a few scattered trees upon them.

As evening approached we put into a nice little gravelly bay near one of these whale-backs and made our camp—a pleasant place, for this is not the Eastern Northland, but the dry, half-open country not far from the "Tichi-Nitchili," "The land of little sticks," which borders the Barren Grounds. Small trees grow in park-like order from a carpet of greenish-white reindeer moss over which one's footsteps pass in silence; when the evening sun glints athwart these tree stems and the mossy ground it might be fairy-land itself or anything weird and uncanny, into which might step fauns, dryads, or even



a Barren Ground cariboo, with its semi-palmate horns, also moss covered at this period. Such a place as the children of the forest might wander on and on and meet all sorts of creatures.

Not long before sunset, I left the camp to go up the little hill near by; on this particular whale-back there were a few stunted little jackpine trees such as incite one to climb to see a little further; from here could be seen enough to make one want to go to a higher one about a mile away. A mile in those open woods was only a few minutes' run then another whale-back, and another tree with a look over the great wilderness of forest tables, and little hills, thence through the silent spaces back to the camp, for it was growing dusk, and fearful, with nothing to guide but the sound of the water fowl on the big lake. These birds set up a lamentation which began afar off, reached a crisis opposite the camp and then died away into the distance again. I don't know what kind of birds they were but always suspected they were in the moulting stage and very uncomfortable; they were more mournful than the concerts sometimes given by the dogs at a Hudson Bay post. Such joyful surroundings hastened me towards the camp; a branch cracked somewhere off to the right, and I went faster. As I passed the base of the first little hill I saw a man's figure against the skyline and called to him, thinking it was our chief who had expressed his intention of climbing this ridge. I received no answer, but thought no more of it and came in to camp.

Some one asked where the chief was. When I said I had seen him on top of the hill, the interpreter's face went grey, and he said, "No he's in his tent," and in the tent he was and had not left it during the evening. The interpreter talked to the Chipwayans, and one of them skirted the hill, calling in his own language, but keeping the camp in sight lest he should have to run. There was no response. Consternation possessed them all; even the cook, a white man, thinking it a fine joke made some solemn expressions of astonishment.

"Beaver Indians," said the interpreter. "Sure Beaver Indians," said the cook, then they all set to work charging their muskets, for not one of them would come on the trip without his gun, old fashioned single barrels. Now the Beaver Indian, to these people, is a fearsome creature who lives a solitary life in these Northern regions, and makes a raid, whenever he can, upon the Chipwayan hunters, slaughters them and carries off the women and children. It appeared for a certainty I had seen one of them.

I pointed out to the interpreter that there were six of us, and we could manage a Beaver Indian or two. "That's not it," he replied. "I lived a long time and seen lots of things; once I saw a place where there was a lake and all round it was rocks and little men lived in them: perhaps this fellow is one of them." A little later he said: "Won't the 'boss' have his tent moved closer to ours," but the 'boss' preferred to stay on the bench above us. Presently a loon cried from away up the lake. "Who made the loon Pierre," I asked.

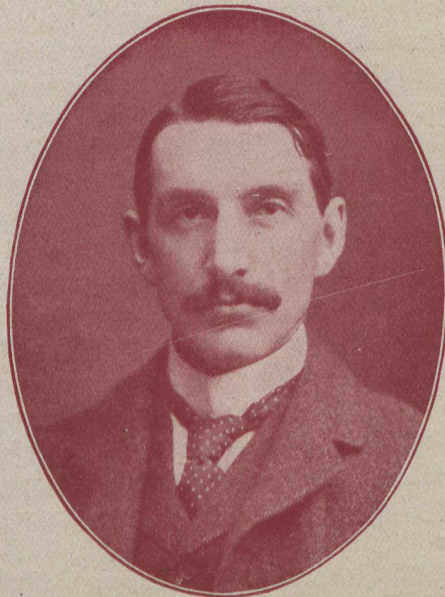
"Woo-sac-i-Jack," he replied. "Woo-sac-i-Jack made him and when he saw what an ugly bird he was he gave him a kick which sent him into the world without a rump."



"Did you ever see Woo-sac-i-Jack," I asked. "Yes," he replied, "I saw him once at Fort Carleton eleven years ago. He was going north then. They saw him after that passing over the east end of Lake Athabasca, and then he was in a boat high up in the air. Twelve men in red coats were rowing him through the air, and others were beating a drum and fiddling. He has not been seen since."

It was getting late. The Chipwayans prepared to sit up all night beside the fire. The interpreter lay down with his gun beside him, and the cook to show his good intentions, sharpened our largest butcher knife and retired with it stuck in the ground beside his bed; all was peace for a little while until the loon repeated its cry quite close to the camp. Pierre, half asleep, rushed out of his tent, forgetting his gun: "What's that!" "Beaver-r Injun," said one of the Indians. Pierre looked enquiringly at Ithingo, who only smiled in his quaint way and said "Tadzini" which is Chipwayan for a loon. Morning came and nothing had happened. The terrors of the night were dispelled by the bright sun and the sleepy watchers set forth again on the mysterious lake

By noon we were many miles from the camp of our restless night, but looking backward we saw a column of smoke begin to rise not far from it: our own fire could not spread where we had placed it, and this smoke was taken as good evidence of our prowling enemy, for there were no other human beings known to be in this region. To this day I don't know what it was I saw on the crest of that little hill or whale-back—perhaps a cariboo in front elevation—but Pierre had already found another interpretation for he said an Indian hunter had been buried at that place twenty years ago, and it was his tormented soul which walked the earth—for he was a very bad man.—J. C. G.



PROF. J. C. GWILLIM.



## *The Philosopher's Stone.*

(Address delivered by Dr. W. L. Goodwin before Queen's  
Philosophical Society.)

ONE cold day the Philosopher Empedocles, feeling himself chilled, made a fire of wood on his hearth. As he watched it burn he mused upon the problems of all time. "What are things made of? What is the ultimate composition of substances?" As he mused he noted the flames, the smoke, the water condensing on the cold stones, and the earth-like ashes left as the wood disappeared. The wood had been resolved into earth, air, fire, and water. Fed by the air, the rain, the fires of the sun and the earth in which they stand, the tree and other plants grow. The cow eats grass, drinks water, breathes the air, is warmed by the sun, and so is made of the same four *elements*. Man eats the cow and the plants, and drinks water. Man is made of the four elements. Here is an answer to the great question. All things are composed of these four elements. By a process of mental sublimation the elements became imaginary principles or qualities. Empedocles held the view that these four "elements" are themselves modifications of one primal matter or protyle. It follows that it is possible to change one element into another. We have then in the theory of Empedocles the germ of the idea—the *transmutation of the elements*. As we go on we shall find this idea taking a very important part in the theories and researches of philosophers and chemists.

This theory of Empedocles was a synthesis of those (1) of *Thales*, who held that *water* was the material from which all things are made; (2) of his friend *Anaximenes*, who made *air* the element; (3) of *Pherecides*, who gave that place to *earth*, and (4) of *Heraclitus*, who taught that everything had its origin in *fire*.

Here, then, twenty-four centuries ago, were theories of the elementary composition of things,—based upon very few and very simple observations, but elaborated by the wonderful Greek intellect into a philosophy of nature.

But another theory of interest to us chemists had its rise about the same time, or perhaps earlier. In sunny India, the philosopher Kanada, watching the dancing motes in a sunbeam bethought him that here was the secret of the world of things. These minute moving particles, or smaller particles composing them, were the materials of which all things are made. From some such source Leucippus, perhaps, got his idea of atoms, which in the hands of Democritus became the atomic theory. While Empedocles contended for the infinite divisibility of matter, Democritus taught that the ultimate constituents of things were unchangeable, indivisible particles,—the *atoms*, in constant motion, and of various shapes and sizes. By adhesion to each other they build up visible bodies. Atoms required intervening *vacuum*. When the atoms are closely compacted, with little vacuum, solid bodies such as stones are formed. When the vacuous spaces are relatively large, there are produced bodies of loose texture such as wood, water, and air.

It will be interesting to glance at a discussion of these theories given by Lucretius four centuries later. I quote from the quaint translation of Creech:—



"They grossly err who teach all rise from fire;  
As Heraclitus, whom vain Greeks admire  
For dark expression; but the sober few,  
Who seek for and delight in what is true,  
Scorn and condemn; for only fools regard  
What seems obscure and intricate and hard,  
Take that for truth whose phrases smooth appear  
And dancing periods charm the wanton ear."

"For how could bodies of so different frame  
So various, rise from pure and real flame?  
Nor can you clear the doubt by fond pretence  
That fire is made more rare or else more dense.  
This changes not the fire, 'tis still the same;  
If dense, a strong, if rare, a weaker flame.  
Yet this is all that can be said."

"Therefore all those who teach things took their birth  
From simple fire or water, air or earth  
Lie under palpable mistakes.

And those  
That teach from doubled elements they rose  
As air and fire, as earth and water joined  
Or all four, earth, air, water, fire, combined.  
Thus sung Empedocles."

"And if you think that earth is joined with fire,  
With water, air, *their nature still entire*,  
Nothing could first be made, or made, increased;  
Nor tree, nor man, nor tender fruit, nor beast:  
For each component in the various mass  
Would keep its nature, and be what it was;  
And we should view confusedly joined and fixed  
Their air with earth, and fire with water mixed.  
*But principles of things must be unknown,*  
*Of nature undiscerned*, lest any one  
Rising above the other should appear,  
And show that things not truly compounds are."

Here is a discussion, 1900 years old, which would fit exactly the distinction which the modern chemist makes between the '*truly compounds*' in which the individuality of the constituents is lost, 'undiscerned,' and mere *mixtures* in which the constituents are visible or otherwise discernable. Lucretius is criticising the idea that the mere mingling of visible or appreciable masses of the elements can give rise to bodies of different substances.

During the first fifteen centuries of the Christian era all writers on alchemy



and chemistry, if they use theory at all, show their acquaintance with both Empedocles and Democritus. But while the theory of the elements suffered endless modifications, some of which were even improvements, the atomic theory was passed on from generation to generation pretty much as it left the hands of Democritus, a finished product, so far as it was a purely speculative doctrine of the constitution of things. (I am speaking as a chemist).

In addition to his theory of the four elements Empedocles has left on record a conclusion which he seems to have arrived at on purely speculative grounds. In opposition to ordinary experience and observation of outward appearances he states that "nothing can be made out of nothing, and it is impossible to annihilate anything. All that happens in the world depends upon a change of form and upon the union or the separation of bodies. An everlasting circulation is characteristic of nature." Here are in a few words the most important principles of modern physics, chemistry, biology and geology. They might have been taken from twentieth century text-books.

But both theories were wanting in certain respects which sharply distinguish them from their modern counterparts. There is nothing in the hypothesis of the four elements to suggest an experimental research,—no hint of the desirability of trying earth, air, fire, and water to see if they are really elementary. In fact the ancient philosophers are said to have had more or less contempt for the experimental method of examining nature, and even for inquiring into the motions of the heavenly bodies by observing them. It is related of Archimedes that he apologized for his experimental way of attacking the problem of the genuineness of the golden crown, and called it work of a very inferior value. Socrates seems to have been the first of utilitarians,—for he is said to have taught that "it is unwise to leave those things which directly concern man to study those beyond his control and external to him. To enquire into the nature and the distance of the stars seems a useless speculation, because even if we could ascertain these things, we could neither alter the course of the stars nor apply them to any benefit of mankind." There was a pretty complete divorce between the thinker and the artificer. While this was the case, there could be little progress in the study of the experimental sciences. The philosophers speculated gloriously, while the humble workmen blundered on making paints, extracting metals, fermenting wine, now and then stumbling upon some new method or substance, but mostly doing as their forefathers had done.

There is absent from the early theories of the composition of substances a certain idea without which it was impossible to arrive at the modern position, viz., the idea of a substance as a *species*, with its own set of constant properties distinguishing it from every other species. I can illustrate this by reference to sugar. The popular conception of sugar allows a certain amount of variation in the properties of the sweet substance, described by the names, white, brown, maple, beet, cane, etc. To the chemist these are not varieties of sugar differing in properties, but the species sugar mixed with various other substances which modify its colour, taste, &c. The substance sugar when completely separated from these other substances is a perfectly definite material which tallies in every



point with a well established set of properties, no matter what its source,—cane, beet, or maple tree. Two thousand years after Empedocles, we find chemists still quite hazy on this point. Among the properties of a compound, as chemists now define it, is the *fixed proportion* in which the elements composing it are united. This idea is absent from the old theory of the four elements.

I have gone thus particularly into these theories of the ancient Greeks, because of their enormous influence upon the history of chemistry for at least 1,500 years; and during that whole period, many historians of chemistry contend, the authority of the Greeks, particularly of Aristotle, retarded the progress of the science. This may be true, but I think it may be said in rebuttal that a good *a priori* theory is better than none, if it does nothing else than to stimulate thought. It can also be argued that the Greek theories kept before investigators the inquiry into the composition of substances, and thus led to the accumulation of data for the overthrow of these theories and the establishing of better ones.

One consequence of the theory of Empedocles was, as already noted, the suggested possibility of the transmutation of the elements. This possibility was quite in line, not only with the wonderful transmutations visible in the plant and the animal as they grew, flourished, and passed away, but also with an increasing number of observations such as the apparent conversion of a piece of iron into copper when it is placed in blue vitriol water, also the conversion of copper into brass, very like gold, by melting the copper with a stone (*calamine*). If this is possible why is not any metal transmutable into any other? Why not lead or copper into gold or silver? And so we come to *alchemy*.

Berthelot, who has made an extensive examination of the alchemical manuscripts, says that alchemy rests partly upon the industrial processes of the ancient Egyptians, partly on the speculative theories of the Greek philosophers, and partly on the mystic reveries of the Gnostics and the Alexandrians. It pretended to enrich its adepts by teaching them to manufacture gold and silver from the base metals, to shield them from disease by the preparation of the panacea, and finally to obtain for them perfect felicity by identifying them with the soul of the world and the universal spirit.—(*Berthelot Les Origines de l'Alchimie*.)

The first mention of the transmutation of the metals is in a Greek manuscript of the 4th century, A.D., where it is noted incidentally, but as if familiarly known at the time. It is not mentioned by Pliny or Dioscorides (1st century A.D.), and so probably came into notice in the second or third century. The Egyptians were most proficient in metal working in the early centuries, and tradition makes Egypt the birthplace of alchemy. The Egyptian priests also cultivated not only philosophy but the secret arts of the laboratory. That wide-spread credence was given to the claim of the alchemists is shown by the destruction of the great library of Alexandria by Diocletian "so that the Egyptians might not enrich themselves by this art which might supply them with resources to enable them to revolt against the Romans." In the University of Leyden is a papyrus of an earlier date than this event. It escaped the conflagration, as it had been buried with its owner, an artisan of Thebes, and was thus preserved for us. The recipes in this old book agree with those in the later Graeco-Egyptian mss. They relate to the



colouring and alloying of baser metals so as to make them look like gold and silver. While these arts may have been at first consciously fraudulent, their votaries came to believe that by some mysterious incantation or by the use of a subtle principle, the philosopher's stone, they might turn this "imperfect" gold and silver into fine metal. In this same papyrus is an incantation which I may give as a specimen:—

The gates of heaven are opened:

The gates of earth are opened:

The way of the sea is opened:

My spirit has been heard by the gods and genii:

My spirit has been heard by the spirit of heaven:

My spirit has been heard by the spirit of the earth:

My spirit has been heard by the spirit of the sea:

My spirit has been heard by the spirit of the rivers.

The great University of Alexandria became the centre of alchemical study and literature. The Alexandrine philosophers constructed a theory of chemistry based upon the idea of the Platonic primal matter, common to all bodies and capable of taking any form. They developed particularly the conception of the primal matter of the metals, the *mercury* of the philosophers. This idea, combined with the theory of the four elements, led inevitably to a *philosophical* theory of transmutation. When the Arabs overran Egypt, 632 A.D., they absorbed not only the art of the alchemist but also the theory of the philosopher, and carried their learning wherever their conquests extended. In this way Europe became acquainted with the sacred art.

So it comes about that the first real alchemist of whom we have any extended and authentic record is an Arab, Geber, or Ghebir, who lived in the eighth century, spending most of his life at Damascus. He taught that all metals are composed of sulphur and mercury,—but these elements, like the four of Empedocles, were not real substances, but a sulphurous principle and a metallic principle, imagined to be present in all metals, the specific properties of the metals being due to the relative proportions and to the *purity* or *goodness* of the two principles. While this theory partook of the *a priori* character and the vagueness of the earlier speculations, it had the merit of collecting into a group real substances, still classified together. The idea that the base metals can be converted into the noble is clearly set forth in his works, but he does not claim that he was able to effect the change. As a physician he devoted his energies rather to the discovery of substances of wonderful healing and life-giving power.

A theory of the world was now gradually developed, based on the fundamental conception of the unity of matter. Beneath the changes which seem to occur everywhere and in everything, there must be, it was held, some unchanging and unchangeable essence. To find that essence became the quest of alchemy. To the alchemist the ordinary changes and transformations were merely changes as it were in the enveloping properties of things, for he thought of substances as distinct from their qualities. These could be removed and the underlying entity would then appear. The characteristic differences between individual substances



being removed, there were still differences which allowed a classification to be made according to certain *principles* common to a class. When these principles in their turn were removed there remained "*the one thing*," "*the heavenly rain*," "*the water of paradise*," "*the virgin and blessed water*," "*the old dragon*," "*the carbuncle of the sun*," "by which thou mayest turn copper, iron, tin, and lead into most pure gold." "No wonder that one who had joined the quest, but had been distracted by the perplexities of the path, once exclaimed: 'This horrid beast has so many names that unless God direct the searches it is impossible to distinguish him.'"—(Muir). By obtaining a mastery over the principles of things a man was able to accomplish many minor transformations; but to be a master of *the stone of wisdom*, which was *youthful and ancient, weak and strong, life and death, visible and invisible, hard and soft, most high and most low, light and heavy*,—was to have the power of performing all transmutations. As the qualities and principles of some substances could be removed more easily than those of others the first aim of the alchemist in his search for the *essence* or *philosopher's stone* was to find the most suitable substance or substances to begin the series of operations. Hence the strange ingredients that were thrown into the crucible for the perfecting of the *Stone of Wisdom*. As Surly says in Ben Jonson's *Alchemist*:—

"Your stone, your medicine, and your chrysosperme,  
Your sal, your sulphur, and your mercury,  
Your oil of height, your tree of life, your blood,  
Your marchasite, your tutie, your magnesia.

. . . . .  
And then your red man and your white woman.

. . . . .  
Hair o'the head, burnt clouts, chalk, merds, and clay,  
Powder of bones, scaldings of iron, glass  
And worlds of other ingredients  
Would burst a man to name."

(Quoted from Muir).

In the 8th century the alchemists only discussed the possibility of finding the philosopher's stone, and carried on experiments to that end. In later manuscripts we find them writing of it as if they were able to make it, and there are many stories of transmutation by its means,—stories told with a particularity and air of verity which might be convincing, if we could transport ourselves back to those days of simple faith. (To be continued).

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Miss G., at the 'phone after Freshman's Reception:—"Send the bill to the Y.M.C.A., to Mr. S----t, the president."  
Florist Clerk: "Yes—to Mr. St----t, the Residence."

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Prof. C---n, lecturing on Wordsworth—"When Ruth was left half desolate"—Plain simple language—"Her father took another mate."—Plain enough too!"



## Queen's University Journal

Published weekly during the Academic Year by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University.

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Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year; single copies, 10c.  
 Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

## Editorial.

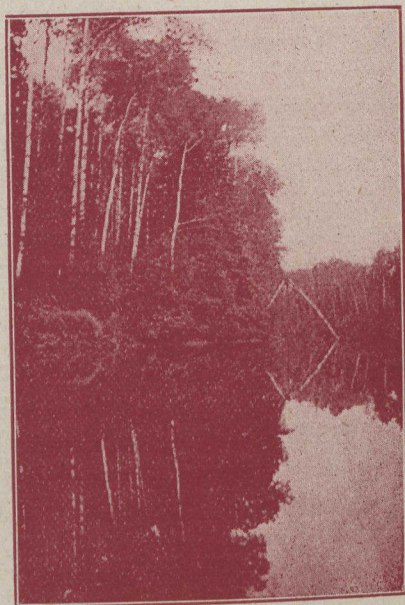
### CHRISTMAS.

THE task of saying anything about Christmas that is not 'dull, stale and unprofitable,' has become one of difficulty. The subject has been a peg on which innumerable editors have hung profound discussions and sermons. The joyousness of the season has been heralded, the edict of best wishes has gone forth. Some have approached the subject with a desire to be facetious but have ended with a heavy moral after a 'pause.' Others declare it is not their part to sermonize, then considering this preliminary an apology for the act, proceed to do so. Amongst college magazines Christmas has been a source of all grades of literature, ranging from sheer nothingness like this one to the profoundest speculations: One inspired by thought of plum-pudding, another by the promptings of the moral nature. Thus the gamut of felicitation is run. The JOURNAL elsewhere has extended to the students sincerest Christmas greetings. Like the *McGill Martlet* we include even our enemies in the well-wishes and bring the mid-year examinations within the scope of benediction.

Wonder, however, as one may at the capacity for serious thinking that the Christmas editorial mind possesses, it is to be acknowledged that the fact is not unnatural. That man is not content to allow a season of rejoicing to pass without some twinge of the feeling with which Wordsworth wanted the mind to contemplate the stars as they came out one by one is indicative of human status. Plum puddings and gaiety are the externals of the Christmas spirit whose deeper content is a lesson in steady optimism, friendly sympathy and interest and a sane recognition of eternal truths.



*The Journal extends to every Student sincere wishes for a Happy Christmas and a Joyous Holiday--not to mention success in mid-year exams.*



THE NON-FUSSER'S MOTTO.

Some fancy the lasses athletic  
 Who run, dive, and swim like a breeze;  
 Some care for the brand which is social,  
 And feeds upon five o'clock teas;  
 Some like Brat and Somerset fair ones,  
 Their ten-below-freezing-point stare;  
 While another, frequenting the chorus,  
 Has picked out his "only one" there.  
 Some pairs like to pore over Browning  
 In the shade of the old apple tree;—  
 But, by golly, the girl on the dollar  
 Is the one that goes twosing with me.  
 —Harvard Lampoon.



## *The Mock Parliament.*

### Speech From the Throne.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons and Ladies of the Upper House:—

**I**T was found necessary to prorogue the session of the Houses of Parliament last February in order to allow members time to cram for examinations. This necessary duty having been performed with varying degrees of success, you are called together, once more, to consider the needs of the nation, and to pass such legislation, as shall seem most fitting to supply those needs.

This country has been blessed with unparalleled prosperity during the interval since prorogation. A bountiful harvest has been reaped, vast development of mineral resources has taken place, fisheries and forest have added their quota to the nation's prosperity, and manufactories have been established in all parts of the land.

It is to be noted with gratitude that we are now at peace with all foreign nations—indeed ever since the conclusion of the football season.

If there is one drawback in all this time of prosperity and peace—one fly in all this pudding as one might say—it is in the seeming slowness of the Department of Public Works, in covering with buildings the holes dug in what was once called "the upper campus." My government has watched with care the digging of the holes, and hopes to report before the next election or at any rate, before the election after the next, the laying of the foundations.

In order to keep pace in legislation with the vast advance in wealth and population, I have found it necessary to call the present session thus early.

An educational bill will be presented to you in reference to the State University. An earnest attempt will be made to put education on a better basis. With this end in view, the bill to be introduced by my government, will seek to establish co-education; it will provide for compulsory physical training for professors, thus supplementing gymnastics by professors in the class-room; it will abolish all classes during the football and hockey seasons; and it will provide for a free government railroad from the State University to the Athletic Grounds.

Bills will also be introduced to protect the mere male population, from dangers from women's head-gear, from which the death rate in the past year has been appalling; and to inspect boarding-house diet. This latter has been rendered necessary by the serious inconvenience to my government which has arisen from the unwieldy proportions of the Secretary of State.

Bills will further be introduced to provide for free postage with rural mail delivery; and for increase of the standing army. The former is rendered advisable by the high state of intellectual development throughout our realm, and the latter is made imperative by the need for greater protection from foes within and without. The present army consists of one very efficient unit—Colonel Campbell—but owing to the increasing danger from the Suffragette movement, this is not considered sufficient to surround all the foes of the kingdom.



Gentlemen of the House of Commons: the accounts for the past year, and the estimate for taxes for the coming fiscal year, will be presented to you. The accounts you may keep, when paid; the taxes you will kindly forward to the Registrar's office not later than March 22nd.

Ladies of the Upper House, and Gentlemen of the House of Commons: these important subjects and all matters affecting the public interest I commend to your best consideration.

### University Bill.

Whereas the deplorable condition of education in our State University has come to the knowledge of His Majesty's government, be it hereby enacted:—

1. That this Bill be known as the University Bill.
2. The abolition of all classes during the football and hockey seasons.
  - (a) The football season shall include that part of the college term from Sept. 1st to Dec. 1st, inclusive.
  - (b) The hockey season shall include that part of the college term between Jan. 1st and March 1st.
3. Gymnasium shall be compulsory for all professors.
  - (a) The Registrar shall be excluded.
  - (b) P. G. C. shall be exempt for one year beginning Dec. 14th.
  - (c) Professor Ferguson must not curl.
  - (d) These exercises shall include the 100 yard dash which shall be laid off between the history room and the old Arts building and shall include every third step of the stairs in the new Arts building.
  - (e) Leap frog over tables shall be prohibited.
  - (f) Science Professors shall challenge the Levana at least once a year to a game of basketball, the proceeds to be applied to building a Students' Union.
  - (g) Professor Ross shall be restricted to one egg-nogg after each rush.
4. Free government railway transportation to the Athletic Grounds shall be provided from Science Hall.
  - (a) Aeronauts shall not compete.
  - (b) Those who can run the distance in less than three minutes must walk.
  - (c) A union station for married ladies shall be built, for which the excavation has already been made.
  - (d) The corner-stone of the said station shall be laid by G. Y. Chown, B.A., and shall contain the following inscription: *Ad Hades cum gymnastico*, which being interpreted in the vulgar language reads 'O you Athletics.'
5. That co-education be abolished.
  - (a) That all men shall be excluded from taking classes intra-murally at this University.



## *The Education of Rosie.*

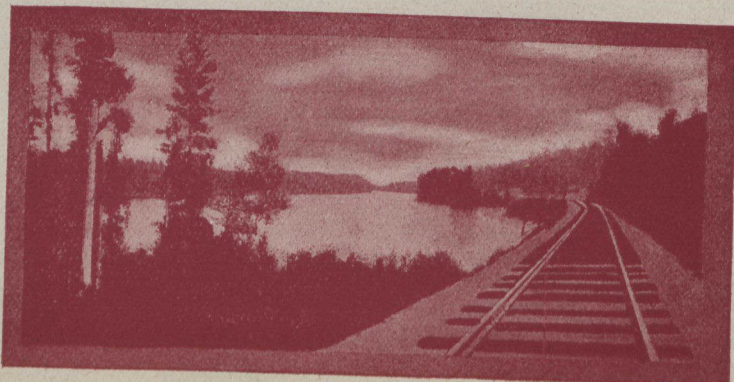
ROSIE was a sturdy little Norwegian maid of six. In counting her age, she invariably reckoned by summers, a proceeding at which one could not wonder, for the North-western summers must be more pleasant to remember than the winters. Then, too, she seemed somehow to belong to the summer, with her sunny smile for May, her cheeks like wild-rose petals for June, her hazel eyes, like the centres of prairie daisies in July, and her golden-brown hair that shone like the ripe wheat fields in August.

She was a quaint little thing, and quaintly dressed. Her mother must have made her dresses after the pattern of those she had worn herself when a girl in Norway . . . and perhaps she had forgotten even that. Besides, Rosie had a habit of wearing (and tearing) out her own clothes quite unexpectedly—in these emergencies she had to fall back on her sister's limited wardrobes, so that as a rule her dresses were either too short or too long. But this did not seem to bother her at all; nor did her boots, heavy and clumsy as they were, prevent her from coming in first when she raced with the boys at school.

There was no doubt that Rosie was a tomboy. How she did love to go out and play in the pouring rain! No entreaty could prevail upon her to remain indoors then. When the bell rang for lessons again, she would come in quite radiant (and very, very muddy) with her hair hanging in damp strings on her shoulders. It was quite comical to see the effort she made to be sedate, but her eyes had a look of triumph, and in each cheek was a roguish dimple which she vainly tried to conceal.

Her education—as far as school was concerned—proceeded rather slowly, for each day she forgot, with an engaging smile, what she had learnt the day before. Of one thing she was quite convinced; that certain signs and symbols made certain words, but she never could remember which letters belonged to which word. In the spelling lesson, if Rosie were told to spell "blue," she was quite capable of asking, with the most disarming tone of uncertainty, if it were "y-e-l-l-o-w." At other times she made really brilliant guesses. One day she had spelt at least a dozen words quite correctly, she attempted "sky." She meditated deeply for some seconds, and then announced, with an air of deep conviction, that it was "h-e-a-v-e-n."

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In reading, too, she had her days of good fortune and her ill-starred days. It was on one of these that she was deep in the story of the "Little Red Hen." "Who will take this wheat to the mill to be ground into flour? The rat said 'I'll not'"—is what she should have said. But unluckily for her pride, she read it, "Who will take this wheat to the mill to be ground into a rat." The rest of the school, though used to her vagaries, found this one too much for their sense of humour and a gentle giggle greeted her mistake. Poor Rosie! She crumpled up into an unhappy little heap, shaken by sobs, and with big tears dropping on her book. The next day she did not appear at school. When she did return, the wheat, the flour, and the rat had all been safely disposed of by her little class-mate Robbie.

Between these two there was the greatest intimacy. Robbie seemed to worship at Rosie's shrine with entire devotion. He would have been quite willing—had he been allowed—to spell all her words for her, and work all her sums. Often, when he knew the answer or the word quite well, he would wait, so that she could have the rare delight of answering first.

Rosie's sisters had taught her the familiar and touching verses beginning:

"I once had a sweet little doll, dears."

and she would lisp it all complacently in her funny sing-song way, without, I dare say, understanding half of it. Being asked one day about the health of her own doll, she replied that she had none. Gradually it transpired that she had never seen a doll, and had no idea what a doll was, except that it was "something to play with." At their house, where even coal had to be sparingly used, dolls and toys were an unthinkable extravagance. What a pity it is that Santa Claus doesn't know about Rosie!

Neither Robbie nor Rosie—nor, indeed, any of their school-mates—had a very deep or intimate knowledge of the delightful art of politeness. The words "please" and "thank you" were new to them, and even when learnt, were at first considered too good for every-day use. But gradually they crept into the children's conversation.

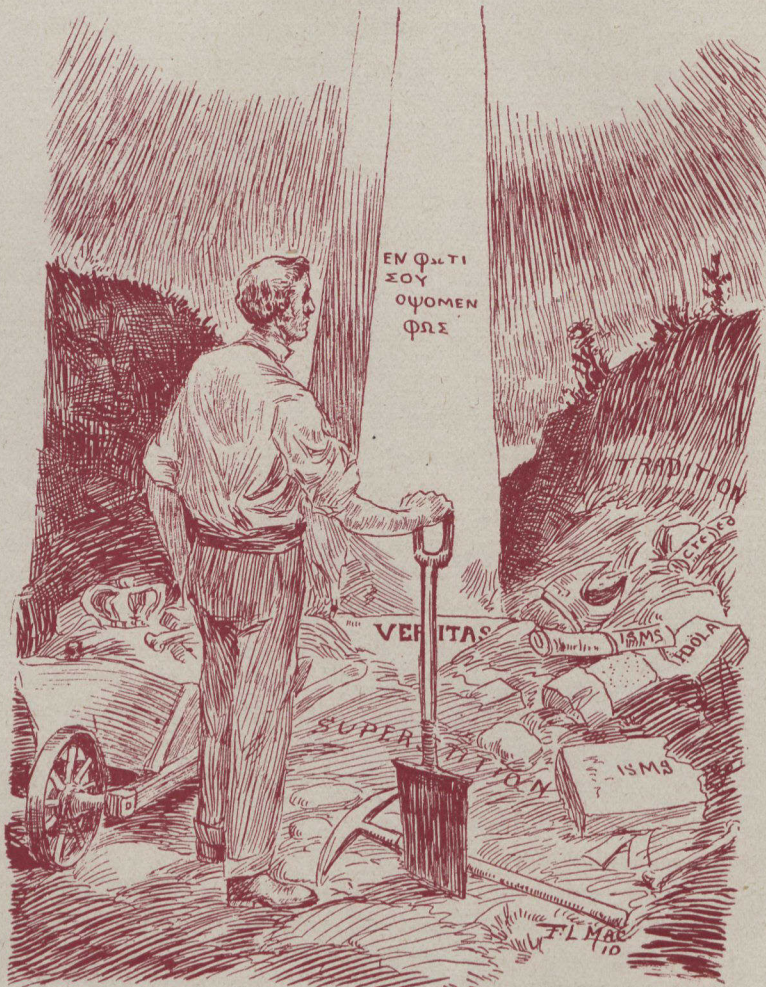
The school boasted one unusual possession—a pet gopher. He would come to the steps to be fed, and very frequently on warm days, when the door was open, he would come on a voyage of discovery, right into the school-room. He made his home under the porch and as the summer passed, and he grew more daring, he never failed to appear at dinner-time for his share. One day, however, he did not appear at all. Rosie seemed quite worried about it. Finally she took her own piece of cake, and put it at his hole, saying: "Don't be afraid, Mr. Gopher. Please have some cake Mr. darling Gopher," and then in a lower tone, she added, "now he must say 'thank you.'"

So after all there was some progress in the education of Rosie.

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A crowd had gathered round the man who had fainted. The inevitable joker asked loudly, "Has he kicked the bucket?" "No," replied a bystander; "he has only turned a little pale."—*Martlet.*





ABOVE AND BEYOND 'AT HOMES.'





## *Calendar for the Week.*

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Wednesday, Jan. 11—4 p.m.—Levana Society.

5 p.m.—Band practice.

Thursday, Jan. 12—4 p.m.—Y.M.C.A.

5 p.m.—Students' Orchestra.

Friday, Jan. 13—4 p.m.—Theological Society—Prof. McClement.

5 p.m.—Aesculapian Society.

8 p.m.—Hockey—Queen's vs Toronto, Covered Rink.

Saturday, Jan. 14—11.00 a.m.—Q.U.M.A.

4.30 p.m.—Basketball—Ladies.

5.00 p.m.—Basketball—Queen's vs Toronto.

7.30 p.m.—A. M. S.

Sunday, Jan. 15—10.00 a.m.—Prof. Morison's Bible Class.

Monday, Jan. 16—4.00 p.m.—Class on the English Bible, Prof. Scott.

5.00 p.m.—Students' Orchestra.

7.00 p.m.—Men's Glee Club.

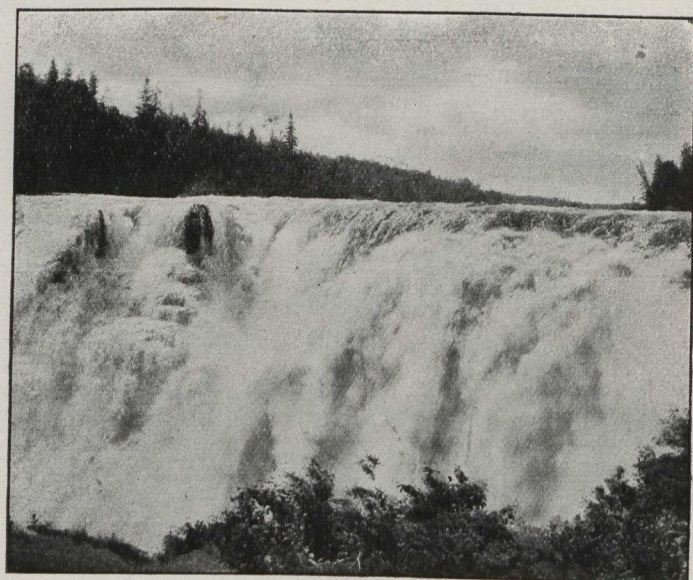
Tuesday, Jan. 16—5.00 p.m.—Mandolin and Guitar Club.

5.00 p.m.—Arts Society.

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EXCURSION TO MONTREAL, JAN. 20th. FARE, \$3.65.







VOL. XXXVIII.

JANUARY 12th, 1911.

No. 11.

## *The Philosopher's Stone.*

(Address delivered by Dr. W. L. Goodwin before Queen's  
Philosophical Society).

(Continued from last issue)

From the 9th to the 16th century the art of transmutation by the philosopher's stone was enthusiastically cultivated in Egypt and Spain, by the Arabs, and then in Germany, Italy, France and England. Hundreds of treatises on the subject have come down to us, mostly written in such mystical language that very little is to be made out of them. But many of these alchemistical tracts contain descriptions of processes which show that the "adepts" were at least making progress in the science of chemistry. The romantic features of some are interesting. All good alchemists acknowledged the mythical Hermes Trismegistus as the founder of the art. Albertus Magnus, writing in the 13th century, tells us that "Alexander the Great discovered the sepulchre of Hermes in one of his journeys, full of all treasures, not metallic, but golden, and a writing on a table of *satadi*, which others call emerald." This emerald table is constantly referred to in the writings of the alchemists. The inscription was said to be in the Phoenician language, and Latin translation (originals?) are given.

### *Words of the Secrets of Hermes Trismegistus.*

1. I speak not fictitious things but what is most true and certain.
2. What is below is like that which is above, and what is above is similar to that which is below, to accomplish the miracles of the one thing.
3. And as all things were produced by the meditation of one Being, so all things were produced from this one thing by adaptation.
4. Its father is Sol, its mother Luna; the wind carried it in its belly, the earth is its nurse.
5. It is the cause of all perfection throughout the whole world.
6. Its power is perfect, if it be changed into earth.
7. Separate the earth from the fire, the subtle from the gross, acting prudently and with judgment.
8. Ascend with the greatest sagacity from the earth to heaven, and thus again descend to the earth, and unite together the powers of things superior and things inferior. Thus you will possess the glory of the whole world; and all obscurity will fly far away from you.
9. This thing has more fortitude than fortitude itself; because it will overcome every subtle thing and penetrate every solid thing.

10. By it this world was formed.

11. Hence proceed wonderful things which in this wise were established.

12. For this reason I am called Hermes Trismegistus, because I possess three parts of the philosophy of the whole world.

13. What I had to say about the operation of *Sol* is completed.

In another tract "*Tractatus Aureus de Lapido Physici Secreto*," ascribed to Hermes, we find the following process for making the Philosopher's Stone:—

"Take of moisture, an ounce and a half; of meridional redness, that is, the soul of the sun, a fourth part, that is half an ounce; of yellow seyr, likewise half an ounce; and of auripigmentum, a half ounce, making in all three ounces. Know that the vine of wise men is extracted in threes, and its wine at last is completed in thirties."

The emerald tablet became the alchemists' Bible. Its mysterious sayings were interpreted and commented upon voluminously, and many an elaborate experiment was founded on them. And the quest was not fruitless. While they did not find the Philosopher's Stone, they found many other things which became useful to mankind in the arts and in medicine.

Towards the end of the 15th century the attention of the more earnest and reputable alchemists was turned towards the healing virtues of the products of their art. The art of making gold became more and more disreputable. The appeals to cupidity could not compete with the merciful science of healing. Before I leave this decadent period of the search for means of transmutation, I will give some specimens of the stories recorded. Mangetus in his *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa* relates circumstantially and on the authority of a clergyman of Geneva, M. Gros, 'of the most unexceptionable character and at the same time a skilful physician and expert chemist,' that about the year 1650 an unknown Italian came to that city and was introduced by the landlord of his inn to M. Gros as one who could show him the city. After a few days companionship the stranger complained of lack of money, much to the alarm of M. Gros, who anticipated a request for a loan. But the Italian asked to be taken to a goldsmith where he could have the use of bellows and other utensils. They repaired to a M. Bureau's who supplied them with crucibles, pure tin, quicksilver, and the other things required by the Italian. He left his workshop, that the Italian might be under the less restraint. M. Gros and a workman witnessed what followed. The Italian put a quantity of tin into one crucible, and a quantity of quicksilver into another. The tin was melted in the fire and the mercury heated, and poured into the melted tin, a red powder enclosed in wax being added at the same time. The melted mass became agitated and gave forth great volumes of smoke. When this had subsided, the melt was poured out into moulds and formed six heavy ingots of the colour of gold. The goldsmith was called in, made a careful examination of one of the ingots, and declared that he had never worked before upon gold so perfectly pure. They went to the mint and were given by the mint master Spanish gold coin in exchange for the ingots. The Italian shared the proceeds with his companions, ordered a supper, went out, but never returned, leaving behind him the greatest regret and admiration.



Mangetus gives another story on the authority of an English bishop, who told it to him in 1685, and at the same time gave him about half an ounce of the gold which the alchymist had made:—

"A stranger, meanly dressed, went to Mr. Boyle, and after conversing for some time about chemical processes, asked him to furnish him with antimony and some other common substances. These were put into a crucible which was then placed in a melting furnace. As soon as they were fused the stranger threw a powder into the crucible and instantly went out, directing the attendants to let the crucible stay in the furnace until the fire died out, and promising to return shortly. This he never did—so Boyle examined the contents of the crucible and found them to have all the properties of pure gold."

Helvetius in his *Vitulus Aureus* tells of another mysterious stranger who showed him a yellow powder which he affirmed to be the philosopher's stone. He gave Helvetius a portion of it, with which Helvetius, in the presence of his wife and son, converted six drachms of lead into what a goldsmith pronounced to be pure gold, which opinion was confirmed by Porelius, master of the Dutch mint, who had the gold assayed.—(From Thomson's History of Chemistry).

Many such stories are on record, all told in dead earnest, but reading like tales from the Arabian Nights.

But skeptics there were, and some of them have put themselves on record. The ill repute of the alchemist in the 17th century is quaintly brought out in a work on the metals published in 1683,—being a translation from the German with comments by "Sir John Pettus, Knight, of the Society of the Mines Royal." He writes:—

"Now I have shown the seven gradations to a chemist (miner, washer, stamper, melter, finer, refiner, prover or assayer), so I must tell you he looks on himself in a higher degree and justly defined, according to the Lord Verulam; for he not only knows all these seven gradations, but also knows how to extract Quintessences, or several marvellous works out of all, and if he would stop there (as Erkern doth) it were well for him, but it seems he cannot be content, unless he attains to the high *Elixir* or *Powder of Projection* or *Philosopher's Stone*, which is believed by some of them to have a power of *transmuting* or turning all other *metals* into *gold*; but by woful experience of some men's credulity, instead of turning everything into gold they have turned all their gold into nothing, (Verulam)."

"Now as for the word *Alchemist*, it is the same thing with chemist, but usually taken in an imperfect or ill sense (like Ben Johnson's *Alchemist*), i.e., one that can or pretend to counterfeit metals; so to sum up the chief term, an assayer judgeth of the purity of metals, and the chemist improves this purity to spirits, quintessences, virtues, &c. But the alchemist counterfeits and adulterates them, by making them appear to be pure which really are not pure, but mixed with other sophistications (Verulam). Of this latter our author (Erckern, whose book Pettus edits and amplifies) is not guilty; so as he stands for a renowned assay master, a good chemist, and one that understood, but was not a sophisticating alchemist, nor a lapidarian philosopher, or metaphysical projector."

(To be continued).

## Science Dinner.

THE fourteenth annual dinner of the Engineering Society, held in Grant Hall, the 20th of December, is now but a fond recollection of a happy time that has gone. About 300 members of the Society, professors, graduates and guests assembled at the festive board and having partaken of the excellent menu provided, listened to an evening of speech and song. Grant Hall was appropriately decorated with transits, level, steam drill and rifles which set up on the platform stood out boldly against a background of palms and ferns. The electric lights were shaded in the college colors and lent a very pretty effect to the whole scene of merry banqueters. An orchestra was stationed in the gallery and led the students in their songs. The whole scene was one of much jollity and jubilation. The faculty song, sung by A. Bertram, W. Manhard, N. Armstrong and A. Haffner, scored a home run hit with the audience right at the start. Though the toast list was a lengthy one the speakers held the interest of the students till the end when the banquet broke up in the "wee sma' hours."

President T. S. Mills, B.A., having welcomed the guests, called for the toast to the King. This was honored and he called on Mr. W. F. Nickle, M.P.P., to propose the toast to the guests. In a speech full of enthusiasm, he touched on the rapid growth of the province of Ontario and of Queen's. He was satisfied that the Ontario government did not do amiss when it gave \$100,000 towards the erection of the new chemistry building.

His Honor, Lieut.-Gov. Gibson, responded to this toast. He remarked at the beginning of his address that this dinner was the best college dinner that he ever attended. He referred to the time, when he was a boy, all the public positions in Canada were occupied by the English, Irish or Scotch. Now almost all the public positions were occupied by natives of Canada. We have special characteristics," he said, "which differ from the English, Irish or Scotch. We are all distinctly Canadian and are rather proud and rejoice when we see any evidence of Canadianism. The term colonial had outlived its usefulness when applied to Canadians." The speaker gave a glowing description of our agricultural, mineral, timber and fishery resources and referred to the remarks made by the premier, that while the nineteenth century belonged to the United States, with the marvelous material, social and intellectual advancement made, the 20th century was ours. Lord Strathcona estimated that the population of the Dominion would be 80 millions in the year 2000. J. J. Hill predicts it will be fifty millions in less than fifty years. "As a country we cling to the Mother country. We are not bound by ties of obligation but by ties of filiation. Our aspirations were for a prolonged period of peace with our neighbors to the south." In a fitting peroration His Honor exclaimed, "You engineers more than any other body of educated men in the country have more to do in the application of knowledge, in initiating and carrying out projects for the bettering of our country. I know of no profession so important at the present time as the one to which you belong."

Prof. A. MacPhail proposed the toast to "Our Guests." Though a member of the staff he felt he was there as a guest. He congratulated the guests on the delightful way which they gathered with the students and hoped that they might catch the spirit and the atmosphere of good fellowship of the scholars of the School of Mines.

Prof. H. E. T. Haultain responded. In a humorous manner he compared the students at Queen's to a tribe of savages. He recognized that if a student were a savage to be a successful savage he must live in savage conditions. He was inclined to think that there were such savages down here. There was an intense loyalty to the tribe, an independence of the individual and a remarkable lack of responsibility towards everything outside the tribe. He was impressed with the *esprit de corps* of the Queen's tribe, and so loyal were they to their own tribe that they were able to extend such a hearty welcome to the ambassadors of other tribes.

Dr. Barlow also responded to this toast in a short speech in which he referred to the manner that Queen's had spread and he looked with pride on the way she had progressed.

D. M. McIntyre, K.C., in a very brilliant speech proposed the toast to "The University." He congratulated the Engineering Society for proposing this toast rather than "The School of Mines." He eulogized the work of the versatile Dean of the faculty and the efforts of the late Principal Grant in launching the School of Mines, whose growth and influence had justified the foresight of the late principal. As he saw the walls of the new building called by Sir J. P. Whitney, "Gordon Hall," he couldn't help but think that there before many years some Faraday will draw some secret knowledge which baffles men of science to-day which will extend the comfort and happiness of mankind.

Principal Gordon replied. Although this dinner was the third function of its kind that he had spoken within a short while, he was in splendid form and his remarks were pregnant with excellent advice to the students. "An engineer," he said, "comes with a well trained mind, a well balanced judgment a spirit of fairness and justice and love of truth."

Dean Dupuis also responded to this toast. In a happy, reminiscent mood he told of the trials and tribulations which Queen's had undergone in the past and was sure that the different faculties would be brought into a more harmonious relationship in the near future.

In proposing the toast to the "Profession," R. W. Leonard, C.E., gave some practical advice to the embryonic engineers and dwelt on the necessary qualifications for a successful engineer.

A. B. Willmott and T. A. Russell responded. The latter told of the great development of the automobile industry and prophesied that there was just as great a development for commercial purposes to be yet undertaken.

Dr. Goodwin proposed the toast to the "Graduates." This dinner was the first one where he had seen so many graduates. He referred to the combination of influences which the students owed to the School of Mines—the teach-

ing of a body of men who are in active contact with the outside world and can tell the students this. They owed a kind of activity which gives them an insight into organizations. The students who organized and carried out this dinner, the speaker thought, got lessons as valuable as any piece of work they got in the School of Mines.

L. Bruce, '09, and M. Orr, '07, responded. In proposing the toast to the "Faculty," H. Bradley spoke of the good feeling existing between the faculty and the students. The professors were not only teachers but friends.

Profs. W. O. Walker and M. B. Baker responded. They claimed that the relations between professors and students were always cordial and never strained.

"Sister Institutions," proposed by R. H. Hutchison, brought excellent responses from the representatives of McGill and Varsity.

J. B. Stirling, B.A., proposed the toast to the Ladies and handled this delicate subject with ease. N. B. MacRostie came in on the soft pedal in the response.

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## *The Aesculapian Society Constitution.*

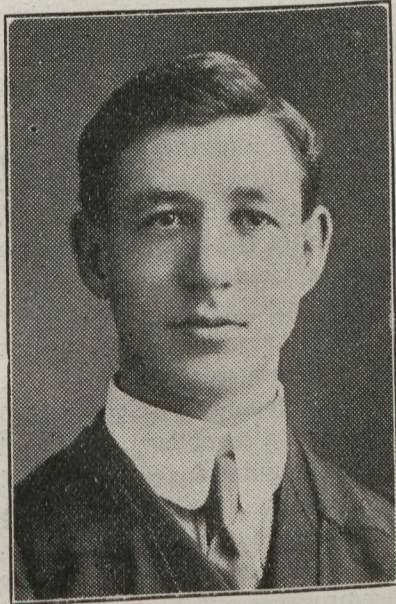
AT the last meeting of the Aesculapian Society the report of the committee charged with a revision of the constitution, submitted its final report suggesting radical and important changes in the body of rules defining the purposes and directing the functions of the principal organization amongst medical students. The report as accepted practically recasts the constitution that has been used up to the present. It eliminated useless clauses, added others that appears necessary to meet new conditions and made numerous substitutions, with the result that the new constitution is as nearly perfect as any in use at the University. The principal changes relate to the expenditure of money, the function, constitution and precedence of the Medical court, and meetings of the executive of the Society. The aim of the new clauses dealing with finances is to provide for a business-like manner of the settlement of accounts against the Society. Further than this it is provided that no payments may be made from the funds of the Society in advance of a report on the matter from the executive. That body is now required to meet before each regular meeting and report its consideration of all contemplated outlays, bills in the meantime having been duly received by the secretary of the Society.



The remaining clauses bearing on the handling of the Society's funds restrict the payment of money to any committee except the Entertainment committee of the Medical dinner. Bills incurred by any other committee are to be paid by the treasurer to the party filling the contract.

The changes in the constitution and procedure of the Medical Court are far reaching and provide for trial of all offenders in a manner approaching as near as is practicable to that of the regular court of justice. The presentation of charges is made the subject of change and it is ordered that the jury, elected annually is to report on the offense deciding whether or not it is of sufficient importance to be heard by the Court. A second jury chosen from the members of the Society with the approval of both parties to a case renders judgment on the evidence submitted in the course of the hearing.

The new constitution also provides for the appointment of a critic for each meeting and will become operative at once. The committee responsible for the revision that have brought the Aesculapian constitution into harmony with the present day conditions consisted of Mr. M. A. McKay, Mr. Patterson, President McCammon and Mr. R. A. Dick.



W. Dobson.

## Queen's University Journal

Published weekly during the Academic Year by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University.

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Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year; single copies, 10c.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

## Editorial.

THE Aesculapian Society has passed a resolution recently expressing its conviction that the provincial restrictions under which the medical practitioners in Canada now labor are prejudicial to the highest interests not only of the medical profession, but also of the public generally." The resolution further expresses the views of the Society on the important questions of Interprovincial Reciprocity and Dominion Registration. The Society heartily endorses any attempt to substitute either of these broader and more enlightened systems for the conditions existing at the present time.

The action of the Aesculapian Society in this matter is to be commended. The question of Dominion Registration of medical practitioners has come within the realm of the practical and needs the active support of those who are not wedded to the system of Provincial Councils or Examining Boards. A bill involving proposals to modify existing conditions is before the Dominion Parliament at the present time. It was with the object of lending any support possible to the authors of this measure that a resolution was adopted by the medical students at the University.

The maintenance of separate Examining Boards with distinct standards and requirements by the various provinces of the Dominion without some bond of connection is now generally recognized as a vexatious restriction and an undesirable in effects. It appears to relegate the question of standards which is of great importance to a secondary place and emphasize the closed corporation features of council regulations which probably are only incidental. In all proposals bearing on the modification of the present system the maintenance of high standard of efficiency is not attached. This much is to be left inviolate for it constitutes the surest means of safeguarding the interests of the public and assuring progress and high ideals in the medical profession itself. The aim of all modifications is to keep the standards high and mini-

mize that which is vexatious and provincial. Inter-provincial Reciprocity or Dominion Registration appear at the present time the most obvious means of eliminating provincial restrictions. The first system would bring the provincial bodies into relationship and tend to make standards and requirements uniform. It would serve as an indication that the Examining Boards of the provinces are not instruments of closed corporation intentions, but guardians of the interests of the public and practitioners. Dominion Registration would achieve the same ends and is probably the means that will find acceptance in the effort to remove the defects of present conditions. If the resolution of the Aesculapian Society serves to any extent to show that a portion at least of the coming generation of medical view provincial restrictions with disfavor it will have been adopted to good purpose.

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The Railway Commission, organized and given its being within the past decade, charged with the regulation of certain features of the operation of transportation lines and later given widened powers in connection with other public service concerns, continues to prove that such a body has a rightful place in commercial life. Its most recent decision is that in regard to the tariffs of express companies doing business in Canada. It has intimated that the schedules of rates at present in force are too high and has issued an order that new schedules must be submitted to it by the companies. Connection between certain railway companies and the express companies with which Canadians are most familiar is at the same time announced. In explanation of the rates charged by express companies in the past the extreme over-capitalization is indicated. Three and two millions of stock represent original investments of \$27,520 and \$24,500 respectively. On this vast amount of watered stock dividends have now to be paid. The Commission suggests as a remedy that dividends be paid on the real capital of the companies. The accuracy of the facts revealed by the Commission and the justice of its observations and actions are scarcely open to doubt. The new schedules if drawn up and enforced will prove of great advantage to Canadian shippers. But the value of the Commission's work in the whole matter lies in the fact that it has presented to the public conditions ascertained through careful and impartial investigation. By such means it performs the great function of standing between the people and the corporations on which they depend for important services. Enforcement of lower rates or other orders of the Commission constitutes another aspect of its task. Public opinion, however, when acquainted with facts slowly but inevitably brings about change if such is necessary.

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Ice-cream, an article of diet with a status half-way between a drug and a food, the prime source of glamor of menus, a perennial palliation of vis-a-vis sessions, the basis of many plans with unmasked motives has become an object of government investigation. Samples have been submitted to analysis by experts and results published. Those responsible for the investigation advise a standard percentage of milk-fat pointing out that while some ice-cream has 30 per cent. of cream much has 10 per cent. or less. It is further indicated

that ice-cream is a frozen product, made from cream and sugar, with or without harmless flavoring and coloring materials, with or without gelatine, gum trogacanth or other harmless stiffening materials, in amount less than two per cent. And thus the glamor of the ice-cream parlor is dissipated. Men and women, boys and girls must ponder while they eat where formerly the ice-cream itself was an invitation to a care-free mind. Gentle thoughts of the delectable dish, or other things, happy and purposeful conversation, the incidents of an ice-cream seance are to be disturbed by ideas of harmless drugs and percentages. Wonder and doubt are to lessen satisfaction. The ice-cream course and the ice-cream plate may become sources of suggestion of evil. To this tragic result has paternal government with its restless eye and endless vigilance brought us. Barrels of apples sent out of the country like some third class specimens are not as good at the centre as externals would indicate. Butter and cheese occasionally fall below the standard. Many prepared foods have more of drugs than nutritive compounds. Now the public learns that the milk fat content of ice-cream shows a wide variation. There is but one source of hope. That lies in the steady appeal of things that suit the palate. In this class is ice-cream. Through the fact of its pleasure-giving properties it may stand fast in public esteem and bury government reports under indifference. The great consolation of the last report is that no cases of adulteration are recorded. Against other defects the human eye and sense of taste and official analysis must be the court of last resort.

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## *Ladies.*

### *Of Keys.*

THE key of which this dissertation treats is not the work of a locksmith, but of a philanthropist. It is otherwise known as a "handy, literal translation." In the eyes of a professor, it is corrupter of youth, a stumbling block in the primrose path of knowledge, the slayer of originality, an odious approximation to truth. To the student, the key is a joy forever, a present help in trouble; the sword Excalibur before which heathen foes fall vanquished, the trusty Ædipus who solves the riddles of the text-book, Sphinx, his guide, philosopher and friend.

The key is perennially useful. It is indispensable for a freshman in measuring Xenophon's parasangs, or dividing all Gaul. Even a senior may receive friendly aid to effect an easy entrance into foreign realms of gold. It is true that some hardy souls burst open the doors of knowledge with the brutal force of intellect. But this process makes a noise in the world, whereas the work of the key is seldom heard. A key is a valuable training for the memory, and for intellectual gymnastics, an interlinear key is unsurpassed. Without its timely assistance, in what mazes of error do we become entangled! Consider, too, the unpleasant situation in which we involve brave heroes, and charming heroines, when depending on the broken reed of our own knowledge. No student who had used a key, would dream of sending Goethe's "plignon"



past an "old brute of a dragon." Why does not Wordsworth tell us somewhere that Shakespeare himself used a key—to unlock his heart withal.

Keys have a wonderful influence on the student, physically, mentally and morally. A person addicted to their use invariably closes the eyes, and sways the body rhythmically when translating. The mind is well stored with useful information without having its delicacy impaired in struggles with obscure texts. Keys give a docile nature and an attitude of implicit trust to the proudest, a sense of security to the storm-tossed soul.

Keys, therefore, are frequently used in obtaining B.A.'s. When the student enters the college of experience to learn the rest of the alphabet, he mourns the loss of these trusty aids. O Undergraduate!—

"This thou perceiv'st, which makes thy love more strong,

To love that well, which thou must leave ere long."

—Contributed.

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Prof. M-n:—"Our friend of the Canadian Archives while in England saw a unique manuscript and immediately coveted it for Canada. He enquired whether the King had any objection to his honouring it. At present this document reposes among many others at Ottawa and there appears to be little possibility of its ever seeing English shores again. In this way Canada is acquiring an extremely interesting and valuable collection of manuscripts."

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The Y.W.C.A. held its first meeting of the new year on Friday, in the Senior Latin room, Miss Playfair presiding. A very interesting paper was read by Miss A. T. Carlyle on "The Strangers Within Our Gates." Many of our girls are deeply interested in the Western problem and in the discussion which followed many pathetic and rather humorous incidents were related of experiences in the Danish, Swedish or Hungarian settlements where the girls spent their summer.

## Arts.

THE Arts students welcome Vice-Principal Watson back to Queen's. His recent honors which are honors to the University as well, have made us more thoroughly appreciate his work, and his return is gratifying, not only to those attending philosophy classes, but to all the students in Arts.

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Rev. D. C. Ramsay, M.A., has returned to his pastoral work at New Liskeard. We shall miss him in every department of our busy student life. Just at present we feel that the Mock Parliament will suffer because of his departure, but of course we cannot expect to have such grand old seniors always with us. Once more we wish him every success.

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Mr. W. A. Sutherland has been appointed secretary of the Y.M.C.A. for the remainder of the session. About a year ago it was agreed that a permanent secretary giving all his time to the work was needed here as in all the

other Canadian and American colleges of any importance. Rev. R. C. Jackson, B.A., a graduate of Queen's, accepted the position, but on account of ill-health could not be present at the opening of last session. The executive hoped that Mr. Jackson would at least be able to enter upon his duties at New Year's, but his continued ill-health has compelled him to resign. In the past few months a great amount of work has accumulated which will keep Mr. Sutherland busy. A permanent secretary must be secured for next session. plans for a building have to be worked out and efforts made to secure more co-operation among the religious work societies of the University and to cope more thoroughly with the problems presented here.

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The debate before the Political Science Club which was to take place on Thursday last, was postponed indefinitely on account of the illness of one of the debaters.

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## Science.

WE have recovered now from our several attacks of turkey-grippe, roast-goose consumption, mince pie melancholia and plumpuddingapthy. Let us, then, make hay while the sun shines, for who can foretell the day when he will develop a dancing fit. Well it is that the microbes of such diseases flourish in certain seasons only; but lamentable is the fact that, having once suffered from these maladies, one is not immune from future attacks. We must struggle on, avoid infection as far as possible, and, if the attack is inevitable, make a rapid recovery; for only thus can the afflicted ones hope to combat successfully the spring fevers.

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At the regular meeting of the Engineering Society, on Friday, Jan. 6th, Prof. Willhofft, the honorary president, gave an address on "Aviation." After alluding to the reputed attempts of the ancients at flying, he gave in brief the history of the balloon from the time a man first ascended in one, in 1783, to the present, when Count Zeppelin, in a 485 ft. monster, carrying 20 men, is able to oppose any wind except a hurricane. In 1783, the scientist, Charles, made a balloon of rubbery envelope filled with hydrogen gas, using a network of ropes to suspend a car. This construction, modified only in detail, has persisted to the present. To control the motion of a balloon completely and combat any wind that blows, a speed of 34 miles per hour must be obtained. This was impossible of course before the development of the light and powerful gasoline engine, the introduction of which has been mainly responsible for the present high state of development of the dirigible balloon.

Competing with the dirigible balloons in popular interest at least, are the "heavier-than-air" machines, the aeroplanes. In 1905, after four years of secret experimenting, the Wright brothers flew without the aid of gas-bags. All the development since their first success has been trivial compared to the advance, which they made in aviation. But the Wrights themselves give credit, where credit is due. The success of their efforts was due in no small

degree to data collected by Lilienthal from the results of 2,000 or more short flights, which he made himself, on various styles of "wings," while systematically and scientifically trying to solve the problem of flight for human beings.

But the problem of producing a commercially successful flying-machine is not yet solved. In spite of the daily breaking of records for altitude, distance, etc., the fact remains that the aeroplane is still only a dangerous toy. The Professor facetiously pointed out that the present manoeuvres in the air at exhibitions, etc., signify no more in the development of the aeroplane, than shooting the Whirlpool Rapids in a motor boat does in its development. Whether the problem of stability in aeroplanes is solved by the use of the gyroscope or other means, it is confidently expected that the general public will some time be enjoying "aviation" as they now do motoring.

It is gratifying to note how promptly and readily the graduates and other friends of the School of Mining are responding to her call for assistance. The \$40,000 given by Prof. Nicol for the erection and equipment of the proposed metallurgy building has proved insufficient. An additional \$20,000 is needed. The graduates and friends of the School of Mining have been asked to subscribe this sum. A committee has been formed of those graduates who reside in Kingston and so energetically have they entered on this work that already about one-third of the money required has been subscribed.

The construction of the building will go on this year and, if possible, be completed before next session.

As the great majority of subscribers are young graduates just starting their life work, the total sum subscribed is a handsome testimony of their devotion to their Alma Mater.

## *Medicine.*

THE Medical Dinner was a complete success from every standpoint, and thoroughly enjoyed by all who attended. The menu was good, the card itself well prepared, and it was catered in first-class style, and promptly.

The usual round of toasts were carried through, and besides the usual quota of college speakers, the company listened with much pleasure to Mr. W. F. Nickle, M.P.P., Dr. Armstrong and Dr. McPhail, of Montreal. The two latter spoke mainly in the interests of the Canadian Medical Association.

Much of the success of the dinner is due to the prompt and efficient services of our fellow student waiters, and our thanks for the same are freely offered.

A few Medicals may be seen in the hockey practices. Most of those present, however, have not yet discussed direct and indirect violence.

The Medical Faculty has published a neat little pamphlet entitled, "Publication No. 2," which contains some interesting technical articles, as well as

a few terse comments by Dean Connell on the Report of the Carnegie Foundation Committee on Medical Schools in America.

A medical student is somewhat of an anomaly. True he is in college and subject to training, but if consulted on any of the technical subjects which he daily studies, he is supposed to know nothing and to do nothing in regard to the same. It is only when he is through college and has rounded out a year's work in a hospital and passed a licensing board, that he is in a position to turn his training to account. Truly, we are good waiters.

The Medical classes resumed on Wednesday, the 4th, with a very good attendance. Some did not return until the 9th.

Dr. S. M. Polson, '10, of Lincoln Hospital, New York, was in town last week.

Dr. B. J. Dash, '10, of Riverside, N.B., spent a few days in Kingston just before Christmas. Dr. Dash is in practice.

Mr. E. E. Steele, '11, is progressing favorably after an operation for appendicitis.

## *Theology.*

IT is a matter of keen regret to all Queen's students, and especially to those in Divinity Hall, that W. Dobson will be absent from college during the remainder of the session. His vigorous, genial spirit, which had gained for him a distinctive place among his fellow-students is greatly missed. It is no small sacrifice for such a man to give up even for a time the student-life at Queen's in every part of which he so actively participated. Dobbie's welcome next autumn will be all the heartier, because of his enforced temporary absence.

We are always keenly interested in the work and welfare of the men who go forth year by year from the Hall. The following extract, from a recent number of the Presbyterian Record, describes a journey of Rev. G. A. Wilson, Superintendent of Missions in British Columbia, and tells of the excellent service which is being rendered by one of the strongest of our graduates:—

"At Fort George, I reluctantly parted with my faithful pony, which had never once failed me, during those fourteen days over the rough trails, and I boarded the B. X. steamer, which was to carry me down the Fraser, 120 miles to Quesnel, the chief town in Cariboo.

After a vacancy of nine months, I found the congregation rapidly reviving under the leadership of Rev. W. Stott, who graduated last spring from Queen's, and who had taken hold of the work in splendid fashion. So well were the people responding to his leadership, and so much were they attached



to him, that I found them willing to extend a call, which I was pleased to moderate, even without authority of Presbytery, an act which was afterwards graciously condoned by the Presbytery with the single comment that they would have been better pleased had I inducted him as well.

The call has been accepted, and the induction will take place as soon as the convener of the Presbytery, Rev. D. Campbell, of Armstrong, can find time to make the stage journey of 220 miles for the purpose.

All honor to the men who have volunteered to spend and be spent in the service of the church on the frontier. And on the honor rolls of the church should be written the names of Ross, of Fraser Lake; Wright, of Fort George, and Scott, of Quesnell. No church is poor which can secure such men to pass by the soft places, and "endure hardness" on the frontier."

Next Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the Queen's Theological Society meeting, Prof. McClement will give an illustrated lecture on the subject—"Conditions Affecting Organic Progress." All students are cordially invited.

## Education.

AT the time of writing the majority of the students of the Faculty will be observing in various ungraded schools throughout the province. As many of the class have never been in an ungraded school, it is very interesting as well as essential to all the methods employed there and to note how graded school methods fail when one teacher has charge of every class and every subject on the curriculum, and at the same time is expected to do almost as efficient work as the teacher in the graded school.

When we consider the number of students who attend and the majority of teachers who teach in such schools, we believe that a great deal more attention should be given to such work in our primary training school, than it receives at present.

Some very interesting experiments are being carried on at present along educational lines by Dr. Kerchensteiner, of Munich, Germany. He has been making additions in the industrial schools to the vocational training of apprentices in what the author of the system calls "life lore" and "citizen lore."

At the continuation schools apprentices are required to spend one day each week until they reach the age of eighteen. The education is free and they are paid for the time they spend in school just as they are for the hours of work in the shops. This part of their education is carried on with the advice of the employers of the various trades in Munich. The pupil spends most of his time in learning about his own trade under conditions which tend to promote efficiency in both practice and theory. The following is the curriculum of a coppersmith's apprentice:—

"First year—A short survey of apprenticeship and the apprentice's contract; the structure of the human body; nourishment; breathing and circula-

tion, care of the hair and teeth, houses and clothes, work and recreation, sports; the dangers to health in the coppersmith's trade, especially the precaution to be taken against dust, acids, soot, gases, and smoke; first aid to injured.

"Second year—Brief history of the coppersmith's trade in general, standing of the craft in the middle ages, the flowering of the German trades and crafts, their downfall, the development of the present trade organizations (guilds, partnerships, labor unions, corporations, Boards of Trade, etc.); the trade to-day, factory work, hand work, cottage work; the history of Munich's coppersmith guilds; the strongest possible emphasis upon the relations of master, journeyman and apprentice, and their several responsibilities and privileges.

"Third year—The organization of the community, the mission of the community, social and economic institutions, the workingman as a townsman; Bavaria; the founding of the German Empire; the more important Imperial laws; local ordinances; workmen's protection and insurance, patents, etc.

"Fourth year—Trade and commerce and what they mean for German labor and the well-being of Germans, Germany's place in the world of trade and in the world of culture, the significance of the German colonies, Germany's representation abroad (Consuls, etc.); discussion of important practical problems in the light of fundamental social laws; history of coppersmithing and the metal trades from the days of ancient civilization to our own times."

## *Exchanges.*

**A** Happy New Year to all our Exchanges! Many have come to us in holidays clothes, and bringing a Christmas message. We wish them Godspeed for 1911.

After 'Xmas Exams.:—

"Of all sad words by tongue or pen,

The saddest are these—

I'm plucked again."—Ex.

Hope still, it may be better in April. The warning is timely.

All the world's a stage, and a lot of people are riding on it who ought to be put off for beating their way.—St. Ignatius Collegian.

We venture a joke on an egg at the risk of it being 'old':—

Prof.:—What part of speech is "egg"?

Student:—A noun.

Prof.:—What is it's case?

Student:—The shell.

Prof.:—What is it's gender?

Student:—Can't tell till it's hatched.—"Red and White."

## Athletics.

### Hockey—Queen's 9; T.A.A.C. 8.

THE hockey season was officially opened Saturday, with an exhibition match between Queen's and T.A.A.C. The win at the beginning of the year is a good omen. May the fates continue auspicious!

With Queen's the main object was to get a line on the new material which must be used this year. We had hoped to have a larger nucleus of veterans, but classes have so far kept Trimble out of the game, while it is but a few days ago that a report came like a bolt out of the blue that Dobson has been called home, and may not be able to play this year. For some six years Dobbie has been the mainstay of the team, a man quite capable of taking his place among the very best pro. teams in the land, and consequently we feel his absence greatly.

The game on Saturday was played in three periods, in each of which new men were brought out to be tried. As a result there was a lack of system about the play which rather disappointed the rooters. However on Saturday's showing, a first team can now be picked which will play together all week, and by next Friday should be in good shape to meet Varsity.

The ice was in very poor shape as a result of soft weather on Saturday. Stick handling was rendered very difficult, and though there were some brilliant rushes by the George brothers, who both played better perhaps than ever before, in the main the puck was batted ahead, and the player hastened after it.

The teams took the ice very late. The Toronto train was late, and it was nearly nine when T.A.A.C. reached the city. The rooters went through their regular course, first shouting, then singing, and then making more or less humorous remarks at the fussers in the gallery. Finally they were reduced to dumb silence, and sat unhappily until the teams appeared.

In remarking on the good points of the players we need not mention last year's men, Vic. Gilbert, Grieg and Basil George. Their ability is well known, and when we say that they surpassed their work of last year, it is enough. Of the new material Meikle at centre, and McKinnon on the wing made a very favorable impression. They are hard, consistent players, and handle themselves well. Smith played a steady game, but needs to increase his speed. Box is very good too, but could improve in shooting. Ed. Elliott was tried out at point and did good work. He looks like a mountain on skates, and if we are to describe him in the glowing language of the sporting page we must call him that term, 'abysmal leviathan,' which Jack London used of Jeff. in the advance notices of the late lamented affair at Reno, Nevada. For a big fellow he has great speed, and if he learns to moderate the gentle shoves with which he puts his adversaries into the boards, should make good.

There was one rather disappointing feature about the match, and that was the amount of slugging indulged in. There is really no excuse to it, and though we cannot adopt the fines of the pro. team levied on men who spend

periods on the timers' bench, our men should realize themselves that they are not being fair to the college they represent, when for an exhibition of temper, they are taken out of the game for a while.

Friday evening will see Varsity here for the first league game. They are reported strong, so turn out, everybody, and help by cheering at least. We have had sufficient Varsity wins this last year. It is time for a change. The team was as follows:—

Goal, Gilbert; point, Elliott (Blakesly); cover, B. George; rover, G. George; centre, Meikle (Box); right wing, McKinnon (Macdonnell); left, Smith (Fraser, Goodwin).

#### **Oswego Model School 45—Queen's 26.**

Shortly before Christmas the first team journeyed to Oswego to meet the Model School there. They were beaten 45 to 26, but can feel proud that they scored so much. They were handicapped in several ways. In the first place they played under American Intercollegiate rules which allow a style of play requiring heavy, padded suits, knee guards, and even nose guards. When our men appeared in their light gym. suits they were objects of wonder and curiosity. The team did not at first grasp the need for defensive armour, but when their opponents tackled them around the neck, and charged them like bulls by way of checking, the need became apparent.

Under this style of play size and weight counts. If we are to accept the account of the team themselves, they were considerably outweighed. In fact as far as we can grasp it Erskine was to their smallest man as a pigmy to Goliath of Gath, as Shear to North—as, but, though we could continue the proportion ad infinitum, we have gone far enough, if we have conveyed the idea that our men were not as large as their opponents.

Size did not count in every case, however, for Percy Menzies could dodge under the arm of the giant who marked him, and score at will. He poked in five baskets. Erskine had the honor of scoring more baskets on his cover than any man has so far this year. As the Model School have been unbeaten in nineteen games this is no inconsiderable honor. The defence, composed of Watts and Stearnes, played a faultless game, checking and passing well.

About twelve hundred saw the game. If we can get a quarter of that number to the game next Saturday afternoon at five, we shall be happy. There is no reason why every student should not turn out. The team this year is going better than ever before, and we must win at least one championship. Varsity is bringing along a strong team, so the game will be well worth the watching. The team in Oswego was:—Wardle, Menzies, Erskine, Watts, Stearne.

#### **'13 Ladies vs. '14 Ladies.**

Last Saturday was another red letter day in the history of basketball at Queen's. For the second time we were permitted to watch a contest between two ladies' teams. It was well worth watching. Not only do the girls dis-



play great skill, but their game is marked by a certain sweet reasonableness and a visible enjoyment which might well be adopted to some extent at least into the sterner contests of the men.

Of course there are now and then funny little incidents which cause some mirth among the spectators, and really add to the enjoyment of the game. Travelling with the ball is something which the girls should avoid more carefully.

Combination seems to be their long suit. Some beautiful work was done, and after the more or less ragged exhibition of passing which even the first team indulges in on occasions, the girls' unselfish team work was a treat.

Thirteen won by a good margin, but Fourteen has no cause to feel disgraced. It was the remarkable shooting of Miss Henderson, who was responsible for no less than sixteen points, which gave her team such a lead. Fourteen played extremely good ball, and with a little more attention to the shooting department should give any of the teams a hard run.

For Thirteen Miss Henderson was the star, in fact her play marked her as the best on the floor. Miss Nash did some nice shooting, while Miss Aherne at defence gave her cover very little chance for a shot.

For Fourteen Miss Warren at defence was specially conspicuous. She has a great faculty of getting in the way of passes no matter to whom they are directed. Miss Wright and Miss Hume each scored a couple of baskets, and showed real basketball ability in their general work. The teams lined up as follows:—

'13 Ladies (24)—Miss Nash, Miss Drewry, Miss Henderson, Miss Brownlee, Miss Aherne.

'14 Ladies (10)—Miss Wright, Miss Hume, Miss Smith, Miss McCuaig, Miss Warren.

#### '11 First Team vs. '14 First Team.

The infusion of new blood into Eleven this year has worked miracles. So far Eleven is the only undefeated team, and on their showing on Saturday should make any team in the college go the limit to trim them.

The Freshmen were their prey this time. Of course it is but fitting that the senior year should trim the freshmen, otherwise the seniors would have some difficulty in maintaining that statuesque dignity which it is their wont to display in the presence of youth.

The score of 54-26, however, hardly represents the play. In the first half Eleven simply ran away from their opponents, and taking advantage of the fact that the freshmen's defence was somewhat disorganized, scored almost at will. The second half was very different. Fourteen took a new lease of life, and in face of the huge score against them, looked dangerous till the closing minutes of the game. Fourteen should practice a few times together, for they have abundance of the very best material.

For the winners the forwards, Gilbert and Jemmet, radiated and scintillated. Vic. Gilbert scored 22 points, while Jemmet was responsible for 20. Casselman played a splendid defence game.

McCartney for '14 was one of the best men on the floor. Not only did he do most of the scoring for his team, but he helped the defence out as well. Embury played a hard game, but as yet lacks shooting ability. The teams were as follows:—

'11—Gilbert, Jemmet, Brewster, Casselman, H. Smith.

'14—Jones, Sherril, McCartney, Truesdell, Embury.

The second teams of '11 and '14 met the same afternoon. The '11 seconds were victorious by the score of 35-15. For a time in the first half '14 looked dangerous but '11 steadied down and drew ahead.

The teams lined up as follows:—

'11—McBeth (Davis), Stewart, Buchanan, Wallace, McDonald.

'14—Lawson, Dougherty, McCartney, Raitt, McKenzie.

\*McBeth was hurt shortly after the commencement of play, and had to retire.

### Track.

We should like to remind the students of the Indoor Athletic meet which will soon be held. Entry lists are now open, and as they close about the eighteenth, each one should see that his name is placed on time. The track events range from the quarter to three miles. To avoid danger, all the events will be run against time. Those entering the pole-vault, jumps, etc., may practice at the same time as the boxing, Fencing and Wrestling Club.

Silver medals will be awarded provided a certain standard is reached; otherwise the winner of an event will receive a bronze medal.

As the events are all handicap, every man has a good chance. Track and field work can stand a lot of development around Queen's, and now is the time to bring forth new material. Any man with ability should consider it his duty to take part. Remember, the lists are open now.

### Hockey Season Tickets for Students—Four Games For One Dollar.

By special arrangement the Athletic Committee is able to make the above offer. At least 200 must be sold to cover guarantee. Last year 325 were sold. This year, so far 150 have been sold. These tickets are good for every game in which Queen's play and besides the Varsity and McGill games there will be lots of opportunity to use them. Students not having these tickets will be charged 50c. for the big games, so we should strongly urge everyone to get their tickets in time for the Varsity game on Friday night. They can be secured from Miss Edna Henderson, W. G. Cameron, College P.O., Physical Director, or from the Secretary of the Athletic Committee.

### Gymnasium Subscriptions.

Previously acknowledged \$714.80. \$25, W. G. Brown; \$10, W. E. Jenkins, Professor MacClement, Dr. L. H. Dawson; \$5, J. A. McDonald, B. & G. George, Professor M. B. Baker, L. A. Kinnear, A. U. Meikle, R. Brydon, R. A. Rodgers, J. W. Forrester, F. B. Goedeke; \$3, R. W. Brown; \$2, Walter Hubbell, D. A. Ferguson; 75c. Anonymous. Total \$822.55.



## *Calendar for the Week.*

Wednesday, Jan. 18—8 p.m.—Address by Dr. Leacock, of McGill, in Convocation Hall, "What the Universities Can Do for Canada."

Friday, Jan. 20—4 p.m.—Y.M.C.A., address by Dr. Dyde, subject, "World-Peace."

4 p.m.—Y. W. C. A.

Saturday, Jan. 21—11.00 a.m.—Q.U.M.A., address by Prof. Matheson.

2.30 p.m.—Basketball.

7.30 p.m.—A.M.S.

Sunday, Jan. 22—10.00 a.m.—Prof. Morison's Bible Class.

3.00 p.m.—University Sermon, Prof. Scott.

Monday, Jan. 23—8.00 p.m.—Annual Concert of the Glee Clubs, Choral Society, Students' Orchestra, and Mandolin and Guitar Club, assisted by Mr. Arthur Blight, Baritone, of Toronto.

5.00 p.m.—Philosophical Society. Address by Prof. Dall, subject, "The Relation Between Philosophy and Theology."

Wednesday, Jan. 25—4.00 p.m.—Levana Society—Final Debate.

**EXCURSION TO MONTREAL, JANUARY 27th—FARE \$3.65.**

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## *University Preachers for this Session.*

January 22—Professor Scott, D.D.

29—Rev. D. J. Davidson, B.A., Dhar, India.

February 5—Professor T. Griffith Thomas, D.D., Wycliffe Col., Toronto.

12—Rev. James Carmichael, D.D., King, Ontario.

19—Rev. J. W. H. Milne, B.A., Ottawa.

26—President MacLachlan, International College, Smyrna, Turkey.

March 5—Professor C. E. Bland, B.D., Wesleyan College, Montreal.

12—Professor Dall, B.D.

April 23—Baccalaureate Sermon, Rev. S. P. Rose, D.D., Toronto.

All students are earnestly invited to attend.





A FALSE IDEA OF CULTURE.

"I do not seek a culture that separates me from my fellow men."—*Tolstoi.*





# QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



VOL. XXXVIII.

JANUARY 19th, 1911.

No. 12.

## *The Philosopher's Stone.*

(Continued from last issue)

BUT long before this, keen visioned men began to see the fallacy in the accepted theories of the composition of substances,—and an inductive method of investigation slowly replaced the *a priori*. Roger Bacon (1214-1284) realized that “argument shuts up the question and makes us shut it up too; but it gives no proof, nor does it remove doubt and cause the mind to rest in the conscious possession of truth, unless the truth is discovered by way of experience.” In his advocacy of the inductive method in science he anticipated his great namesake, Francis Bacon. Kunkel (1630-1702) writes:—

“I, old man that I am, occupied with chemistry for sixty years, have not yet been able to discover what is their *sulfur fixum*, and how it forms a definite part of metal.” A Boyle, in his *Sceptical Chymist* (1678), threw overboard the whole philosophical structure based upon imaginary elements, and declared:—

“It is now time to consider not of how many elements nature may compound mixed bodies, but (at least as far as the ordinary experiments of Chymists will inform us) of how many she *doth* make them up.” His idea is that the elements are to be discovered by decomposing substances until substances were obtained which could not be further decomposed. This is the modern conception of the elements. It took a hundred years to dislodge the old idea, even after Boyle's clear definition. Lavoisier's convincing statements, closed the history of the ancient theories of the composition of substances and laid the foundation for the triumphs of chemistry in the 19th century. For it is an undeniable fact that the rate of progress in discovery was enormously accelerated by the consistent use of the inductive method. But another factor quite as potent was the revival or adaptation by Dalton of the atomic theory of the Greeks. He converted it into a powerful instrument of research by using the modern definition of elements and by his discovery of certain laws of combination which enabled him to give the atoms definite *proportionate* weights. Hereafter, the atoms of the elements, and their groups, called *molecules*, became very real and constant things in the minds of chemists. Substances are definite in properties because their molecules are always the same for the same substance. Compounds are of definite composition because a molecule of any particular compound is always made up of the same atoms, which are invariable in their weights; and so on, until we have a complete theory of the composition of substances, founded on quantities exactly determined by the chemical balance.

But we are not yet done with transmutation and the Philosopher's Stone. The idea of an underlying unity,—a primal matter has never been lost sight of. The relative weights of the atoms as deduced from the proportions in which the elements combine, are many of them whole multiples of that of hydrogen, the smallest. This led to Prout's suggestion that the atoms of the elements were originally formed by the union of congeries of hydrogen atoms. But the exact investigations of Stars show that the whole-multiple relation is absent from the atomic weights of many of the elements. On the other hand Lockyer has pointed out that the hottest of the fixed stars (temperatures being judged by the character of their light) show chiefly the hydrogen spectrum, the spectra of other elements showing more clearly in stars of lower temperatures. But the predominant presence of helium, an element of atomic weight  $=4$ , in stars considered to be the hottest of all, seems to render Lockyer's position untenable. At present, however, we must conclude that the balance of evidence is in favour of the unity of matter and therefore of the transmutability of the elements. Dalton insisted "you cannot split an atom." Modern investigators believe that they have split atoms into a million fragments.

This leads us to the last division of our subject. In 1895 Roentgen, in the preliminary to his memorable X-ray investigation noticed that the light from a phosphorescent substance had a photographic effect even when the sensitive plate was covered with black paper, etc. A year later Becquerel obtained photographic effects from uranium compounds *even when these gave off no light; and the effect was continuous*. That is, the uranium compounds did not, like phosphorescent substances, require to be exposed to light in order to excite their activity. They had a *source of radiant energy within themselves*, not exhausted when the uranium compounds are kept in the dark for years. On July 18th, 1898, M. and Mme. Curie announced in Paris that they had isolated from the mineral source of the *uranium* compounds a new element, which they named *polonium*, and which had the photographic effect, or rather the accompanying power of rendering air a conductor of electricity. In January, 1899, they announced the discovery of another new element from the same source, and this they named *radium*. A third was later added by Debierne, and called *actinium*. These with *thorium* constitute the group of *radio active* elements. In announcing their discovery of radium the Curies stated:—

"On photographic plates we obtain good impressions with radium and polonium in half a minute; it requires several hours to obtain the same results with uranium and thorium. The radiations from radium and polonium cause a screen of barium platino-cyanide to emit a fluorescent light just as the Rontgen rays do. We thus have a continuous source of light without any source of energy other than the substance itself."

It soon developed that these wonderful substances, particularly radium, the most powerful of them, were storehouses of astonishing quantities of available energy. A thermometer placed near a solution of radium bromide

stands *continuously* 1.5 degree higher than the temperature of the air of the room. On studying for some time in a sealed glass tube a radium compound charged the apparatus so strongly with electricity that an electric spark perforated the glass when it had been slightly weakened by scratching it with a diamond. The amount of heat given off is relatively very great. An ounce of radium would give off *every hour* enough heat to raise the temperature of an ounce of water from the freezing to the boiling point. This discharge of heat goes on *continuously*. This heat is believed to be generated by the disintegration of the radium atom, atoms of other elements being formed from it. Radium itself may be a product of the transmutation of uranium and thorium. As radioactivity has been detected almost universally in the materials of the earth these substances are wide spread, but in such small amounts that radium is calculated to be only about 3-10,000ths as abundant as gold. Nevertheless its effect in maintaining the heat of the earth has been calculated to be sufficient to retard the cooling almost indefinitely. One consequence of this is to push back the age of the earth a great many million years beyond the point calculated from the rate of cooling of bodies. It has also been suggested that the heat of the sun may be maintained in the same way. Thus we get a glimpse of what infinity means.

Sir Wm. Ramsay discovered about 1896 that radium is constantly giving off a gas, or *emanation*, which when kept for several days changes in part at least into another gas, *helium*, first discovered in the sun by the astronomer Jansen in 1868. Ramsay had previously, 1895, obtained helium by heating the mineral cleveite. Here then was a direct transmutation of one element into another. But the rate is a very slow one. It has been calculated that it would take 1700 years for half of the radium to become so transmuted. As the earth is very old it seems that the radium must in its turn be in course of formation by the disintegration of some other element or elements, namely uranium and thorium.

Radium and its compounds are brilliantly luminous, shining continuously without any external source of energy. This luminosity is communicated to other bodies by the radiations from this wonderful substance, so that cotton, grass, paper, etc., shine under its influence. Diamonds become phosphorescent when placed near it, and can thus be distinguished from imitations, which are not so strongly affected.

The radium emanation and rays are powerful in causing chemical changes in substances exposed to its influence. Salt becomes calomed, paper becomes brittle, scorched, and full of holes like a collander. Ozone is produced in air through which radium is sending its rays. Solution of a radium salt is constantly evolving hydrogen and oxygen by the decomposition of water.

*Radiographs* can be obtained by its photographic action, just as with the X-ray machines. The difference is that the radium supplies its own energy continuously, while the X-ray tube must be kept going by a current of high tension electricity.

The skin is burned by exposure to the radions, even when glass, clothing etc., intervene. With long exposure serious injury results, so that sores are

formed which require months to heal. But by careful regulation the effects can be so moderated as to be beneficial in treatment of disease. Thus, unhealthy skin can be destroyed in such a way as to be replaced by healthy growth. In many other ways radium is coming into use in the treatment of disease. Its action is found to arrest or hinder the action of colonies of microbes. So important has this substance become that there are scientific societies the sole object of which is to investigate its properties. Its manufacture is being carried on assiduously wherever the precious minerals which contain it can be found in any quantity. *Pitchblende*, the principal source, has been known for centuries, and has been mined as a by-product for the manufacture of uranium compounds.

Sir Wm. Ramsay recently reported in the *London Times* that radium had been for the first time produced in Great Britain from British ore, the *pitchblende* of some of the Cornwall tin mines. He stated that there are not more than five grammes (74 grains) of radium in the world at present. From each ton of pure pitchblende the British Radium Co. can extract eight grains of radium. The Cornish supply of pitchblende was richer in radium than the Austrian and greater in amount than any other known in the world. "The supply of radium is thus assured. From the medical point of view alone the demand will be very great; in fact the present demand is much greater than the supply." At Karlsbad, baths containing radium water are prescribed and are found very useful in cases of rheumatism, gout, neuritis, etc. All this goes to show that radium has become a very important substance for curative purposes. As it loses only half its weight in 1700 years its use is practically continuous. Polonium, on the other hand, similar to radium in its curative powers, disappears completely after 140 days.

Sir Wm. Ramsay in referring to this wonderful substance says:—"While radium, during its spontaneous change, parts with a relatively enormous amount of energy, largely in the form of heat, it is a legitimate inference that if the atoms of ordinary elements could be made to *absorb* energy, they would undergo change of a *constructive*, and not of a disruptive nature. If, as looks probable, the action of B-rays, themselves the conveyers of enormous energy, on such matter as glass, is to build up atoms that are radioactive and consequently of high atomic weight; and if it be found that the particular matter produced depends on the elements on which the B-rays fall and to which they impart their energy,—then the transmutation of the elements no longer appears an idle dream. The Philosopher's Stone will have been discovered, and it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that it may lead to that other goal of the philosophers of the dark ages, the *élixir vitae*. For the action of living cells is also dependent on the nature and direction of the energy which they contain; and who can say that it will be impossible to control their action when the means of imparting and controlling energy shall have been investigated?"

That other dream of the ancients, a universe resulting from and composed of whirling atoms, has also come true. By the brilliant work of Zsigmondy and others with the ultra-microscope the range of vision has been extended to



take in bodies of the size of the larger molecules, and such particles have been found to be visible in certain substances. They are in motion, too, and their motions agree with the later mathematical developments of the theory.

In regarding these remarkable correspondences between the old imaginings of the great ones of the human race and the realities discovered thousands of years later one must ask "What does it mean?" Men imagine things with or without the barest suggestion from the outer world. We call them dreamers; but their dreams come true. Whence came the original idea? How did it happen to correspond with the reality discovered centuries afterwards? Is there in the human mind a counterpart of the outer world? Or are there subtle means of communication between nature and man,—ill-developed and obstructed in the ordinary man,—but becoming very perfect and effective in the most perfect men,—whose minds come closest to the mind of the infinite?

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## *Arts' Conquest of Nature.*

PROF. Ferguson's address to the Philosophical Society, on January 9th, attracted a large number of both students and professors. The speaker challenged certain theories of imitation and neo-impressionism which seemed to regard art as simple and the copy of a simple nature. Such theories denied the organic connection of human life and art. They seemed to arise from man's tendency to regard himself and external things as opposite or even hostile. It was natural for example that a savage should think of nature as a menace, from which a bare livelihood was wrested with difficulty. But any human experience transcended such an opposition. After analyzing the meaning of sympathy between men and between men and things, the speaker suggested that two stages could be detected in this process. First, it was easy to like and sympathize with those characteristics which pleased, or subserved one's own ends. Then came a higher stage when the object was appreciated for its own sake. The second stage caught up and transcended the first, and the union of the artist and his object was actually more intimate when the second state was reached. Wordsworth's poem "She Was a Phantom of Delight," was cited as an illustration. All experience lies behind any individual expression of emotion. In this connection the significance of artistic tradition was mentioned. Only gradually did the aesthetic consciousness of a people deepen, and it was a slow work to evolve symbols which would be an adequate expression of that consciousness. In the nineteenth century aspects of nature which before had seemed terrible, now appealed to something deep in man. These were no longer alien, but part of human experience.

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If Indian women are called squaws, what are Indian babies called?  
Squakers!

## Queen's University Journal

Published weekly during the Academic Year by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University.

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Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year; single copies, 10c.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

## Editorial.

### The University Charter.

THE question of altering the constitution of the University to make the institution national and free from denominational connection has reached a new stage of development recently in the distribution to graduates by the Trustees of a statement of suggested changes. In connection with this two proposed plans for changes in the constitution are submitted with the request that graduates indicate which of these they favor. Following this action on the part of the Trustees a circular has been issued by seven prominent graduates urging that the matter of expressing an opinion regarding the changes should not be neglected.

The question of altering the constitution of the University has been under consideration for several years by various governing bodies and by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. The Board of Trustees, it has been generally understood, supported by a considerable majority the proposal for modification: but the assembly has been unable to endorse the idea. With a view to showing that financial support for the University could be obtained under present relations between the church and the institution, that body undertook to raise \$500,000 as an Endowment Fund. The work of collecting this was carried on vigorously for a time. The amount subscribed during a period of five years was \$305,000; and \$200,000 of this had been paid in at the time of the last report, made in May, 1910. Since the inauguration of the Endowment Fund campaign the question of changing the charter has been again before the Assembly. Still it remains unsettled constituting an element of uncertainty in plans connected with University progress.

On the whole question of the recasting of the constitution there is difference of opinion. It is held by one party that the connection between Church and University should be maintained. This view is opposed by another party which favors nationalization that appeal may be made to a wider constituency

and the different departments brought into closer relationship. These divergent views are held by members of governing bodies who are in no way differentiated by degrees of loyalty to Queen's. All obviously desire to promote her welfare and build her strong for the future. On the means of accomplishing this they are widely separated in opinion.

Up to the present nothing more definite than surmise has been available in regard to the views of graduates. It has not been clear to which view those who hold degrees from the University would lean. It is with the purpose of removing this beyond doubt that the Trustees have asked for an expression of opinion. It would appear that this step constitutes a preliminary to final settlement. On the support and active sympathy of graduates the welfare of Queen's must depend to a large extent. If, therefore, this body express an opinion it will turn the balance in one direction and probably open a way to permanent settlement of the whole question. The Board of Trustees has made no mistake in submitting to graduates the alternative plans for a change in the University constitution.

### The Position of the Q.

By resolutions of the Alma Mater Society and the sanction of time the use of the Q has been restricted to designs and purposes recognized as of general University significance. The old gold Q is the award made by the Alma Mater to students who bring it honor through a high standard of achievement in athletics. The Q in different colors is bestowed from the same source on those who are members of any team participating in Intercollegiate contests. In recent years the use of the Q as a distinctive mark of recognition from the Alma Mater has been extended to designs for use in souvenirs given to members of debating teams that have won Intercollegiate honors. The significance of the Q has thus become clearly appreciated by graduates and students of the University and the fact established that it is to be used only as the Alma Mater may designate.

From time to time proposals have been made by organizations representing a limited number of students that the Q be used in some form of class pin design. These have in nearly every instance been withdrawn after action by the Alma Mater. And the Society has on several occasions re-affirmed its desire to retain the Q for general University purposes. It has thus developed that the use of the Q is a matter to be determined by the students of every department of the University through their common society. This condition while generally accepted as desirable is sometimes assailed on the ground that it is a restriction of personal rights and a selfish piece of arrogance on the part of the A.M.S. It is claimed that to devise a design of any significance or value without the use of the Q in some form is difficult. The truth of the latter contention may be recognized as a ground for depriving the Q of its present significance.

To describe the attitude of the A.M.S. towards the position of the Q as selfish is to overlook the fact that that organization represents the wishes of

the entire student body. It is student opinion that has preserved the Q for University purposes, and only an open, unqualified departure from this opinion would warrant a relaxation of the present restrictions on its use.

#### **New Lectureship at Oxford.**

Oxford University has recently broadened its course in history by providing for a lectureship on the History and Constitution of the United States. In the past colonial history has been the subject of careful and accurate teaching. From the new departure important and far-reaching results will develop. It will lead indirectly to a better understanding between the two peoples concerned, thus probably give a firmer basis to the friendship that has developed to a marked extent in recent years between two branches of Anglo-Saxon stock. In like manner the interchange of professorships which has been followed for several years between universities in America and Germany, France and other European countries has been prolific in results making for international understanding. The system of interchange is comparatively free from difficulty in operation. At intervals a member of the staff of Harvard or Yale or other American institutions is sent to lecture for a fixed period at a German institution. In return for this a German professor takes up a course of lectures in an American University.

The lecturers on the History of the United States at Oxford are to be chosen by the Hon. Jas. Bryce, the British Ambassador to the United States and the Presidents of Yale, Harvard and Princeton. This provision carries with it the assurance that the lectureship will be placed in competent hands. The scheme of interchange of professorships would appear to be one of broad value to the universities involved and to the peoples who by this means have reciprocal sympathy established to supersede misunderstanding.

#### **Notes and Comments.**

The University gymnasium gains daily in importance as a factor in the life of the students. It is the scene of steady activity of the kind that constitutes most valuable diversion. In a space of two hours every afternoon one may see at the gym. the long distance runner at the tread mill of laps forgetful of the fact that Tom Longboat holds the record, dashing basketball games, gladiatorial performances in the ring and on the mat, and almost every other form of bodily activity and dexterity that the athletic instinct can suggest.

Queen's Western Association, like other organizations, keeps itself alive and prosperous through an annual dinner. The function was held during the past week with Hon. Frank Oliver and Dr. Dyde as the principal speakers. The Minister of the Interior knows as much about the early history of development in Western Canada as anyone, for he was a factor in it from the first stages. Dr. Dyde is to take part in Western development in the future. The Q. W. A. evidently knows that dinners are made up of two parts of equal importance.



It has been suggested that during the first part of the spring term the thoughts of students turn to 'courts.' A humorist has added that the prosecutions occur regularly at the Kingston Skating Rink.

A Kingston despatch to a Toronto paper announces that Dr. Etherington, of the Medical Faculty, will retire in the spring from the position he holds at present. It is, however, indicated that nothing official or definite is known in the matter. If Dr. Etherington does retire his action will be taken to the regret of every student in Medicine. In his own faculty the Professor of Anatomy is esteemed as a most competent and vigorous teacher, a capable administrator, a frank, open-hearted friend. He is one of the men in whom every student has absolute confidence. If the feelings of Medical students were known it would be clear that without exception they hope that the reported resignation of Dr. Etherington may be without basis in fact.

## Arts.

THE final year is working to produce a year book and at the present time the success of the scheme is almost assured. The members of the year have given the necessary financial support and already the committee has the project well under way. The book the committee hopes to produce should prove a very acceptable souvenir of college days at Queen's.

Arts men are pleased to learn that Burke, '12, is recovering from his severe attack of typhoid fever. At present it is hoped that he will be able to leave the hospital about the end of the week.

The curators of the Club Room have bought a fine new rug and it has been placed before the fire-place. It is unfortunate that we have not a few more; they would greatly help to make the room attractive. If there were only a fire in the grate it would give the real club room appearance which we so much desire.

We all regret that G. S. Otto, '10, is compelled to leave college for the balance of the term. George goes to his home at Elmira, Ont., but intends to write his exams in the spring in spite of his enforced absence.

The year '10 is meeting with considerable difficulty in the promotion of their memorial scheme. They had intended to erect an entrance to the college grounds on University avenue, and also to build a fence on that side of the campus. It was hoped that the years following would continue the work thus begun but the year '11 has not given the plan very hearty support as they feel the University has more serious needs than a fence about the grounds. Until the final year can advance a scheme upon which the two years can reasonably co-operate, '10 is compelled to remain active. At a meeting of the year, held on Tuesday last, the matter was referred to the committee. The year '11 should get busy.

## Science.

IN the last quarterly bulletin of the Canadian Mining Institute were published the four papers which won prizes in the "Students' Competition, 1910." Two of these were written by men who have just graduated from the School of Mining. The one paper entitled, "The Use of Cobalt Oxide for Making Pigments," was written by J. J. McEachern, the other paper on "Preliminary Development Work," by Allan M. Bateman. We are proud to see our graduates winning such honours.

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### Grand Auction.

There will be a grand auction in the Civil Engineers' Club Room, of those windows facing the open air rink where the Ladies' Amateur Inter-year Hockey Association plays its weekly games. Auction to commence on Saturday, January 24th, at 9 a.m.

Terms:—Bids for each window may be made by groups of eight men, four of whom are to occupy the windows for ten minutes at a time. The remaining four are privileged to look over the shoulders of the occupants if any spectacular plays are made, in which case the occupants must give due warning to their less fortunate companions in the rear.

This auction will be held under the auspices of the Civil Engineers' Club, who are free to close down the sale if any undue disturbance is caused by the breaking of the aforementioned rules and regulations. However it is confidently hoped that such strenuous measures will not have to be resorted to, since petty difference of opinion will disappear as the audience beholds the wonderful exhibition of agility, celerity and hilarity.

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Notice on the bulletin board of the Engineering building:—

(At 8.00 a.m.)—Mr. Wellton will not meet his classes this morning.

(At 8.05 a.m.)—Mr. Wellton will not meet his classes this morning.

(At 8.07 a.m.)—Mr. Wellton will not meet his classes this morning.

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## Medicine.

### Professor Grant's Tribute to Medical Men.

I feel it is a very special honor to propose the toast of the medical profession, for on the whole I know no other body of men for whom I have so high a regard. To all the professions Canada owes much; but I know no profession of which so large a proportion of the members rises above the common level of humanity. We all have our "little nameless, unremembered deeds of charity and love," but I know no profession in which they are so numerous and so unnoticed. . . . But to-night, in speaking of the medical profession I wish especially to bear witness to it as a great force in education. It is my deliberate opinion, and I speak as one whose profession is education—that the well-educated medical man comes nearer than any other to the

ideal, that in him more fully than in any other are combined the claims of religion, of philosophy, of science and of literature, those strands in the rope of education, which constantly tend to become untwisted, but on whose essential inter-connection there was never more need to insist than to-day.

Of this you have an instance in St. Luke the Evangelist, a medical man and a keen observer, a religious man, and a follower of his Master through storm and sea-wreck, a philosopher and a great artist in words. . . . . Down the ages the masters of the profession have been the same. I might speak of that great Spanish physician, the ardent scientist who first discovered the lesser or pulmonary circulation of the blood, and its purification in its passage through the lungs, and having discovered it thought its chief value was as an illustration of the nature of the Trinity, that physician, mystic, and controversialist who at last paid his life the penalty of daring to assert the freedom of religious discussion, Michael Servetus. In England you have the quaint old physician of Norwich, the man over whose book the iniquity of oblivion shall never prevail, how blindly so ever she scatter her poppy, the author of the "Religio Medici," Sir Thomas Browne. On the walls of the reading room in the British Museum are illumined the names of the ten greatest masters of the English tongue, and there, beside Milton and Shakespeare you find the name of John Locke, exile in the cause of religious toleration, enlightened reformer of education, man of letters, and member of the great medical fraternity.

I pass to our own day, and I say deliberately that the best educated man I know, in whom are combined the scientist and philosopher, the man of religious enquiry and the artist in words, is a Canadian doctor, William Osler, author of the standard work on the practice of medicine, author also of essays on *Aequanimitas*, which are the best guides to the conduct of life, not only for the young practitioner, but also for the young man of every calling; author also of an essay on immortality, in which that high theme is treated with the fine gravity and philosophic breadth which is its due.

And of such fellowship we have an honourable member here to-night in Dr. Andrew Macphail. This wise man from the East is not only a skilled student of medicine and of the history of medicine; he is editor alike of the Canadian Medical Journal and of our foremost literary magazine; his "Essays in Politics" have been well-called by an English reviewer "A Canadian *Religio Medici*"; he is equally at home in discussing Higher Criticism, the culture of the American woman, and the culture of the potato, of all which subjects I may say that his knowledge is at once experimental and profound. I do not think that any man can be the perfect physician unless he has in him a touch of the philosopher, a touch of the psychologist, and a touch of the mystic. You will find in Dr. Macphail all three; in him literature, philosophy, religion and medical skill combine to make a man of whom the Canadian medical profession may well be proud.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I give you the toast of the Medical Profession, the noblest fellowship on earth, and I couple with the toast the name of Dr. Andrew Macphail.

## *Theology.*

AT the regular meeting of the Queen's Theological Society, on Friday, January 13th, Prof. McClement gave an address upon the subject:—"Conditions Affecting Organic Progress."

Progress was defined in the strictly scientific sense, as the advance from simplicity to complexity of parts. Every student of life should be interested in the nature and activity of protoplasm. In the evolution of the material world in which we live, protoplasm is the climax of a long series of chemical changes. Man has not yet solved the chemical problem of the constituents of protoplasm, which is the only kind of matter in which life makes itself manifest. One of the most important powers with which this life-force endows protoplasm is that of assimilating other matter—and thereby increasing itself—and that of dividing itself into two or more parts each of which is of the same nature as the first.

One of the most interesting and perplexing problems facing the student of Science is to discover the origin and the nature of this life-force which so wonderfully endows matter. Three or four definitions have been suggested by scientists. These are—(1) Life is the resultant of all the chemical changes going on in protoplasm. (2) Life is the result of certain chemical changes of which we know nothing. (3) Life has been breathed into protoplasm by some source, outside of protoplasm. Prof. McClement pointed out that no one of these definitions was satisfactory, that we really know very little of the nature or origin of many forms of energy, electricity, light or life and that the theories regarding these are constantly changing.

In order that life may continue active in protoplasm, there are required the conditions of light, heat and moisture. There are two methods by which protoplasm reproduces itself. One method is illustrated in bacteria which reproduce simply by cleavage. The parent cell divides into two or more which are precisely similar to the parent. This is really a form of immortality—for each bacteria renews unchanged the characteristics of the parent. By this method there is absolute fixity of type—no differentiation being possible.

The other method, that of sexual reproduction is characteristic of all those forms which can stand the light. One of the main reasons why all the higher orders have adopted this method of reproduction is,—that they receive a variety of qualities and abilities to adapt themselves to varying conditions of life because of the variety of their ancestors. The offspring are more adaptable and plastic—and by developing these varying powers protoplasm can live under all conditions.

Prof. McClement went on to show how some forms of protoplasm developed the ability to live in the light by forming a green color, which absorbs the energy of the light. He also showed how in various plants the principle of "Division of Labor" is worked out. Somewhere in the advance from simplicity to complexity there enters the phenomenon of death.



In conclusion Prof. McClement stated as his opinion that life had begun in quiet waters, and from there had spread over all the world. The development of life through all its varied forms shows clearly that progress is a law of life.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Prof. McClement for his intensely interesting and highly instructive lecture. After the close of the meeting Prof. McClement illustrated the various points in his lecture by lantern slides which were shown in the Botanical Laboratory.

The season for "trial sermons" has fairly begun. Mr. W. A. Dobson will preach in St. Andrew's church, in the evening, on Jan. 22nd.

## Alumni.

THE following particulars regarding the death of Robert J. McArton, '10, which has already been mentioned in this column, will be of interest to readers of the Journal:—

Mr. McArton, accompanied by many other Queen's men, went West last April and died at Bethune, Sask., on September 10th, at the age of 22. In a football games on July 16, a heavy shoulder check on the chest caused violent attacks of hemorrhage. On leaving Carleton Place High School in '06, Mr. McArton registered at Queen's with the year '10.

In 1905, while still at the High School, "Bob" captained the football team and won the individual championship in the High School sports. At Queen's he was identified with the association football team and last season was spare for the Intercollegiate basketball team.

Always jovial and kind-hearted though slightly retiring in disposition, Mr. McArton was popular with those who knew him. He was an energetic student of good ability and by his death Queen's has lost a son of the most solid type.

Jeffrey—On Thursday, January 5th, 1911, at her late residence 215 First Ave., Toronto, Elizabeth Jeffrey, beloved wife of R. T. Jeffrey, B.Sc.

Funeral on Saturday at 2 p.m. to Smith's Falls.

The above notice appeared in The Globe. The late Mrs. Jeffrey, nee Elizabeth Cram, was a member of year '08, her husband, R. T. Jeffrey, B.Sc., a member of same year in Science. Mrs. Jeffrey was a native of Smith's Falls and Mr. Jeffrey of Elder's Mills. The Journal extends deep felt sympathy to Mr. Jeffrey in his bereavement.

C. M. Hays, B.Sc., '09, Civil Engineer, is located at Campbellford, Ont., where he has charge of the construction of a section of the Trent Valley Canal. "Charlie" is with F. S. Lazier, B.Sc., '07, another Queen's graduate of recent years.

## Education.

THE second term, and we trust, for all of us, the last term, is by this time well on its way. The Christmas examinations with all their pains and aches, are past but we still, with fear and trembling, await their results, which Dean Ellis has assured us will soon be before us, but "ignorance may be bliss."

One of the teachers of the K.C.I. presented the class with a very beautiful banquet at his opening lecture, for the term, when he said that this is the best class of teachers-in-training since the opening of the Faculty here. It is therefore up to us to at least look wise, and endeavor to live up to such a reputation, and at the same time remember that "from him that receiveth much, much shall be required."

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The Faculty is at present being very sorely afflicted with that "comic" disease known as mumps.

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The correspondent would again like to call the attention of the students of the faculty to the fact that so far, very little material for the journal has come from the members of the class. Now little interesting events must come to your notice week by week and by reporting these you will add greatly to the interest of the "Education" column. It is most difficult for one person to get suitable material for any faculty and especially where the members are so few as they are here, but if each member would help to shoulder some of the responsibility we could, no doubt, furnish something which would be worth reading and not a bunch of arranged words. This means you.

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## Exchanges.

### The College Student.

Under an oily reading lamp  
The college student stands;  
His back is suffering from a cramp,  
And ink is on his hands;  
And the muscles of his watery eyes  
Are strong as rubber bands.

His hair is sleek, and black, and long,  
His face is like the pan;  
His brow is wet with a seniette:  
He learns whate'er he can;  
And looks the closed door in the face,  
For he owes most every man.

Week in, week out, from morn till night,  
You can hear the student blow;  
You can hear him toss his heavy books,  
With measured kick and slow,  
Like the janitor ringing the lecture bell,  
To summon us from below.

And fellows getting out from class,  
Close the President's door.  
They love to see the flaming board,  
And hear the notices roar,  
And catch the frightened Freshies,  
And rub them on the floor.

He goes on week-days to his work,  
And hears professors shout;  
He takes his chair and goes to sleep.  
Until he's fired out.  
And then he swears with all his might,  
And throws his notes about.

It sounds to him like a gramophone  
Singing in a nickel show!  
He needs must visit it once more,  
And now's the time to go;  
But he puts his hand in his pocket  
And finds he has no dough.

Toiling, rejoicing, borrowing,  
Onward through college he goes;  
Each morning sees some task begun,  
No evening sees it close;  
Something attempted, nothing done,  
Has earned a night's repose.

Thanks, thanks to thee, Professor wise,  
For the lessons you have taught!  
Thus on account of college life  
Our fortunes they will rot;  
But on our college desks and chairs  
Our names won't be forgot.

O. B. J., Dalhousie Gazette.

## *Athletics.*

### Varsity vs Queen's.

**I**T was a joyous crowd that left the rink Friday night, after one of the closest and most exciting games in the history of hockey at Queen's. Before the game there had been a feeling of doubt. The hockey of the week before was pretty poor, and the pessimists were shaking their heads sadly over Queen's certain defeat.

Even throughout the game there was doubt. Varsity would score, and then Queen's, Varsity and then Queen's. Varsity was ahead at the end of the first half, and it was only towards the end of the game that Grieg George made the shot that tied the score.

Then came the ten minutes overtime, the most nerve-racking ten minutes in the evening. Our men seemed in better shape, and Varsity were only too willing to come down later and play a second game. However the rules demand the overtime, and in about three minutes Queen's had scored, and cheered on lustily by their supporters, held Varsity down till the final bell rang, and they were carried off the ice by their admirers.

There was some speculation about the team before the men stepped onto the ice, but when they finally skated forth, and Dobbie and Leo Trimble were seen, what a shout rent the air! Confidence began at last to trickle into some quaking hearts, and those who 'Cassandra like, prognosticating woe' had made the atmosphere heavy with their dolorous sighs began now to look more cheerful.

After the teams had sported with the puck a while, for the edification of the crowd, the whistle sounded and the game was on.

The play at first was a little ragged. The ice seemed sticky, and chipped readily, so that good stick handling became difficult, and combination almost impossible. There were many brilliant individual rushes, but as both teams had strong defences, they were rarely of effect.

Varsity scored first, and the lugubrious ones again began to groan in spirit, when Basil and Grieg George went up the ice together, and on a pass from Basil, Grieg scored. Pendemonium broke loose for a few minutes. Before the end of the half Varsity scored once more.

Although the score was two to one at the end of the period, Queen's had considerably the better of the play. No less than three times our men passed everybody but the goal tender, and then fell down or shot wide.

Once McKinnon had a shot from a few feet out, but it was intercepted. Meikle had another chance, but tripped, while Grieg George shot, and hit the bar at the top of the net. Credit of course must be given to the Varsity goal tender. He was cool as an ice berg. In fact it is stated on good authority that the ice was considerably harder near him than any other place.

In the second half Varsity scored but once, while Queen's twice found the net, Basil and then Grieg George doing the trick.



In the overtime period McKinnon took the puck from centre, eluded the whole Varsity team and passed to Grieg George who scored. This finished the scoring.

For Queen's Basil George was without doubt the star. He gives and takes with equal grace. His checking is by no means gentle, but it is always fair. His end to end rushes were the sensation of the game, eliciting great admiration from even his opponents.

Gilbert never played better. The Varsity forwards have wicked shots, and it was a pleasure to watch Vic. turning them aside.

Leo Trimble was the same steady, reliable player as last year. He has a deadly shot, and perhaps it would be better if he bored in a little closer to the goal before shooting. Still he has to get back to the defence quickly, and he may consider it better to shoot as he does.

Grieg at rover covers more ice than anybody else, except perhaps Dobbie. Grieg is always on hand for a pass, is a beautiful stick-handler and a good goal getter.

Dobbie, although he did not work in as well with the team as he would have, if he had been with them right along, showed that his old speed and condition have not deserted him.

Meikle and McKinnon, the two new men, more than made good. Not only did they shine in offensive work, but their back-checking saved what seemed sure goals more than once.

Altogether the team is a well-balanced one, and there is no reason why with a little more work together they should not go undefeated through the season.

The team was as follows:—Goal, Gilbert; point B. George; cover, Trimble; rover, G. George; centre, Meikle; wings, Dobson and McKinnon.

### **Basketball—Queen's vs Varsity.**

The Varsity basketball team took ample revenge for the defeat of their hockeyists, when they walked away from our team on Saturday. The final score was 41-12, and though there was not such a disparity in play as the score would indicate, nevertheless the Varsity men had things pretty much their own way.

There seems to be a strong element of luck in the game. One day the team will go out and no matter from where they shoot will score. The next day their shots will bounce around the edge of the basket in an aggravating manner, and almost invariably fall the wrong way. So it was on Saturday. A good many times our men had open shots, but though the ball was well directed and should have gone in, only twice did our men score on regular shots. The rest of the score was made by Erskine on free throws for fouls.

On the other hand if a Varsity player got the ball within a yard of the basket, it would get in no matter what sort of a mystifying evolution it had to go through to get there. Some of their shots were taken with their backs turned, but it made no difference. They scored just the same.

Still there was a great deal that was no luck at all. Varsity played a wonderful game, and had the ball most of the time. Their forwards and centre would travel down the floor together with hard, low passes, and if they were covered, would pass out to a defence man who shot just as well. The Toronto men were on their way home from a trip through the Eastern States. They had been gone about ten days, and as they played every night, were in the pink of condition.

The American game is very rough, and that accounts for the number of fouls they made. At different times in the course of the play they smashed our men into the walls, body checked them on the floor, and generally roughed it up.

Dixon, who covered Menzies, was a particular offender, acting more than once as if he were in a wrestling bout. The officials watched the game closely however, and Varsity was usually penalized for the rough work.

It is a little hard to account for the overwhelming nature of the score against us. On ordinary occasions our men play a much better game. They seemed to be dazed by the speed of their opponents, for even when they had the ball, their passing and combination work was away off colour.

The men worked hard, but it is difficult to pick out a man who played a star game outside of the Varsity men.

Erskine at centre held his much larger opponent Gage down very well. Gage is a difficult man to check, and the few baskets he scored were gained only by very hard work. The forwards did not have much chance to shine either. They did not have possession of the ball very often, and were closely watched when it chanced to come their way. Stearne and Van Sickle were up against two forwards of the very best calibre. Brock is considered the best forward in Toronto, while Boddy is not far behind. Under the circumstances it is not remarkable that their men scored a good many points. Van played his usual smooth game, working the ball down to his forwards in faultless style, and making shots that should have gone in. Stearne played a hard game, but as yet lacks experience.

It is perhaps not our place to make suggestions, but we are forced to the belief that McCartney at defence or forward, would have strengthened the team. He knows how to handle himself, and shoots about as well as anybody in college. Perhaps if he had been on, we should have had a little larger score.

The team was as follows:—Menzies, Wardle, Erskine, Stearne, Van Sickle.

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As a curtain raiser to the big game two teams of girls, known by the colors they wore as the whites and the reds, played a fast game. The whites had things pretty well their own way, and won by a good margin 10-4. We don't know whether any of the fraternity of speculators suffered or not. The reds were an all star aggregation, and before the game were considered sure winners. The whites, however, upset all the dope by their excellent work.

Prof. Malcolm made an impartial, if not over-strict referee, while Mr. Bews proved himself a very efficient umpire. The teams were:—

Whites:—Miss Nash, Miss Forster, Miss Warren, Miss R. Nash, Miss Aherne.

Reds:—Miss Chown, Miss Merry, Miss Henderson, Miss Totten, Miss McCuaig.

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### '12 Seniors vs '11 Seniors.

Last Thursday '12 gave the championship aspirations of '11 a solar plexus jab and then a right to the jaw. With a team composed entirely of men who have played on the Queen's senior team, they made rather a clean-up. The score was 46-20. The shooting for Eleven was not up to their regular standard, while the defence men did not sufficiently obstruct their marks when they shot. However '11 keeps hoping, and when next the teams meet, expects to put up a much harder argument, if not actually to win. The following were the teams:—

Twelve:—Menzies, Leckie, Erskine, Van Sickle, Watts.

Eleven:—Jemmett, Gilbert, Brewster, Wallace, H. Smith.

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### Ring and Mat.

These are lively days in the Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing Club. With February 18th all but definitely fixed as the date of the assault-at-arms comes a revival of interest. This is most in evidence among the wrestlers, to whom Mr. Bews has given two hours a week for physical instruction. Garvoek, Alyea and Foster, last year's Intercollegiate champions, are training hard, and there is some very promising new material, especially in the welter and middleweight classes.

Carmichael and McKay are fencing daily, and appear to be increasing in speed and strength.

Unfortunately in the boxing department the interest is not so keen, but it is not for lack of material. We noted in the 'Whig' last week, a reference to Elliott's work, and wonder why he is not turning out. He weighs two hundred, is as strong as a lion, while his speed and foot work is little short of marvelous in a man of his weight. Besides this, he is in the pink of condition. He would be a certain winner in the Intercollegiate, in wrestling as well as in boxing. An Intercollegiate championship, with its big 'Q' added to the laurels already won in rugby and hockey would make him easily first among the athletes of the University. There is no other heavyweight boxer so good in sight. Queen's expects "Ed." to do his duty.

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Students are reminded that hockey tickets are not good if detached. At the Varsity-Queen's game several students transferred some of their tickets. In all such cases the tickets are liable to forfeiture, and the rink management will rigidly enforce this in future games.

## *De Nobis.*

Sr. Latin student giving derivation of the word "virgin":—"Vir," a man, and "gin" a trap!

Ginger:—"I got there early and got tickets in H."

Mac.:—"I'll bet before the game is over you'll wish they were in L."

Later on—"Well, how did the game come out?"

Ginger:—"Oh it nearly resulted in a tie."

From Dramatic regions:—

Mr. H-ff, jumping to platform at Convocation Hall:—"Appreciative fair one."

"Now that's what I call a real athlete. Mr. H-ff can jump his own height."

### **Specialties of Some Queen's Men.**

R. H. MacKinnon—"Hay" fever.

A. D. Matheson—"Carlyle's" essay on Rugby.

L. Zealand—"Stewart's" chocolates.

J. MacKinnon—Women's "Wrights."

Stan. McCuaig—"Smith's" College Chemistry.

R. McGregor—"McIntyre" on "Merritt's."

J. E. Carmichael—"Wedding Announcements."

J. S. McDonnell—"Landladies."

S. Curtain—"Senior French."

B. W. MacDougal—"May" flowers.

S. B. Laurence—Big drums.

P. L. Jull—"Hudson" Bay route.

S. H. Edgar—Pipe dream.

G. Cameron—"The Director."

Please leave all subscription books at the post office, addressed to the Business Manager.

### ***Gymnasium Subscriptions.***

Previously acknowledged, \$822.55. \$20, J. L. King, B.Sc.; \$10, Dr. Malloch; \$2, L. A. Acton. Total \$854.55.

Students are again urged to earnestly consider the claims of this most important fund. If you have an instalment due send it in. If you have not subscribed yet, fill in the following form and return to Secretary Athletic Com.

I hereby promise to pay to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Athletic Committee of A. M. S. of Queen's University, the sum of ..... Dollars, annually for ..... years, for the Gymnasium.

.....



NOTE THESE DATES.

Wednesday, Jan. 25th—7.30 p.m.—Inter-faculty Indoor Tract Meet, in gym.

Friday, Jan. 27th—Excursion to Montreal.

4 p.m.—Aesculapian Society.

4 p.m.—Engineering Society.

4 p.m.—Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. (joint meeting).

Saturday, Jan. 28—10.30 a.m.—Q.U.M.A.

2.30 p.m.—Basketball—Inter-year.

7.00 p.m.—A.M.S., illustrated lecture, "Indian Life."

Sunday, Jan. 29th—3 p.m.—University Sermon, Rev. D. J. Davidson, of India, in Grant Hall.

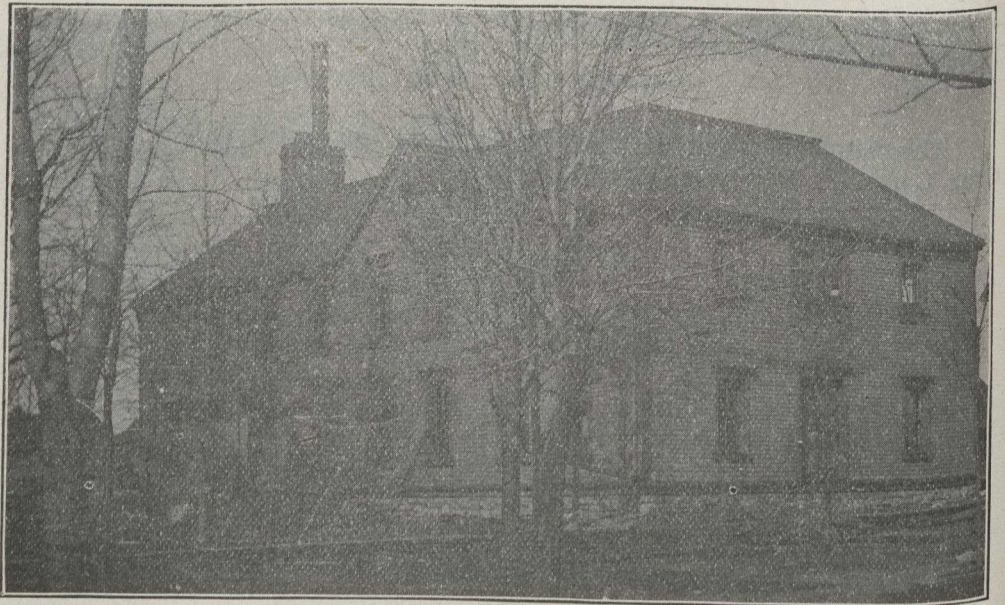
Tuesday, Jan. 31st—8.00 p.m.—Levana Play, "Cranford," Convocation Hall.

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The rest of this page was reserved for "hits" from the gallery at the Glee Club Concert. They were as follows:—

(Is this to be continued in our next?)



"Not Beautiful, But Useful."



VOL. XXXVIII.

JANUARY 25th, 1911.

No. 13.

## *The Students and the Church.*

(To the Editor of the Journal) :—

FOR some time past we have been hearing a great deal, at home and abroad, about the relationship of the University to the Presbyterian Church; few, however, seem to realize that here at Queen's there is another great problem, of perhaps no less importance, namely, the relationship of the students of the University to the various branches of the Christian Church in the city of Kingston. To state it in a word,—on a very moderate estimate there must be upwards of forty-five per cent of the students who do not attend with any regularity the church services in the city. Church attendance, from one point of view, is largely a matter of habit; it should not hastily be inferred that there is any real breach between this large percentage of the students and the church. But it is true that the age at which most young men and women come up to the University is probably the most formative period of their lives and a habit formed then is very likely to be the habit of their later years. Thus it follows that there are at Queen's some five hundred students, most of whom come from homes where church attendance is the regular custom, who while at the University contract a habit that will very probably keep them outside the church, or, at least, very half-heartedly within it, the rest of their lives. If this is true, and careful observation within and away from the University has led the writer to believe that it is, then the problem is surely one of the first magnitude, both from the point of view of the University and of the Church.

There is a variety of reasons that might be offered in explanation of the facts of the case. The intellectual change of outlook upon the doctrines and practices of the Christian Church is a common accompaniment of the other intellectual gains that a university affords. The freedom from all feelings of responsibility towards any particular congregation during the four years' residence in the city is not unnatural. Even of the students who do attend their church with fair regularity, few feel themselves very closely attached to the congregation,—they regard themselves and, for the most part, are regarded merely as transients or visitors. Another reason which many of the students would doubtless offer is that they do not regard the ordinary church service as a real rest after a week of lectures and books. It is not true, however, that the College Sunday afternoon service, the Y.M.C.A., the various Bible classes and other student organizations of like interests are accepted as valid substitutes for the services in the city churches; for the students who attend these are for the most part those who also attend their own church with fair regularity. But whatever be the reason or reasons advanced

they all narrow themselves down to a criticism, more or less hostile, of the church as the students find it. They are by no means entirely free from fault, but the writer is in accord with what seems to be the general opinion, namely, that the blame is in large measure to be laid upon the churches themselves. Assuredly an annual welcome is extended to the incoming students. They are given gratis the use of the gallery, perhaps; but seemingly their presence or absence at the weekly services is largely a matter of indifference within the church itself. How many of the students, for example, dream of taking a sitting in the church of their choice, or are ever invited to share the pew of a member of the congregation? How many of the city ministers regard the student members and adherents of their flock as being within the sphere of their pastoral duties? Then on the other side there is the matter of preaching; it may possibly be that sermons of a kind best adapted to the needs of an ordinary congregation are not very attractive to university men and women, or vice versa. But it may fairly be inferred that any minister of any denomination whose sermons proved regularly to be vitally interesting to students would, with no special effort on his part, find his church crowded at every service. This, we are told, has been actually proven to be the case in Kingston a few years ago.

This from the point of view of the University itself. On the other hand we must be careful to do full justice to the city ministers, who without exception, are big-hearted, earnest Christian men who are doing their utmost to meet the conditions that present themselves in their particular work. In some cases there are doubtless practical reasons why they are unable to do more for the students than are doing. In others it may not be expedient to make a bid for a large student attendance; the interests of the congregation must, of course, be considered first. Then there are few of the city ministers who could attempt single-handed to extend their pastoral offices to include the students. These and other things are to be said on the side of the church. But it still remains that the facts as above stated must call forth the anxious solicitation of every city clergyman and church-worker, and of the students and professors of the University alike. It is a matter of the most serious moment that we should be sending out year by year a hundred or more University-trained men and women who, if not out of sympathy with, are at least disinterested in, the services and work of the Christian church. It is not so much that the spiritual life of the students is necessarily hereby destroyed; on the contrary we believe that, on the whole, that side of our university life is in a reasonably healthy condition. The loss is seemingly greater on the side of the church. It is difficult to estimate how vast and rich would be the results within the church if we were able instead to send out a body of graduates almost solidly in heartiest sympathy with every ideal and activity of the church, and among them a fair percentage of trained church-workers, who during their college course have taken a first-hand interest and share in the various organizations of the church. What would not such a corps of university-trained Christian laymen be worth to the church?



Now a word as to the solution; it is as yet an unsolved problem. The city ministers may say perhaps, surely the professors, many of whom are ministers or active workers in the church, can provide for the religious life of their students? Perhaps so, but should not this work if at all possible be done within the church rather than outside it? This would be a valid objection to the solution attempted in many universities,—the establishment of a regular chapel service with an ordained clergyman in charge. At Queen's this would have to be a quite undenominational "church" and it might prove hard for students to go from such a special university church to the ordinary denominational churches throughout the country. The problem, at all events, is one of first and vital importance; the larger the University becomes the further we are from any solution. It is surely worthy of the earnest, thoughtful consideration of every student and professor in the University and of every Christian worker and church member in the city as well.—(PRO CHRISTO ET ECCLESIA).

## *Queen's Missionary Conference.*

THE various religious organizations of the University have united forces in arranging for a missionary conference to be held on Friday, Saturday and Sunday of this week, January 27th, 28th and 29th. An excellent programme has been arranged by the committee in charge and the conference promises to be a great success. The following is the programme, copies of which may be had at the College post office:—

Friday, Jan. 27th, 4 p.m.—Meeting of students in Convocation Hall, addressed by Rev. G. M. Ross, of Honan, China. 4 p.m.—Aesculapian Society, addressed by Dr. Buchanan, of India.

Saturday, Jan. 28th, 10.30 a.m.—Meeting of Q.U.M.A., addressed by Rev. G. M. Ross and Dr. Buchanan. 7 p.m.—Alma Mater Society; popular lecture, illustrated by numerous lantern slides, by Rev. D. J. Davidson, on "Indian Life—Industrial, Social and Religious."

Sunday, January 29th, 9 a.m.—Prayer meeting—Volunteer Band, Y. W. C. A., Y.M.C.A. and Q.U.M.A.

10 a.m.—Prof. Morison's Bible Class.

11 a.m.—Public worship:—St. Andrew's, Rev. G. M. Ross; Cooke's, Rev. D. J. Davidson.

3 p.m.—University sermon, Grant Hall, Rev. D. J. Davidson, of Dhar, India.

7 p.m.—Open meeting of Volunteer Band and Question Drawer, conducted by speakers of the conference.

In addition to the three speakers mentioned in the programme it is expected that President McLachlan, of Smyrna, Turkey, will also address the conference. All four missionaries are exceptionally strong, vigorous and interesting speakers and a treat is in store for all those attending the conference. This is an opportunity that will not come to the students of the University again and no one should miss it. The committee in charge is Misses Playfair and Girdler, and Messrs. B. M. Stewart, A. D. Cornett, M.A., C. M. Scott and P. T. Pilkey, M.A. (convener).

## Queen's University Journal

Published weekly during the Academic Year by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, - - G. A. Platt, M.A.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS, - - - {ARTS, - - - F. L. Burnett,  
(SCIENCE, - - - P. Borden. MANAGING EDITOR, - R. M. MacTAVISH, B.A.

### DEPARTMENTS

LADIES, - - -	{ Miss L. Birley.	DIVINITY, - - -	A. D. Cornett, M.A.
	{ Miss Marguerite Stewart.	ATHLETICS, - - -	H. Smith.
ARTS, - - -	B. M. Stewart.	ALUMNI, - - -	P. T. Pilkey, M.A.
SCIENCE, - - -	E. L. Goodwin.	Exchanges, - - -	P. L. Jull.
MEDICINE, - - -	G. W. Burton.	MUSIC AND DRAMA, - -	J. C. Smith.
EDUCATION, - - -	W. J. Lamb, M.A.		
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Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year; single copies, 10c.  
Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

## Editorial.

### Church Attendance of Students.

THE Journal publishes in the present issue a letter dealing with the attendance of students at city churches during the college term. The statement is made that upwards of forty-five per cent. of the students do not attend with any regularity the church services of the city. The opinion is expressed, further, in the letter if such a habit is followed at the formative period of university life it may lead to a permanent attitude of indifference to church and a failure to enter actively into its affairs. In continuing the discussion of the matter the writer considers possible explanations of lax attendance at church stating that "these all narrow themselves down to a criticism, more or less hostile, of the church as the students find it." In this connection the opinion is expressed that blame, in a large measure, rests on the churches. It is acknowledged that the duties of city ministers are already burdensome, that in some instances it is not considered expedient to bid for student attendance, that in others the church has not at its disposal machinery for attention to a group of adherents changing in personnel from year to year. But notwithstanding the difficulties to be met in bringing students within the life of city churches, our correspondent urges the importance to church and students of the accomplishment of such an aim. As for a solution of the difficulty he suggests the possibility of an undenominational chapel service at the University, but on the whole does not regard this as the best means of providing for the religious life of the students.

The letter thus presents an interesting problem and one to which the attention of serious men should be directed. The cause of the non-attendance of many students regularly at church service is a matter of speculation perhaps and it is doubtful if university men should require church organization recast or enlarged to harmonize with their wishes. The whole question, however, is one that city churches, the University authorities and the students should consider very carefully.

### Forest Conservation.

The growing recognition of the value of forests in the industrial life of Canada is fully demonstrated by the general interest in the Dominion Forestry Convention which was held in Quebec city during the past week. The meeting, opened by Earl Grey, and called by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has maintained an active interest in its proceedings, has attracted general attention in the country and the questions it considered have come to be regarded as of vital importance.

Since the first use of spruce and other forms of forest wood in the manufacture of paper the extent of cutting operations in the forest areas of Canada has greatly increased. The demand for paper has grown also with extreme rapidity and thus continuous incentive for a large yearly use of forest trees has been maintained. In the United States large wooded areas have been completely depleted and the available supply diminished to such an extent that conservation measures have been undertaken on a large scale. The American demand for the raw material for the manufacture of paper has advanced so markedly in fact as to have hastened the destruction of Canadian forests beyond normal limits. The result of this has been to awaken public opinion to the fact that the forests of the country are not inexhaustible and are in fact under lax regulations in regard to cutting and the neglect of reasonable efforts at conservation likely to fail as a source of raw material for paper manufacture with a generation.

To the destruction of forests due to extensive cutting operations has been added that due to fires. Every year sees immense areas of valuable forests destroyed by this means. The loss is so great in fact as to be almost beyond exact computation. The cause of these fires has recently become the subject of investigation: and measures to lessen the frequency of their occurrence have been taken by provincial and Dominion governments. It has been proven that railways passing through forest land have been responsible for many fires. Legislation varying in scope in different provinces to check fires through this agency has been enacted. At the same time a system of forest ranging by men employed by the government to take preventive measures against fires when possible has been developed. By these means, legislation affecting railways operating in forest areas, fire ranging systems and measures of conservation through regulation of the amount to be cut annually, the process of devastation of Canadian forests has been somewhat checked. But the problem of forest conservation remains still one of great importance. Locomotives, it has been shown, are still responsible for many fires. Restrictions on cutting are not sufficiently stringent. The fight against destructive insects has not issued in satisfactory results. Conservation measures are inadequate. Reforestation has not been so prosecuted as to produce definite assurance of new growth to replace the annual destruction. Predatory instincts have not been confined. It is to complete the gaps in the line of defense against needless lessening of such an invaluable national asset as Canadian forests constitute that the Dominion convention

was called. It is undoubted that its proceedings will stir public opinion to a sense of the necessity for conserving forests in every possible way.

### **The Fight Against Tuberculosis.**

The annual report of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, which has recently been distributed, records a notable advance in the education of public opinion as to the possibilities of preventing a disease which in the past has claimed innumerable victims through ignorance of its nature. The Association represents organized effort against the spread of tuberculosis. It directs measures in this direction on the part of societies or organizations affiliated with it in different parts of the country. By the distribution of pamphlets setting forth the possibilities of prevention and the most recently acquired scientific knowledge on the subject it performs a task of tremendous import to Canadian life.

The last report emphasizes in every page of statistics and general literature the possibility of preventing the spread of tuberculosis by means of agencies within the reach of people of even moderate competency. It indicates moreover that when patients suffering from tuberculosis are unable to provide for their own care and treatment the Canadian Association, directly or indirectly, will do anything in its power in the direction of assistance. But the main task of those who are fighting tuberculosis is one of public education, the upsetting of fallacious but deeply-rooted beliefs, the gaining of public sympathy in the effort to check a widespread scourge. The gospel of sunlight and fresh air through the agency of the Association has been spread into every nook and cranny of the country. Intelligent and public spirited medical men have been enlisted in the cause and locally direct attention to the treatment of patients suffering from tuberculosis. The means by which the disease is spread from one individual to another, the measures for preventing this result, supervision of the management of patients have been discussed and action taken where it was possible to do so. Nurses working under local organizations are sent to the sick room, to the home of the poor where tuberculosis exists. In many cases efforts to induce local provision for the care of patients have been successful. This means a lessening of the spread of the infection. Attention has been directed also to the conditions of home life and general health that tend to favor the factors causing tuberculosis. Dark, unventilated rooms have been thus condemned: and places in which patients under careless management have lived. And thus the fight against tuberculosis proceeds. Those who locally and in connection with local organizations who are carrying it on are public benefactors in the highest sense of the term and should receive the co-operation of every person who cares anything about ending a great source of personal suffering and public loss.

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"How you do stutter! Were you ever at a stammering school?"  
"N-no, I-I-I d-do this-s-s n-naturally."



## *Ladies.*

LOVERS of the novel *Cranford* will doubtless be delighted to hear that the play is to be produced by some of the most talented members of the Levana Society, on Tuesday of next week, and the following short sketch of the inimitable story and of its author, Elizabeth Stevenson Gaskell, the centenary of whose birth was recently celebrated at Kneetsford, Cheshire, England, will be of interest to those of us who are not so familiar with it.

Critics agree in placing novels of Mrs. Gaskell on a level with works of Jane Austen and Charlotte Brontë. It is more than probable that future generations will turn to her for pictures of simple, every-day life that must fail in succession of years. She has been compared to the naturalist who knows intimately the flora and fauna of his native heath. Elizabeth Stevenson was born in Chelsea, England, Sept. 29th, 1810, daughter of William Stevenson, a literary man, who was keeper of the treasury. She lived with her aunt at Kneetsford, was sent to a private school in Stratford-on-Avon, and visited London and Edinburgh, where her beauty was much admired. In 1832 she married Rev. William Gaskell, minister of a Unitarian chapel in Manchester. Mrs. Gaskell did not begin to write until she reached middle age and then chiefly to distract her thoughts after the death of their only son.

*Cranford*, "the City of the Amazons," the home of Miss Pole and Miss Mattie and Miss Jenkyns—the place where economy was always elegant, where "though some might be poor, we were all aristocratic," is identified as the town of Kneetsford. Its population consists of widows and maiden ladies, in bonds to their ancient gentility. With deft touch, Mrs. Gaskell brings out the humour and pathos of these quaint characters, characters which, however, may be found everywhere, where people have individuality and kindliness, where oddities are loved for the sake of the individuals who possess them. The story of the quaint old ladies there, who scorned the "vulgarity of wealth" and practised "elegant economy" is told by Mary Smith, a sympathetic and discerning young person from the neighboring town of Drumble. During her first visits to the village Miss Deborah Jenkyns is alive but afterwards she dies, leaving her gentle sister, Miss Mattie, to battle with life and its problems alone. Miss Mattie lives comfortably and is able to entertain her friends in a gentle way, until the bank fails and then she is obliged to keep a little shop and sell tea. In the end her long lost brother, Peter, comes home from India with money enough to enable her to live as becomes a rector's daughter. The other characters are great hearted Captain Brown, who is killed by a train while saving a child's life; Mr. Holbrook, Miss Mattie's old lover; the Honorable Mrs. Jamieson and her sister-in-law, Lady Glenmire, who afterwards marries Mr. Hoggins the doctor; Miss Betty Barber and her cow, famous for its suit of grey flannel; Miss Pole, Mrs. Forrester and Martha, Miss Mattie's devoted servant.

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The faithful ones—and they are not a few—who tear themselves away from the rink or from primping for socials or dances enjoy many good things

at the Y. W. meetings this session. "The University Woman" was the subject on which Principal Gordon spoke to us last Friday. This week an interesting paper was read by Miss Girdler on "Opportunity." While the spirit of the new year still hovers over us and recalls those brand new resolutions we made so recently our opportunity comes to us. Now is the time to look closely into that piece of tapestry each one is so busily embroidering to make sure that no dull colors or tangled threads creep in to mar its beauty or its usefulness in the years to come.

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History repeats itself. A slight mix-up in the Junior Latin room, a brief interlude of questioning glances between two professors and then—  
 "There was a rustling that seemed like a bustling,  
 Of merry crowds. . . . .  
 Out came the maidens hustling—  
 All the big and little girls,  
 With rosy cheeks and teeth like pearls,  
 Giggling and smiling, tripped merrily after  
 The embarrassed professor with ill-concealed laughter.  
 Poor Professor B——n!!

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Prof. G—r., lecturing on Chaucer:—"What are love-days Miss A—n?"  
 Miss A—n:—"Well, I think there's a long note at the back but I don't know what it means."

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Prof. C----ll:—"Your gift is very acceptable. Our first meal was conducted on one chair. When your turn comes you will find chairs are indispensable." (Prolonged scraping).

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## *Arts.*

THE Junior Year At Home was pronounced a success by all present. The schedule of ticket prices was somewhat unique in that it was decidedly favorable to students. This is as it should be for there seems little doubt that with our growing student body any at home can be successfully financed provided there are not too many counter attractions. The opinion seems to be general that the at homes should be more exclusively student functions.

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We regret to chronicle the illness of W. C. Clarke, M.A., although we are informed that Mr. Clarke's trouble is not serious, it means additional inconvenience to have it at this time since he was to represent Queen's together with A. D. Matheson, in the debate with Varsity which was billed for Tuesday last.

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Dame Rumor has it that the Concursus is soon to hold a session for the trial of offenders.

The last meeting of the Arts Society was attended by only a few of the faithful. There are several important matters before the Society just at present and every Arts man should be present at the meetings. The curators of the Club Room gave a report concerning the expenditure of \$30, recently granted them by the Society. Besides the new rug and some minor purchases they have arranged that there will soon be a fire in the fire place for the rest of the term. It really begins to seem that we are to have a club room. Might it not be well for the Society to consider the raising of a club room fund by a levy of a few cents on each member. Our club room plans could be speedily worked out by this means.

The final year held their social evening on Thursday last. The Honorary President, Prof. Grant, gave a very thoughtful and inspiring address and in the course of his remarks pointed out that an urgent need at Queen's was a closer co-operation among the societies. He referred to the number of notices of meetings on the bulletin boards as an evidence of this fact. Here is something for societies concerned to think about.

## *Medicine.*

### Faculty Song, 1910.

OUR Dean's name as a specialist is known both far and near,  
He's quoted as an authority on nose, throat, eye and ear;  
He wants us there at nine o'clock sharp, and woe to the son-of-a-gun  
Who elevates his extremities or starts any kind of fun.  
We all appreciate his efforts in making us proficient,  
But the Spring will show him that his time has certainly been misspent

Put not your faith in drugs my boys, says Dr. Jimmy Third,  
In nervous lesions treatment can be summed up in one word.  
"Electricity and exercise should be your chief mainstay,  
Tabes dorsalis now he classes in the German way.  
He says that on "lues" the Germans too have turned the trick,  
The spirochetes can't stand the taste and smell of 606.

Daddy Garrett meets a part of the class three times a week,  
He's scared the rest with inflammations diffuse and discreet.  
He talks of neoplasms until he gets our goats  
On itises and -orrhaphies and -ectomys he gloats,  
And with the knife we're all agreed that Daddy is a peach,  
But when it comes to lectures, why! he's 'way beyond our reach.

Extemporaneous monologues is Jimmy Campbell's game,  
He's a regular human dynamo and gets there just the same,  
On prophylaxis he does harp the session through and through,  
In therapeutics sure he's yet to teach us something new.  
Standing at the head of the list is hydrotherapy,  
We all agree it has its place, but not internally.

Dr. Anglin gives a clinic to us every day  
He shows us how to fix an ulcer in the neatest way.  
The Mayo Bros.' income has very much increased  
Since Bill paid them a visit and a hint or two released.  
But now alas since he came back he wears a look of pain,  
And oftentimes he's heard to sob and sing his sad refrain—

Wallie Connell makes a hit on bugs and P.M. knives,  
To find the death and then the cause, he hacks and saws and strives.  
He talks of tissue changes while the boys nap o'er the notes;  
On waxy kidneys, bacon spleen and tumor growths he dotes.  
In the Lab. he shows the boys just how to make a slide,  
And when 'tis done and on the scope, small wonder if he cried.

Doctor Ryan hails from Rockwood, out in Hatter's Bay,  
And when he comes there's something doing nearly every day.  
"I'll see you after class," he says, if someone talks too loud,  
And then he starts out at a pace that sure would scare a crowd,  
He gives the boys a chance to show their skill at surgery,  
And surely gave them all they wanted up at 'Varsity.

Archie Williamson he's Prof. of Toxicology,  
He tells about the poisons and of morbid anatomy.  
He looks after the public health and does the best he can  
To keep the water pure and also watches the milk man.  
And he likes to rake in the coin as Sec-re-tary,  
And woe to the man or darkey, that does not pay his fee.

Eddie Mundell, as you know, he has that surgery cold,  
Those wounds he wants dressed with bichlor and gauze a double fold  
And when he strolls along the street, revolving cane in hand,  
You may be sure he's looking for Murphy's button in the sand,  
And if he lays that cigar butt on the window sill 'fore class  
It surely is there afterwards, in aseptic little mass:—

Oh all you smokers listen, while I tell of Eddie's cigar,  
It cannot be aseptic, when he lets it go so far.  
For those window sills have the staphylococc,  
They play tag with the T. B. flock,  
So Eddie cut out smoking, and save us from the shock.





### A Day's Work Alone in the Woods.

**L**IVING as we do amidst the buzz of human society, it is hardly possible for us to understand or realize the lives of those who wander and work absolutely alone in our forest wilds, those who count it an event to meet one of their fellow men. Possibly a glimpse of such a life might be obtained from the perusal of the brief outline of a particular day's work.

He has pitched his tent on a rocky knoll, well exposed both to the sun and the wind. Past the foot of the hill runs a small brook which soon widens into a pond and then splashes over a beaver dam. Just as the first rays of "Old Sol" penetrate the tree tops and form a bright checkered pattern on the tent, he rolls out from his blankets, gives about half a yawn, lights a smudge, and grabbing a pail hastens down to the brook to perform his morning ablutions. Returning with his pail full of water, he empties part of it into a smaller one, blows up the smudge into a fire and sets them both on to boil. From the tent he now hauls out a canvas bag from which, after some little ferreting, he produces three smaller bags, a slab of bacon, a can of butter and a bannock. Corn meal porridge with lots of sugar, hot buttered toast, and clear hot tea form his menu. O, what a luxury it is for him to sit on a log by the fire, with his elbows resting on his knees, sipping the hot tea; what lovely visions that old tin bowl can conjure up, he only knows. After this light repast, he fries a couple of slices of bacon, which he places between two "hunks" of bannock, ties them up in his bandana handkerchief, fastens the bundle to his belt and sallies forth armed with a pick, a jack knife and a small pistol.

He beats northward, automatically, keeping the shadows on his left as he jumps, climbs and crawls among the fallen timber and thick underbrush. Now he is crossing the brook on a shaky pole, now diving among the tag-alders and consigning them to eternal damnation; now he almost bumps up against a rocky cliff. This brings to his face a smile and he glances around to see what he can see. A few feet to the left is some white quartz, so down comes his pick from his shoulder and for a few minutes he digs, hammers and scratches like one possessed. But, alas! the quartz ends unexpectedly: the vein has "pinched out." Up the hill he scrambles, momentarily forgetting his quest and wishing only to get a look at the country around him. To the top of a huge white pine, growing on the crest of the hill he finally makes his way and settles down to drink in the sights around him. Twelve little lakes he can count from his point of vantage, glistening like diamonds among the dark green of the surrounding forest. Far to the eastward he can discern a faint puff of smoke. This alone is there to remind him that he is living in a world inhabited by other human beings. A wave of home-sickness sweeps over him so he descends and gets to work.

## *Theology.*

### **The Study of Hebrew.**

IT has been a long cherished principle of the Presbyterian Church that her ministry must be educated. We have reason to be proud of our Canadian Church in this respect and the present high standard of culture and learning among our ministry certainly should not be lowered. We feel, nevertheless, that in some respects the educational system of the Church might be altered with profit—to the end of providing men with greater freedom in the prosecution of ministerial studies. We find to-day men who are seriously handicapped in the study of languages and should the rigid theological curriculum be forced upon them? It is not our purpose to belittle the value of the original languages to the student of scripture, but we may well ask whether from the study of Greek or Hebrew we derive benefit in proportion to the time and effort that we are obliged to put upon them. One of the most important advantages to be derived from his language study is ability to appreciate the work of the critical scholars in both the Old and New Testaments. Without some knowledge of Hebrew, for instance, we would not understand the differences between parts of an Old Testament book regarded as the work of one author, or again the problematical readings suggested for difficult passages. By means of the original we are enabled also to render the sense more exactly and such things are a distinct gain but may it not be true that these results might be attained without requiring so much work, say in Hebrew grammar. There are a number of men reading the O. T. for exegesis who have practically only the Junior Hebrew class work and even of those who have been over the senior work, how many remember the details of the irregular verb or of the pointings in the three declensions of nouns? What they have retained and what they rely upon is a number of primal facts—basic in importance but comparatively few in number. Why should not attention be given to these and much of the more detailed work omitted? To become a skilful critical scholar such details would have to be thoroughly mastered, yet, but few of us hope to be able to do more than to use intelligently the commentaries which have done for us the finest critical exegesis, and for this a few basic facts well mastered are all that is necessary. Why then oblige men to put a great portion of their time upon work in which they cannot hope to become expert and yet in which only expert knowledge gives really satisfactory results. There are students in theology who are putting the greater part of their time upon the finer details of Hebrew and are therefore obliged to allow other work to suffer and yet in the majority of cases these finer details will fade from memory very quickly. Surely the feeling that much of this time could be more profitably spent is not misplaced. There is abundant scope for reading in theology; a splendid library is at our command and yet unnecessary and soon to be forgotten detail is taking a great deal of time from it. Why should we not have more reading of Hebrew with special emphasis upon its broad literary qualities as in the Friday afternoon class? Why should not our aim in grammar be the acquiring of

the basic forms to promote facility in general reading and not the acquiring of skill in manipulating an elaborate system of pointing or a complicated verbal system, as though skill in composition were the desired end?

## *Education.*

THE next regular meeting of the Aeschylean Society will be held on Thursday, Feb. 2nd. It is hoped that every member will endeavor to be present, as one of the professors has agreed to give an address of which further announcement will be made later.

Now that the class in domestic science has been started, the rest of the class will, no doubt, be the recipients of some rare treats in the near future.

Two students were recently having a wager as to the next possible move for the ladies' lockers. One of them said that in all probability the Education professors would find some morning, a row of them around their office and their table loaded with big hats.

Some have "greatness thrust upon them," but we regret that we cannot include the Sr. Latin class among such. They are, sure, the "Bain" of our lives.

We are told in our Principles of Education that fatigue and over-study will cause dreaming, walking-in-sleep, etc. It is therefore strongly recommended that the gentleman, who started down to the police station in his sleep, last Sunday night, should be more watchful of his daily habits.

George: we are very glad to see you back again.

A number of the students who happened to be at the Collegiate last Thursday afternoon had the privilege of seeing Miss Fitz, one of the world's champion type-writers, tickling the keys of an "Underwood." She attained the remarkable speed of 265 words in a minute and has the reputation of writing 130 words a minute for an hour.

## *Exchanges.*

THE Christmas number of the Argosy contains a good article on the Two A's—advertising and athletics. The point is made that nothing perhaps, advertises a college better than athletics. It is further pointed out that the athletes of a college are not, as is so often believed, the backward students, but on the contrary, are usually found among the best in their classes. The same number also has another good article on The Christian Ministry as a Life Work. Manhood is made the first essential of the minister. "The more man, the more minister."

Several of our exchanges excel in their Personal or De Nobis columns. These give to their journals a local interest, and a breeziness that goes far towards making them popular with their student subscribers.

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We welcome to our table the "Gateway" and Western Canada College Review, two journals from our baby colleges in the West. We wish them every true success. It is quite evident that the true college spirit is being developed there as here. In a "Letter to Dad" in the Gateway, a student writes:—"The girls gave a little tea last night. I went, spent \$1.50, and got the stomach ache. Please send me 50c. so I can buy a Christmas present for Ma."

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The Scotchman could not find his ticket. On the conductor's second round it was still missing. "What's that in your mouth?" he asked. Sure enough there was the missing ticket. The conductor punched it and went his way. "Ah we'el," said Sandy, in reply to his fellow-passengers' banter, "I'm nae sae absent-minded as ye wad think. You was a verra auld ticket, and I was just sucken off the date."—Ex.

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The following extracts from a professor's note book show why some students suffer from intellectual indigestion. For the benefit of our readers we give also the translations:—

"Dessicated herbage submit to perturbation  
The while the radiant orb of day affords illumination.'  
(Make hay while the sun shines).

"A futile superfluity of culinary aid  
Destroys nutritious liquids from osseous tissue made."  
(Too many cooks spoil the broth).

"Your immediate environment submit to circumspection  
E'er you traverse some feet of space by muscular projection"  
(Look before you leap).

Woman first tempted man to eat, but he took to drinking of his own accord.—Ex.

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We gratefully acknowledge the following journals:—Dalhousie Gazette, T.C.D., Argosy, McMaster Monthly, Western Can. College Review, Red and White, Manitoba College Journal, Gateway, University of Ottawa Review, Dial, O.A.C. Review, Collegian, Vox Collegii, Lux Columbiana, St. Andrew's College Review, Vox Wesleyana, Hya Yaka.



## *Athletics.*

### Hockey—Queen's 8; Parkdale 5.

ONCE more, on Saturday night, did the hockey team silence the doubters who were talking about Parkdale doubling the score, and so forth. It is full time now to recognize that we have a good team this year, one worthy of our utmost confidence.

Parkdale came down from Toronto with a great reputation. They had swamped T.A.A.C. and beaten St. Mike's pretty badly. Naturally enough, when it was learned that Dobson would not be in for the game there were some nervous quakes. However, the score 8-5 about represents the merits of the teams, and it was by no flukes that Queen's won.

The ice was sticky, too sticky in fact to permit very good stick-handling. The puck often remained rooted to the ice, while the man skated gaily on. The hard going told on the fellows' temper. In fact they became quite peevish, as the penalty list, which contains no less than twenty-four names, will show. However, practically all the offences were insignificant, and many of them accidents.

At one time there were only three Parkdale men left on the ice, while the Queen's team was intact. For a couple of moments Parkdale put up a good defense, but they could not hold out, and Queen's scored twice.

The game started in a listless fashion. Parkdale opened matters with a rush, and scored twice while our men looked dazed. Then the men steadied down, and after a brilliant individual rush, Grieg George found the net. There was no more scoring in the first half.

In the second period our team had rather an easy time of it, scoring seven to Parkdale's three. The game became almost a burlesque at times, when men followed men to the timers' bench. A great part of the scoring was done when the other team was a man or two short, but as both teams suffered heavily from penalties, the odds were fair enough.

Grieg George scored first, and then Box. The third goal was more or less of a fluke. Box drove the puck out in front of the net. It struck the point's skate, and glided past the goal tender. Then Smith, Box, McKinnon and Basil George scored in turn.

There is a bit of criticism frequently heard around the rink, and that is that our men can't shoot. There is a good deal of truth in it, for often when the fellows have good opportunities for scoring, they make a miserable shot which never finds the goal. In every game the team spends a great deal of its time around the opponent's goal, and the score should show the fact.

The George brothers, Box and McKinnon were the stars of the game. They are all fast, and beautiful stick-handlers. Time after time when they would wind their way in and out around their opponents, the crowd would rise in excitement and howl lustily. Vic Gilbert turned so many difficult ones aside that some of the spectators thought he was wearing horse-shoes.

Vic's sure eye, thought and steady hand are all the horse-shoes he possesses. Locket played a first-class game, often breaking up dangerous rushes, and leading a return rush down the ice.

The team lined up as follows:—Goal, Gilbert; point, B. George; cover, Lockett; rover, G. George; centre, Box; wings, McKinnon and Smith.

The second team played R.M.C. before the first team game. The excitement of the closing period can be guessed, when the score was 5 to 2 for Cadets at half-time, and about three quarter time still showed the same difference. Then our men settled down grimly, and amid the prayers of the rooters for sufficient time, evened the score, and skated off the rink with a tied game, instead of a bad defeat.

It has been said more than once around college that after we turn out a first team, we have not material left for a second. If the statement is true in general, at least this year it is false, for the second team showed very good form at times, and with more practice ought to have a good chance for the intermediate honours this year.

In the first half Cadets had things pretty well their own way. Our men until the last few minutes of the first half did not play very good hockey, and Cadets scored five times to our two. Still the score might easily have been more even, for one of the R.M.C. goals slipped in off Ed Elliott's stick, while once Ed went through the whole team, only to miss the goal at the end.

At half time it was drilled into the men that they must back-check hard, and back-check they certainly did. Time after time our forward line would come up the ice, lose the puck, and then get back in time to help out the defence. The defence helped out the forward line, too, scoring three out of the six goals in the second half. Blacksley has a wicked, long shot which seemed to fool the goal-keeper every time, while Ed Elliott's last rush, the one that tied the game, was a beauty.

On the forward line the Meikle brothers were the most conspicuous. They are workers from the word go, and are both pretty stick-handlers. Blacksley and Elliott on the defence played great games. They both look like mountains on the ice, but they have lots of speed, and rush very effectively. Boyd in goal was nervous at first, but steadied down, and played a good game in the second half. The team was as follows:—

Goal, Boyd; point, Elliott; cover, Blacksley; rover, A. V. Meikle; centre, M. Meikle; wings, Anglin, \*Lewis (Macdonnell).

\*Lewis hurt his leg in the first half, and was replaced by Macdonnell.

We should like to take occasion here to mention the kindness of Prof. Nicol to the hockey club. So pleased was he at the showing of the first team against Varsity, that he gave the club twenty-five dollars. 'Billy,' as his students call him, is a great sport, and among all good fellows there is no higher praise.

### Basketball.

The year '13 showed, on Saturday, the falseness of superstitions regarding numbers at any rate. In three games '13 was victorious, each time winning by a good margin.

#### '13 First Team vs '14 First Team.

By a score of 54 to 4 the Sophomores triumphantly demonstrated their superiority over the Freshmen. The difference in play was not so great, but a great element in a team's success is having a number of good shots on it. Thirteen has the shots, and takes full advantage of them.

Thirteen has about the best balanced and prettiest working team in the College. Every man handles the ball well, shoots well, and knows what he is going to do all the time. Their combination, too, is very pretty, and travelling as they now are, they will require considerable beating.

Fourteen has good material, but, if we may be excused for our philosophical terminology, it is so far rather the potentiality than the actuality of a team. (We assure our readers that we won't do anything like that again). Still, to speak seriously, fourteen with a little development could make any of the teams step along.

It is impossible to pick out stars on Thirteen. That is the secret of their success. Every man is a star, and they are so unselfish that no man is unduly prominent. Pound scored most baskets, but the two forwards, Allen and Meek, both put in quite a few too.

For Fourteen Lawson, Truesdell and Sherrill were the best. They didn't do much scoring, but handled the ball well. The teams were:—

Thirteen:—Allen, Meek, Pound, Laing, Sterne.

Fourteen:—Smith, Lawson, Truesdell, Sherrill, Embury.

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#### '12 Ladies vs '13 Ladies.

We should like to be able to give a good account of the ladies' match, but unfortunately outside of the scoring sheet, our ideas are very hazy. The sporting scribe was heroic enough to act as referee in the match, but as he was up in the air the whole time, and is only now beginning to come down to earth again, he didn't see much of it.

He knows, however, that the score was 24-6 for Thirteen, and has heard that Miss Drury did some tall shooting, while Miss Henderson scored several baskets, and played her usual hard game. For Twelve Miss Chown did all the scoring, getting a couple of pretty baskets. The teams were:—

Twelve—Miss Forrester, Miss Chown, Miss Day, Miss Nash, Miss Walks, Miss McMullen.

Thirteen—Miss Merry, Miss Drury, Miss Henderson, Miss Ahern, Miss Totten.

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"The Relation Between Theology and Philosophy" was discussed by Prof. Dall in a thoughtful and comprehensive address before the Philosophical Society on Monday evening. A fairly good attendance, and the large

number of professors present, indicated the interest in the subject. At the close of the lecture Dr. Watson led in a discussion of the address, and a vote of thanks was given Prof. Dall.

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## *De Nobis.*

"A chiel's amang you takin' notes  
An' faith he'll prent it."—Burns.

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If you want to know who's who at Queen's attend a hockey match and listen.

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During one of the exciting moments at Friday's match, a pretty Queen's girl stood up on a seat. Suddenly thinking of those back of her, she turned and said: "Pardon me, but am I obstructing your view?"

J. C. McFa-l-n- (in rear):—"It's all right, I much prefer the obstruction to the view."

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One of the Science students has, we believe, added "Tayloring" to his list of accomplishments and by all appearances vastly prefers his new profession to technical work. We do not think, however, that it would be well to make any further reference to the matter at this early date as he might give us "Fitz" for taking such liberty.

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In a boarding house fixture last week the "Hams" played the "Eggs." Before the game the "Eggs" claimed the "Hams" were "on the pork," but it turned out that, as usual, the "Eggs" were "stale" and so they were beaten.

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Prof. H. T. W. to Junior Hebrew Class:—"I think the bells are on strike this morning."

L. A. P.:—"They haven't struck yet."

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A Church History note—C. B. P. is dozing as usual.

P. T. P.:—"Look at P. He belongs to the Church Militant."

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At a meeting in a local church the president of the society was making announcements. "Next week," said he, "we will have 'The Holy War.'"

C. F. W. (Medicine):—"We'll be there."

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Voice from the side when Cadets made their appearance on the ice:—"Now then, thwee Hawty Bwewish cheeaws."

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O'Neill, after the first number by the Ladies' Glee Club:—"My I would like to see that song again."



First Student (we won't print his name) :—"What is love anyway?"

Second Student :—"An itching in the heart that you can't get at."

Third Student :—"I guess I've had it."

Br-wst-r (in a vain attempt to operate a stop watch) :—"Say, I can't make this thing work."

B-rd-n :—"No wonder; it's run down."

Br-wst-r :—"What! You don't have to wind the darn thing up, do you?"

The following is an extract from the complete calendar of Queen's, 1910-11.

Name—J. L. T.

Year of course—3rd.

Summer residence—Str. "North King."

Brother John (in Medicine) :—"Say you know some chemistry; if a fellow had just taken arsenic what would you administer?"

Brother Bill (Theology) :—"The Sacrament."—The Martlet.

A mosquito lit on a sleeping man,  
And looked for a place to drill;  
"The world owes me a living," said he,  
And at once sent in his bill.—The Martlet.

### Not Our Skelton.

A professor, on coming into a class in Economics a few days ago, discovered a student delivering himself in spread-eagle style before a noisily appreciative audience of his fellows. "You remind me, gentlemen," said the professor, "of the remark of a University lecturer, whose students, attempting to play a practical joke upon him, placed a skeleton at the professorial desk. 'I am glad to see indeed that you have at last found a professor suited to your capacities.'"—Ex.

In Honor Phil., Prof. Watson :—"Descartes says, 'I had become aware, even so early as during my college life, that no opinion, however absurd and incredible, can be imagined, which has not been maintained by some one of the philosophers?' Is he right, Mr. T-pp-g?"

Mr. T-pp-g :—"Well I think it would be possible to imagine *some* absurd things which the philosophers have not held."

The bell has rung, shuffling of feet fellows, but Prof. C. continues reading.  
"By thy long, gray beard and glittering eye,  
Now wherefore stopp'st thou me?"

Sr. Greek Class, R. D. T-n-s-n, with great difficulty translating a passage describing the "rosy-fingered dawn."

Prof. Mitchell:—"Did you ever see the sun rise Mr. F-n-s-n?"

Minister (visiting W. N. S—h, Science student):—"Did you ever do any guild work?"

W. N. S—h:—"Y-e-s, I pumped the organ once."

### Persistency.

Has your dinghy sprung a leak?

Bail her out!

If it takes you half a week,

Bail her out!

When the craft of life is failing,

Don't give up: keep right on bailing

Why, its half the art of sailing,

Bail her out!

Does the trail seem steep and hard?

Plug away!

Fail to see a just reward?

Plug away!

Just the time you want to stop,

Maybe one more stout-heart hop

Lands you, smiling, on the top.

Plug away!

Is the task an endless one?

Don't give up!

Fortune dead against you run?

Don't give up!

Many wrongs still call for righting,

Duty oft is uninviting;

But—don't weaken: die a' fighting,

Don't give up!

You will find it thus with life

Every day.

Just an endless, weary strife

Anyway.

It was so from the beginning:

Some must lose when ranks are thinning;

But you may be with the winning,

God will pay!

—Cariboo Observer, Quesnel, B.C.



REV. D. J. DAVIDSON, B.A.,  
Dhar, India.



REV. GEO. M. ROSS,  
Honan, China.

Speakers at the Missionary Conference last week.

## *Calendar for the Week.*

Wednesday, Feb. 1st—5 p.m.—Q. U. Naturalists' Club.

Thursday, Feb. 2—4 p.m.—Y.M.C.A.

4 p.m.—Political Science Club.

Friday, Feb. 3—4 p.m.—Y.W.C.A.

4 p.m.—Engineering Society.

4 p.m.—Aesculapian Society.

Saturday, Feb. 4—2.00 p.m.—Inter-year Basketball.

7.30 p.m.—A. M. S.

Sunday, Feb. 5—10.00 a.m.—Prof. Morison's Bible Class.

3.00 p.m.—University Sermon, Rev. T. Griffith Thomas,  
D.D., Toronto.

Monday, Feb. 6—5.00 p.m.—Philosophical Society. "The Philosophy of  
Mr. H. G. Wells," by Prof. Grant.

Wednesday, Feb. 8—4.00 p.m.—Levana Society.

SCIENCE DANCE, FEB. 10th.

EXCURSION TO TORONTO, FEB. 17th—FARE \$3.35.





DR. S. W. DYDE.

Principal-elect of a new Presbyterian Theological College at  
Strathcona, Alta.





VOL. XXXVIII.

FEBRUARY 1st, 1911.

No. 14.

## *World-Peace.*

An Address by Dr. Dyde.

THE first question to ask is what do we mean by peace? And the answer is that peace means the abolition of war as a method of settling disputes between nations. This is the main idea. But there is a subordinate one, namely, that human well-being can be better secured by peace than by war. This subordinate idea supplies some of the impetus to the peace movements in our day. The nation would have more money, it is said, to spend on industrial progress, or education, or civic improvement, the administration of justice—social reform, public works, if it had not to spend so much on war or preparation for war.

Whether a nation would devote more funds for these purposes is after all not the main point; but rather whether in any event war should not be discontinued as a mode of settling international quarrels.

Admitting for the moment that peace, universal peace, world peace is a good thing; we encounter at the outset a theory of this sort—that so soon as nations cease striving to overreach one another wars also will cease; but so long as nations seek their own aggrandisement there will be war. Change men's mind and war will disappear of its own accord; but war will go on so long as men are constituted as they now are. This view of things admits peace to be good; but adds that it is not attainable. To ask for peace is the counsel of perfection, it is said, and overlooks the weaknesses and imperfections of human nature. This view is something like a view attributed to Goldwin Smith on capital punishment. Abolish murders, abolish human hate, lust and cruelty, and you will abolish capital punishment. The effort to secure world peace, like the effort to abolish capital punishment, is merely of academic but not of any real practical interest.

Let us make the question practical. Let us insist, first of all, that peace is not a vague chimerical millennium, but a strictly limited ideal. We have peace all over our Dominion now. The provinces have grave disputes and differences—but they are settled in the last resort by the Privy Council. We never go to war. But yet we have in our midst all sorts of crimes and sins. It is possible to have peace without demanding perfection. There will be ample scope for all elevating and reforming agencies even if world peace were secured—perhaps greater scope than ever for press, pulpit and platform.

Take the illustration of the duel as a means of settling affairs of honour between individuals. It might have been argued that duels would be abolish-

ed when human nature was changed and men ceased to insult one another—but that it was academic and pedantic to talk of the discontinuance of the duel so long as men were as they are. Perhaps men are not just what they were—but they have not ceased to insult one another. And yet the duel is practically a thing of the past. May it not be the same in the case of war. If we believe that war is no better a mode of settling national disputes than the duel is for settling affairs of honour between individuals. It would seem as if we hardly needed to argue that war is the cause of many evils. It is not inappropriately coupled with famine and pestilence as a trio of horrors. Ravage, waste, disease and death follow in its train. General Sherman, one of the ablest generals in the Northern army, said that war was Hell. He knew how far it was from the ideal of peace on earth and good-will amongst men. And if war be what Sherman pictured it, it is certainly not a purely academic question to ask if it has to continue as the only available means of settling national quarrels. In spite of the fact that arguments can be raised in defence of war. Some of them having force. I believe that its years are numbered. It will be well, however, to point out some of the arguments used in support of war and seek to answer them:—

1. Bacon said that the heat of a foreign war was like the heat of exercise; while the heat of a civil war was the heat of fever. Civil war consumed and wasted the body politic like a disease; a foreign war strengthened the body politic and kept it in condition. Perhaps Shakespeare lends some support to the idea, particularly when he describes the kind of soldier recruited by Sir John Falstaff, diseased ragamuffins, the off-scourings of society. If these soldiers were merely parasites or a menace to the nations well-being it might seem as if war were a means of draining off this social poison and corruption.

But it is not true that soldiers are the riff-raff of the country. No one can read Kipling's account of Tommy Atkins without feeling that Tommy whatever his faults and failings is a man—a man in his recognition of the merits of a foe and in his willingness to own up to his own failures and mistakes. And when you consider the citizen—soldier of the U. S. in the civil war—or our own volunteers, you are considering picked men. U. S. Grant said that he was struck time and again by the fact that in his army no accident could occur with which some soldier in the ranks could not immediately cope. They could construct a rude carpenter's shop or blacksmith's forge at the shortest notice, and mend a gun carriage or a locomotive. In Stonewall Jackson's army in winter quarters—university classes were carried on in many subjects, including theology—professors and students being in the army. And our boys in South Africa were our best blood. Abraham Lincoln wrote to Mrs. Pixley, whose five sons had fallen in battle, to this effect:—

Dear Madam:—I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts, that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tender-

ing to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

Yours very sincerely and respectfully,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

When the great president wrote these words did he think that war was only sluicing off the dross and slag of the citizenship? He knew otherwise.

No, whatever conditions may have prevailed in other times, war now carries off men whom no country can willingly spare. So much for Bacon's argument.

2. There is another argument not so easily set aside. It may be presented in the words of Mommsen, the historian of Rome, writing of conditions in Carthage at the time of the second Punic War.

"When a war of annihilation is impending over a weaker state, the wiser, more resolute, more devoted men always find themselves hampered by the indolent and cowardly mass of the money-worshippers, of the aged and feeble, and of the thoughtless who are minded merely to gain time to live and die in peace, and to postpone at any price the final struggle." And the war party contained the well-known names of Hamilcar, Hasdrubal and Hannibal. Hegel has raised the conditions which prevailed at Carthage and elsewhere in the ancient and modern world into a theory, in accordance with which he declares that nobler virtues and loftier patriotism are encouraged by war than by peace, and that the evils accompanying war are necessary and in comparison with the evils of peace unimportant. In time of peace the selfish side of man, his desire for wealth and ease and life gain the upper hand and it requires the recurring crises of war, "the earnest repetitions of history" as Hegel describes them, to restore their balance and rouse man to a sense of his destiny.

What can we say to this? Few will deny that peace may be used to prosecute unworthy ends. If peace were the public permission of the barbaric peoples to continue in their barbarism without fear of molestation; if peace were the proclamation that any people might continue like the sow to swallow in the wine, then no one would seriously advocate peace.

Or again if peace were translated to signify their uninterrupted right to amass wealth and indulge in selfish ease; if it meant that the nation had no claim upon the individuals' property in the prosecution of national ideals, if it meant that Moloch was dethroned merely in order to enthrone Mammon, if peace meant ignoble ease and peaceful sloth not peace, few would be found to agree in behalf of a world peace. We say peace has its victories as well as war: we may add that peace as well as war has its dangers.

Further, few will deny the high value of the virtues evoked by war. We have known instances ourselves perhaps, of the truth of the statement that war has made men where peace has failed. And if war were the only way to

produce such virtues, we could perhaps solemnly pay the awful price. But it is not admitted that war is the only, or indeed the best way to develop the highest virtues. If it is good to devote one's life to one's country is it not good that one should continue to live that he may do it?

A general sketch of the facts, a bird's eye view of the history of war will itself perhaps furnish the wisest reply to the argument. This sketch includes:

- (1) The treatment of prisoners.
- (2) The treatment of the enemy's territory.
- (3) The legitimate causes of war.

In most primitive times and amongst the most savage tribes it was considered justifiable to kill and eat prisoners. In the case of our own Indians their barbarous rite extended perhaps only to the heart of the victim and was accompanied by the belief that something of the courage and prowess of the enemy became somehow a part of themselves. We know from historic times in Greece and even Judea that it was allowable on occasions to offer up the enemy as a sacrifice to the gods. Whatever may have been the religious belief which made such acts possible, that custom has passed away forever. It was replaced in time by the custom of reducing a captured foe to slavery. In Greece in Homer's time, and many a long century afterwards, slaves were often the enemies captured in time of war. To be taken a prisoner was to lose all chance of ever again having a home or country. That too has disappeared.

It was a step forward when the enemy was captured and imprisoned and held for a ransom or exchanged. Even though prisons were notoriously ill-managed and jailers notorious for cruelty. Such were some of the prisons in the Civil War in the States, concerning which volumes have been written. But that too has gone by; and now no civilized country within fifty years of that war would dare to repeat that treatment. To-day the foe which surrenders is treated with care and respect; witness the treatment of Cronje and his army in the Boer War—a treatment which with other things made possible a united South Africa.

(2) It is the same with territory and property as with prisoners. War not so long since meant a license to ravage and pillage, to burn cities and put the inhabitants to the sword. Now war is no longer made on unarmed inhabitants, but only on an armed force and against fortified places, and supplies required for an army marching through hostile territory are purchased. What is the logical result of the increase of human feeling in the conduct of war, but the entire cessation of war? The same humanity which has caused these profound modifications in war will require its abolition.

Once more the line of advance is indicated by a change of attitude towards the causes of war, the transference to some form of arbitration tribunal by certain civilized nations of questions of disputed ownership of territory and disputed rights. Especially is this practice now followed by the two English-speaking nations, Great Britain and the United States.

In point of fact war is now largely confined to a collision between two



nations, both of whom are expanding legitimately and seeking new ground for their surplus population. That was the cause of the Russo-Japanese war—and it seems to be about the only real menace to the peace of the modern civilized world. But even the Russo-Japanese war was terminated not by the victor dictating terms of peace to the vanquished, but by a treaty in which the U. S. had a share. The practical question was forced to the front for both nations whether the end to be gained is worth the price of war, or if the end might not be gained more cheaply otherwise. Surely the logic of the whole situation is that the next step will remove from the causes of war the clashing of the legitimate interests of expanding nations.

But again, what of the people, generally recognized as inferior and certainly weaker who already occupy the coveted territories? England's attitude towards the natives of Egypt in her occupation of that country (in spite of Roosevelt's criticism of it) and her attitude towards the Boers in South Africa recognize a direct obligation of the stronger to the weaker nationality. Said England unto Pharaoh:—

I must make a man of you,  
That will stand upon his feet and play the game,  
So he sent out Sergeant What-is-name  
And its wrong and bad and dangerous to boast,  
But he did it on the chea and on the quiet,  
And he's not allowed to forward any claim.  
Though he made a black man white, though he made a mummy  
fight;  
He will still continue Sergeant What-is-name.  
Private, corporal, color-sergeant or instructor;  
But the everlasting miracle's the same.

Britain recognizes her obligation to uplift and improve, to restore the chance—it is her white man's burden and Kipling is the best exponent of that loftier national ideal. South Africa is from this point of view, the greatest political miracle the world has seen.

In what direction is the finger pointing? To a continuance of war or to its abolition? I say unhesitatingly to its abolition. Not long since Roosevelt proposed that Britain and U. S. should submit to arbitration all causes of dispute not involving national honor. Taft has gone a step farther and asked for an adjustment of arbitration of all causes of dispute, bar none. According to Taft, although I have not seen any account of his position, the settlement of national disputes involving honor by war is as uneffectual and absurd as the settlement of a personal quarrel involving honor by means of a duel. And as the one has gone down what Professor Shortt once called the waste-way of effete ideas, so now the hands of the clock are pointing the hour when the other shall follow the same course. A new national ideal is in the air—the ideal of a perfect and an equal opportunity for all in the broad race course of national life.

I close with a quotation from Abraham Lincoln's speech to the soldiers of Ohio:—

We are now asking that this idea should be applied to international complications and that the spirit of a true democracy shall be international. That spirit is not the abstract equality of individuals in any community. But it is a free chance for each nation to come to its own in a field where all have recognition. When that spirit is chrystallized into a treaty beginning with the nation which has the greatest opportunities and spreading to the rest, we shall have the basis for an enduring world-peace.

The dawn is breaking. It is not too much to believe that the first quarter of this century will not have drawn to its close before a pact will be formed which will be the signal for the disappearance of war with all its questionable train into the dark backward and abyss of time and the spread of the conviction that whatever kings may reign or, princes decree justice, the world is ruled over by one to whom we will have new reason to ascribe the titles of the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father and the Prince of Peace.

### *The Missionary Conference.*

THAT Queen's has been well represented on the foreign mission field in the past, and that she will be represented by a greater number of her graduates, both men and women, on the foreign field, in the near future, are two facts that were made clear during the missionary conference that closed last Sunday night. The conference was a success in every way. It was well planned and prepared for beforehand, and the meetings were all educating and inspiring. In fact the deep and widespread interest in mission work shown throughout was a revelation even to Queen's men themselves.

From the first meeting on Friday afternoon, when Miss Margaret O'Hara M.D., ('91), appealed to Queen's men and Queen's women to keep up the record of the heroic work done by Miss Dr. Campbell and other graduates of Queen's among the famine sufferers in India, work for which they were honored by the late King Edward, to the last meeting on Sunday evening, when a full opportunity was given to ask questions of the missionaries present, the interest was constantly increasing. At the meeting of the A.M.S. on Saturday evening, Rev. D. J. Davidson, B.A., of Dhar, India, gave a graphic description of the industrial, social and religious life of India with the aid of lantern views, and Rev. G. M. Ross presented some pictures of Chinese life and customs. It was the best attended meeting of the A.M.S. this year, and the frequent applause from all parts of the hall showed the interest taken in the addresses.

On Sunday afternoon about eight hundred gathered in Grant Hall for the University service. Mr. Davidson's sermon was a consideration of the problem of choosing a life-work. He began by saying that it was difficult to know what to do with our life, the most precious legacy given any man, but there was one life which might give us some guidance. The story of the

Temptation showed that Jesus had had a tremendous struggle to determine His life-work and the method by which His Kingdom was to be brought about. In the story of His baptism we may see the method of His choice. Jesus' work was not to get men baptized with water but with the Holy Spirit. But Christ did not stand aloof from John because their aim and method were not entirely one. John's work was making for righteousness and so He identified Himself with it. He said, "Suffer it to be so now, for thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness." It becometh us also. There is a great tendency in our day to insist upon our rights. But are we justified in calling anything our "right" if it means the curse or the neglect of other men? Our Lord's principle in deciding the manner in which He would do His life-work was to submit to all that makes for righteousness. So there may be some things in the church we do not wholly approve, but till we find any institution making in greater measure for righteousness than the Christian Church we should identify ourselves with it. This same principle may be applied also to missions. We have been disregarding the actual greatness of the East. Chinese students at McGill, Harvard and other universities have headed their classes. China is mobilizing an army of twenty-five million men, and if any nation would be justified in using that army in a spirit of revenge that nation would be China. Three-quarters of the population of the British Empire is in India. The influence of these masses of the East on the West will be simply tremendous. If they exert that influence as pagans it cannot help but be a curse. But I am of those who believe, said the speaker, that if the church will do what she can do to enlighten and Christianize these nations there will come great blessing to the West from the East. For example, the church has been trying to understand the Bible, an Eastern book. When the East shall have bent all its peculiar intellectual qualities to the interpretation of that book we shall have a conception of God and of Christ that will be of incalculable benefit to the church throughout the world. These people are in a plastic, impressionable stage now, when work will count more than it has ever counted yet. In determining our life-work we must consider these things.

At this service the Choral Society sang in splendid form "The Lost Chord" and Mr. A. Beecroft sang "When I Survey the Wondrous Cross."

Much credit for the success of the conference is due to the committee in charge, of which Mr. P. T. Pilkey, M.A., was convener. They were fortunate in securing two such men as Rev. D. J. Davidson and Rev. G. M. Ross, both strong, sane men and convincing speakers, with a first-hand knowledge of conditions in India and China, and these two were ably assisted by Miss Dr. O'Hara and Dr. Buchanan, two of our own graduates who have had long experience as medical missionaries in India. Mr. Davidson said he believed Queen's, contrary to the reports he had heard, showed a deeper interest in foreign mission work than any other Canadian university. If that is true it will be more than ever true in the future, for the influence of these men, and of the conference as a whole, will not soon be lost.

**Queen's University Journal**

Published weekly during the Academic Year by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University.

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Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year; single copies, 10c.  
Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

**Editorial.****Joy Unconfined at O. A. C.**

CO-EDUCATION, a product of recent years in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College, has come to its own. It has demanded the privilege of dancing; and its wishes have been met. This is another triumph for Cupid and the social instinct. To continue the restriction on the light fantastic toe would have been hiding the beneficence of co-education in a corner. Since the girls of Ontario first began to go to Guelph to study domestic science a decree that they should not dance with the students in the O. A. C. proper has been enforced. Co-education was new and its possibilities unknown. Hence the situation developed that in the shadow of the same institution were the two indispensables of social life held apart by a barrier of officialdom. But the students of agriculture wanted more than the principles of farming and the subjects of their course: and the domestic science girls knew that fine pastry and the seductive art of tasty cooking were useless without subjects to which their value could be demonstrated. Officialdom was asked to drop the barriers it had raised; and did so. It perceived that agriculture and domestic science were not meant to be held apart, but naturally work well together; that a well managed farm with a well-managed house make up the perfect whole of rural life. And it may be assumed that from this act of justice beneficent results will flow. Tradition says that the majority of students of domestic science know where they are to practice what they learn. Under the new relationship those who are not in this position may shape their plans more readily. At any rate the educational institutions of Guelph may flourish in a new social atmosphere now that co-education has gained its natural right of letting joy be unconfined.

**Dry Dinners at McGill.**

The dry dinner has been approved by the Arts students at McGill. By more than a three-fifth vote they have decided to banish from their annual



feast certain objectionable incidents that in the past have worn a false halo. Thus they reach the final stage of a process that has worked itself out at Queen's and other institutions. The action of McGill students is of course to be highly commended. There is nothing to be said in defence of a 'wet' dinner either within a university or elsewhere: and it is a matter of surprise that a custom linked to dinners some time in the past should have resisted opposition so long. At Queen's, dinners have not always been 'dry' as they are at present. Habits handed down from a time when university dinners were occasions of revelry lived on despite the growth of opinion against them. False arguments were used to keep them alive. To abolish things that were 'wet' was to rob a dinner of its fun: to subject the guests to intolerable deprivations, or restrict liberty unnaturally. These fictions were finally exploded. The fact became evident that a university dinner wasn't an occasion for putting the things that the university taught in the back ground and setting the seal of approval on actions that education should teach one to abhor. It became clear that the revelries of a few at a 'wet' dinner buried the educative features of the function under indifference; and that guests who were worth inviting didn't get their inspiration from wine and the popping of corks. A university dinner is marred beyond recognition when it is anything else than dry. McGill students in declaring that they wanted such a dinner have only taken the action that would be expected of them.

#### Post Office Conditions.

Conditions in connection with the distribution of mail to students from the College post office have grown almost intolerable and urgently demand the attention of the authorities. This it must be emphasized is not due to the present post-mistress who is easily the most efficient official who has held the position and is doing all that one person can do to handle a difficult situation. The difficulty of getting mail under conditions even approximating ease is, however, obvious. The present office adjoins the business offices of the University and is naturally the centre of a part of the University premises that is in a state of continuous congestion. It is, moreover, between classes that the majority of students apply for their mail. This means that in several spaces of five minutes during the time that the office is open seven or eight hundred students come to the wicket. The result is that there is a large amount of scrambling and shoving and a small amount of mail-getting. Many students may be seen daily to come to the office, wait for a chance to get to the wicket, but finally leave to attend a class before their turn has come. The solution of the difficulty would appear to be an extension of post office hours after classes are finished for the day or an increase in the distributing staff at the periods between classes. To get mail at present is a matter of inconvenience. Conditions should be improved if the distribution of mail at the University is to accommodate the students as the authorities evidently wish it to do.

### Purposes of College Courts.

Sessions of the courts of justice in the various departments of the University will be held shortly when offenders against law and custom will receive the penalty of transgression. It is desirable, however, that court officials should consider carefully the functions the bodies with which they are associated are intended to fulfill. Few students enjoy trial for alleged misdemeanor at the hands of their fellows. Public investigation of conduct is further scarcely a proper source of amusement. The courts, therefore, despite the fact that they can only roughly imitate the regular institutions of society should not be the means of amusement of the many at the expense of a few. On this principle it should be the aim of court officials to consider only those cases that really demand attention, not those that are likely to provide fun. It would be better for a court to declare openly that it has no cases to hear than to hold a session with cases searched out merely to set the machinery of justice in motion for an evening to indicate its existence. College courts serve distinct purposes but their exercise of authority should be held in obedience for real offenders. By this means they can serve high ends.

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## *Ladies.*

### The Passing of Ruth.

WHEN Miss Ruth Wallace made an appearance at school, she effected a radical change in the little prairie-ites. Hitherto they had been very good and harmless—and unnatural. Children who play with gophers and snakes instead of dolls, and discuss crops and real estate instead of games and parties, must necessarily be different from others. But with the arrival of Ruth everything was changed. Ruth lived in the city, and her papa owned an automobile, and several houses and farms, wherefore she had a pleasant feeling of superiority toward the little prairie-ites, and was virtuously inclined to do missionary work for their benefit.

And they were quite willing to be taught. They all looked upon her, with her pony, her pretty clothes, and her pretty manner, as a sort of a fairy princess—followed her around admiringly and showed a general willingness to place themselves “under her thumb”—and Ruth was the lady to keep them there. She took complete charge of them all, patronized the little girls, who, as befitted them, were properly awed by her superior merits—and cast side glances at Willard Frank, who, being quite unused to such proceedings, were at once bewildered and flattered by her smiles. The girls were rather taken aback by this sudden transfer of attention from themselves to Ruth, for their methods, though crude, had hitherto met with unqualified success. But their love for Ruth survived even this supreme test of friendship.

Moreover they were learning—and their new course of instruction was not included in the curriculum. Kitty discovered that she had dimples. Mildred learned that curly hair was a valuable acquisition. Martha's attire underwent many transformations. And their knowledge of the usages of polite

society was also increased, for Ruth had a party, and the children came home filled with amazement at the fact that her uncle's "hired men" did not, for some mysterious reason, eat with the family. Poor democratic little prairie-ites! Living in homes where the "hired man" was a rare occurrence, and was treated as an honoured guest, they found it necessary to re-adjust their whole system of social values in order to explain the Wallaces.

One sad day, however, Ruth's seat was empty; her visit was ended, and she had gone home to the city. But in her sojourn she had changed the whole atmosphere of the school. Curls and ribbons were in evidence; desks were adorned with bottles of wondrously-colored "slate-water," and arrays of slate cloths in different stages of raggedness and dirtiness. Arithmetic problems were surrounded by borders of elaborate and complicated designs. School was no longer a place in which one learned—it was a region of delight and romance, where one went off into corners, encircled by the arm of one's dearest friend, to whisper secrets. Nor was the teacher merely a being whose function was to teach. She was a goddess to be worshipped from afar—to be propitiated with offerings of candy and flowers. In short, all the commonplace of school life, delightfully new and wonderful here—were introduced. So the passing of Ruth was not without its fruits.

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"How happy is that blameless mortal's lot  
The world forgetting by the world forgot."

Is it not strange that only one member of the Prel. English class considers the above "grand"—and "it" is a man. Who is he?

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It is rather a pity that so many counter-attractions such as skating on the lake, afternoon socials and the rink kept so many of the girls from attending the Levana meeting on Wednesday. Those who did so enjoyed a very interesting debate between the Years '12 and '13. The subject chosen was, "Resolved that England should withdraw from Egypt." Misses Nash and Forrester, of '12, upheld the affirmative; Misses Nash and Maxwell, of '13, the negative. After a lengthy discussion the judges decided in favor of Year '13. Miss Gordon, in giving the decision, complimented both sides on their debating powers; the choice had been a difficult one. The subject chosen was rather a relief after a series on "The College Woman," College Rushes, Woman Suffrage and other equally thrashed out topics.

We extend to Year '13, as champions in debate, our congratulations.

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Junior German. Cr—r translating.

Prof. Mc—y:—"No, that's wrong. You fell in a hole there."

Miss E—t, translating (on an improved scale).

Prof. Mc—y:—"No! Of course you'd fall in after him."

Query (could she?)

## *Arts.*

**H**ISTORY repeats itself. Once more the smoke problem is affording the Arts Society material for discussion. A petition to the effect that the Senate should allow smoking in the club-room has been circulated and has received the signatures of a majority of the members of the Society, but now we are informed that a counter-petition is also being circulated and that its promoters hope to win a majority in favor of no smoking, at least none in the club-room. It is unfortunate that we cannot reach an agreement that would result in the greatest good for the greatest number. We have had more jangling over the club-room and the things that pertain to it than a crowd of children would have over a new toy, and until we can reach some such agreement the club-room will continue to be the bane of the Arts Society's existence.

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Year '14 held their first social evening on Friday evening last. What a fluttering of maiden hearts there must have been at this their first real social evening. Of course the function was a success and all departed wishing that social evening No. 2 would come soon.

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The remaining meetings of the Arts Society promise to be more interesting than those we have had lately as the different years have been requested to furnish programmes.

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We welcome the debaters back from Toronto. The decision of the judges is not everything. The good fight our men put up in the face of well-nigh unsurmountable difficulties is really a victory for good sportsmanship and for the spirit of Queen's.

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(Overheard in Senior English class) Miss W---n:—"But I'm really curious about his eyes."

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### Auf Wiedersehen Georg.

(Tune—"So Long Mary"—soft pedal).

So long Geordie, we feel we're going to miss you so,  
 The *Lone* Trail calls you, acCordingly you Ot-to go  
 And you'll teach the Western Kinder  
*Only* things they ought to know.  
 So long Geordie, you're the only G. S. O.

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The final inter-year debate takes place before the Alma Mater Society next Saturday evening. The subject of debate is "The Abolition of the Senate." Messrs Seeley and Tuttle, of '12, will defend the senate, while Messrs. Ford and Adams, of '13, will demand its abolition.





THE meetings of the Engineering Society have of late been enlivened not only by musical programmes but also by literary talent. At the last meeting Mr. Kemp gave his latest production which depicts our college career in its four stages. Whether it is a biography or an autobiography, we are not sure, but,

be that as it may, we take this opportunity of letting you hear it:

"We enter here as freshmen,  
Things seem a mystic maze,  
We look with awe at seniors  
With their high and mighty ways;  
We're welcomed by the sophomores.  
Enjoy ourselves full well,  
And proudly shout our lungs away,  
On our newly-learned year yell.

We surely make a lot of noise,  
Make faces at the sophs,  
And, in our simple, childish way  
We bother all the Profs.

A few short months and all is changed;  
We're in our second year,  
And in our turn we do our best  
To trim those freshies queer.

We try to look intelligent,  
But wear a vacant stare;  
We try to run elections  
And we butt in everywhere.

As juniors then with lofty gaze  
We overlook the rest:  
Of all the years that ever came,  
We deem ourselves the best.  
The seniors, even, awe us not;  
We scorn the sophs below,  
The freshmen, now so far behind,  
We do not deign to know.

But far too soon time changes us  
 To seniors fine and wise,  
 We now may wear good clothes each day  
 And sport most gorgeous ties.  
 We have to work like niggers  
 For we want our B.Sc.,  
 We want to get the worth of what  
 We pay for our degree.

And soon will time, with fleeting wing,  
 Bring graduation day,  
 And then we're cast upon the world,  
 For time to have his sway."

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Our friends of the Levana Society will be interested to know that the Canadian Society of Lady Engineers have recently appointed one of our men as their honorary president. This they have done in appreciation of the speech which he made in their behalf at the fourteenth annual dinner of our Engineering Society. Some flippant freshman seems to have misapprehended his attitude of mind and has become quite satirical. The following alleged poem was found in one of the vacant class rooms:

"There was a young student called Bert,  
 Who considers himself quite a flirt.  
 Of the ladies he spoke  
 'Till their hearts he quite broke,  
 O, shame! that he'd do them such hurt."

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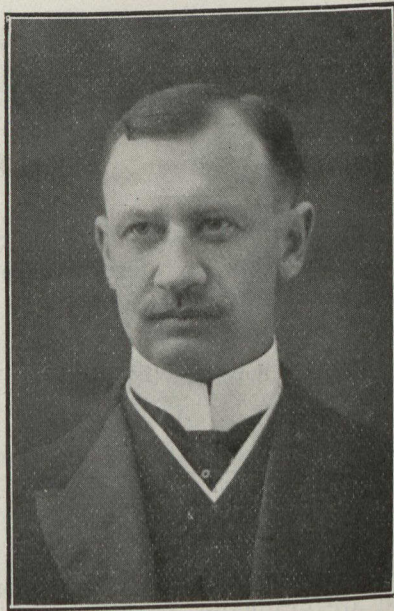
## *Medicine.*

DR. Frederick Etherington, who for six years has acted as Professor of Anatomy in the Medical School of Queen's and who in the interval has established himself firmly in the esteem of Medical students and his colleagues on the staff, has tendered his resignation to the authorities and will retire from his present position.

The position of the retiring Professor of Anatomy in relation to faculty and students is unique. Every member of both these bodies regrets that he finds it necessary to sever his connection with the staff. Every member of these bodies has recognized from the first day he stepped on the top floor devoted to anatomy that he was master of his subject and possessed of a personality that would soon bring order out of chaos. And Dr. F. E., the initials he modestly signs to class cards, has justified all expectations. He has done more than this. He has made the Department of Anatomy one of the strong points of the medical course. He brought organization and rigid system into a region where these essentials of a sound teaching system were

lax. This achievement is one of great significance, and so Dr. Etherington has come to be recognized as master of his department and a good master too.

The first time the writer of this sketch saw Dr. Etherington he was speaking to his fellow students as a candidate for an important office in the A.M.S. He was the only candidate who could speak, and his discourse on that occasion was interesting as showing the student candidate to possess a splendid instinct for fairness, an integrity that nothing could weaken and ability to express his thoughts forcefully and well. When the results of the election were announced, the medical candidate was elected. Sterling quality had won a deserved recognition. Later this same quality, accompanied by a



robust constitution and steady energy, brought to Mr. Etherington the position of captain of Queen's I rugby team. The team that had the present Professor of Anatomy for captain, saw his instincts for leadership and his all round ability as an athlete.

Finally for this student, the course in medicine at Queen's drew to its close. The Medical Faculty wanted a man to devote himself to anatomy and to put the department on a sound basis. They named this student of the final year as the incumbent of the position on condition that he take a special course in the subject. This student is now Dr. Etherington.

Under these circumstances, the Professor, who is about to retire from his connection with anatomy, began his career as a member of the medical staff. His work in that capacity is well known. He has re-organized the Department of Anatomy until it is as strong as any in Canada. The splendid integrity, the industry, the forceful personality, the fair mindedness, the

distaste for anything low or unclean, the fearless expression of opinions that brought recognition as a student, have proved factors in reshaping the most important part in the course in medicine.

Dr. Etherington has been eminently successful as a professor. He knows the value of system; he is an admirable teacher, with a regard for Socratic methods; and his mastery of anatomy is proverbial. For these reasons the retirement of Dr. Etherington is universally regretted in the Medical School. Some of the students say "we want Teddy." The fact is, we all want him.

Dr. Etherington's plans for the future have not yet been disclosed, but it is generally hoped that when he begins practice, he will be able to maintain connection with Queen's.

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The death of Dr. C. S. Dunham, Queen's '09, and House Surgeon at K. G. H. last year, is deeply regretted by the many students who were fortunate enough to know him. Bright, energetic and congenial, his death at such a point in his career is most unfortunate.

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Year '13 Medicine journeyed to Gananoque on Saturday, January 21st, carrying with them a hockey team, a referee and much enthusiasm. The team played a very good game, but was defeated 7 to 5. The referee was in danger of being mobbed at several different times, and much of the fire of enthusiasm was quenched with a suitable liquid medium.

The boys pronounce the trip a success. Some others just pronounce it a "trip."

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## *Education.*

IT is a well-known fact that throughout the province and indeed the whole Dominion that men are gradually dropping out of the teaching profession, and at present less than ten per cent. of the teachers in training in the province are men. There seems to be a tendency to substitute women for men with the necessary result that men are driven out of the profession. Principal Scott, of Toronto, upon being asked his reason for this state of affairs, said that it was, without doubt, due to the operation of that well-known economic law, "the survival of the cheapest." He admitted that women can teach as well as men but they stay on the average a much shorter time in the profession. When a man marries he may remain in the profession but when a woman marries she naturally and properly retires, while the others teach on and keep hoping. Few persons, either men or women, can do good pedagogical work until they have been teaching a few years and a large proportion of young women leave the profession before they have had a chance to show whether they have any real aptitude for the teacher's vocation.



Prof.:—"They used to teach object lessons in our public schools a good many years ago. Did they have them when you went to school Miss St-t?"

The students of the faculty are to be congratulated upon their splendid representation at the students' concert on Monday evening. If the rest of the faculties had been present in the same proportion there would have been less vacant benches. It is a shame that the students as a whole do not patronize more liberally the University clubs when they take such great pains as the musical clubs must have taken in preparing such a successful programme.

Some of the results of the 'Xmas exams have been given out and many of us have found that really "ignorance was bliss."

Do not forget the regular meeting of the Society next Thursday, Feb. 2nd, at 5 p.m.

Miss St-w-t:—"One day I baked as many as 30 pies."

Miss T-t-n:—"And did you have to bake that many before you got a good one?"

## *Theology.*

### **The Principal's Dinner.**

ONE of the most pleasant events of the session, was the occasion of the Principal's Dinner, to the students and professors of Divinity Hall, which took place on Thursday, January 24th.

At 7.15 Principal Gordon, ably supported on either side by the Moderator and the Pope, led the way to the dining room, where ample justice was done to the delightful supper—which was fully expressive of the Principal's generous hospitality.

After the wants of the inner man had been fully satisfied, Principal Gordon welcomed the students and professors, and expressed his regret at the absence of the Dean, Dr. Ross, Prof. Robt. Laird, Frank L. MacDonald and W. Dobson, and called upon Dr. Watson to speak.

Dr. Watson related many incidents of his recent visit in Scotland and his impressions of Lloyd George and Lord Rosebery, whom he had heard during the recent campaign. Referring to himself as a "stickit minister," Dr. Watson expressed his conviction of the importance of the work of the Christian ministry in Canada and the necessity of the best men entering that work.

The Moderator, Mr. W. A. Dobson, very suitably thanked the Principal on behalf of the students, for his kind personal interest in their welfare.

Dr. Jordan followed up the suggestion offered by Dr. Watson about the students required for the ministry, by emphasizing the necessity of thorough training for their work. From his own life experience in two great coun-

tries of the British Empire he pointed out the rich experience which awaits the true man in the Christian ministry.

After the Pope, Mr. J. A. Annesley, had formally granted absolution for all sins which might be committed, the remaining speeches of the evening were marked by singular recklessness.

Prof. Scott frankly admitted that "there was not much of a final year" this session, tried to explain that he was speaking only of their numbers, and then proceeded to laud the keen receptive minds of the Queen's students and his pleasure in lecturing to them.

Prof. Dyde was rather a 'guest of honor' in view of his approaching departure from Queen's, to become principal of the new theological college in Alberta. He very fittingly expressed his debt to Queen's—to which he owed more than to any other institution, his regret at leaving and his hopes and aspirations for the great work upon which he is entering.

Prof. Dall in a bright and witty speech expressed the pleasure which he experienced in his new work as professor at Queen's, and stated that he felt entirely at home among us.

Prof. Alex. Laird, representing the Presbytery, gave an interesting account of his recent tour through England and Scotland.

"The need for revision of our creed," "The prospects and results of church union," were subjects of animated conversation throughout the evening.

The Singing Patriarch, Mr. A. Beecroft, proved himself quite equal to the occasion, and added greatly to the pleasure of the evening by singing a number of suitable selections.

As the company all joined hands and sang together, "Auld Lang Syne," there was, particularly in the hearts of the final year men, the keen regret that this would be in all likelihood the last "Principal's Dinner" which they would be privileged to attend. It will long remain a pleasant memory, an inspiration, and an added link to the chain which binds our hearts to "Queen's."



THE annual concert of the University Musical Clubs was held in Grant Hall, on Jan. 23rd, and was voted by all present the best yet. The programme throughout was of a very high order.

Especially worthy of mention was the work of the Glee Clubs and Choral Society. The singing of these organizations reflected great credit on their conductor, Mr. Arthur Craig, who has been training them for the past three months. When one considers that the majority of the members of these clubs are practically untrained singers, the results achieved are almost marvellous.

The work of the Mandolin and Guitar Club was also very good, while the

Orchestra also did well. The clubs were assisted by Mr. Arthur Blight, of Toronto, who is already well-known to Kingston audiences.

The one regrettable feature of the evening was the small attendance. This may perhaps be partly accounted for by the other attractions that were on the same evening, but we feel that the college organizations deserve the patronage of students before other affairs.

On account of the small attendance at the annual concert it has been decided to hold a second concert about the beginning of March. Mr. Craig has offered his services free of charge to the Choral Society to teach them new music for it. This, along with the best selections rendered at the last concert will constitute the programme.

Mr. B. S. Webb, the conductor of the Students' Orchestra, has written out the full orchestral score for a number of the favorite songs in the University Song Book.

## *Athletics.*

### Hockey—McGill 7; Queen's 4.

It is said that a defeat now and then does one a world of good. The hockey team has taken the medicine, and bitter stuff it is, and we have now to see the effects of it. There is one thing certain, and that is that the men will work their heads off this week, and if they don't trim McGill here next Friday night, then it won't be for lack of trying.

The defeat was more or less of a surprise. Varsity had beaten McGill so decisively that we thought her weak. It is true that at the first of the season McGill, on paper at least, had one of the strongest teams in the league, but after the Varsity game we concluded that the men couldn't work in with one another, and so were not very dangerous.

Now McGill has come into her own. In Montreal the odds are three to two that Varsity will be beaten there. The game here on Friday will be about as hard as we like to see, though we see no reason why Queen's shouldn't come out on top. Of course every student in the University will be out to help along in the cheering, and so we can all do our part to bring victory to Queen's.

McGill won by close, hard back-checking. Our forwards were never free, for while they were working through the defence, a forward would come up from behind, and take the puck. It is the game that Queen's must play next week. The McGill forwards are fast and handle their sticks well, so if we are to win, they must never be let loose.

The game was very even for the first half, and the period ended with the score two all. Grieg George was responsible for both goals, while Vic Gilbe turned all manner of shots away from his net.

In the next half McGill's back-checking began to tell on the speed of our

men. Then the red and white forwards rushed things and scored four before Grieg George and then Box shoved in two more. Sargent, for McGill, scored the last goal of the day.

It was our defence that showed particular strength. In the second half the McGill men were around our goal a large part of the time, and had it not been for the splendid work of Basil George, Lockett and Gilbert the score against us would have been much larger.

On the forward line Grieg George was the only one who played his usual fine game. He worked effectively even against McGill's back-checking, and was responsible for three out of the four goals that Queen's scored.

Queen's must win here Friday if they are to keep in the running. Varsity are very confident of winning in Toronto, and though our men should win there, it is much safer to go up there with this game won. McGill ought to win in Montreal, so that chances look very good for another three-cornered tie. Still as long as our men win their next two games, and there is no reason why they shouldn't, we won't have to play off even a tie.

The team was:—Goal, Gilbert; point, George; cover, Lockett; rover G. George; centre, Box; wings, Smith and McKinnon.

#### **Basketball—McGill 48; Queen's 34.**

The basketball team went down to defeat too, but it was nothing like the débâche of the Varsity game. At half time the score was 15 to 13 and though McGill scored more than Queen's in the second half, the play was very even all through.

McGill has a gymnasium which is much smaller than ours, and consequently handicaps our men considerably. When a team gets used to long throwing and open work, it is hard to play the close, quick-passing game that a small floor requires. The back boards of the McGill baskets are different from ours, in fact they are not back-boards, but back-bricks, and the ball rebounds at a different angle.

Queen's should win here on Friday at five, and then go to Toronto grimly determined to win. The team is far stronger now than it was then. The line-up has been changed a little, and the men work better together.

A good game of basketball is a pretty thing to see, and everybody should be out Friday.

McCartney at centre played a great game. His shooting was good, and he held his man down very well. Erskine played well at forward. He is heavy enough to prevent a defence man roughing things up unduly, and he has a dangerous shot. Van Sickle at defence has his eye with him again. He scored three or four long shots which brought down the house.

The team was as follows:—Forwards, Erskine, Menzies; centre, McCartney; defence, Van Sickle, Sterne.

#### **'12 Ladies vs '14 Ladies.**

There was only one game in the inter-year series on Saturday, that between the ladies of the Junior and Freshman years. Fourteen had rather a



picnic of it, scoring 26 to Twelve's 7. However Twelve has good material, and should make a better showing.

The girls showed a tendency to foul which they should avoid. Far too often there were three in, while running with the ball was fairly common. Twelve were the chief offenders, and as Miss Warren shot fouls with great accuracy, '12 suffered considerably.

For Fourteen Miss Warren and Miss Smith did remarkable shooting. To tell the truth not many of the fellows around the gym would shoot better. The defence was good, and it was largely due to Miss McMinn and Miss McCuaig that Twelve scored so little.

Miss Forrester played a good game for Twelve, and Miss Walks scored a very pretty basket. The teams were:—

'12—Miss Forrester, Miss Chown, Miss Walks, Miss Nash, Miss McCallum, Miss Day.

'14—Miss Wright, Miss Smith, Miss Warren, Miss McMinn, Miss McCuaig.

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### Track.

Queen's held her first indoor track meet last Wednesday evening. It was a great success save in one particular. The events were keenly contested, the programme ran along smoothly, the officials were most eminently satisfactory, but the attendance was beastly. There is really no other word strong enough to describe it. There were more contestants than spectators.

It is true enough, of course, that at this time of the year fellows are plugging hard, but it wouldn't have hurt any of them to come out and give the Track Club a little encouragement. We say every year that we never do much in track work, and it is true, simply because the student body takes no interest in the Track Club.

However, we had a rare evening's entertainment, and we are sure that the gym will hardly hold the crowd when the Track Club next holds an indoor meet.

All of the events were handicaps, but the handicaps were so close and well-arranged that in some cases the winner did not need their advantage.

The object of the meet was to bring out new material for work next fall, and the Club was not disappointed. Several phenoms have been uncovered who, with proper training, should take places in the Intercollegiate meet.

Truesdell did some great jumping. Some of the wise ones pick him as a sure winner in the Intercollegiate running high jump.

Kerr did the two miles in 10 min., 56 sec., which is very fast time on a twenty lap track. Besides this he won the four mile in 22 min., 52 and four-fifths seconds. Aykroid was only 4 seconds behind Kerr in the two mile, and Baker, a man who had never competed before, was not far behind.

Wright and Garvock look good in the quarter, while Lennox by running the mile in 5 min. 4-5 seconds showed that he will require some beating.

Ernie Carmichael won the running broad, and John McKinnon, the shot put. Trefrey, when he has developed a little more style, should heave the shot great distances.

The best race of the evening from the spectators' point of view was the inter-faculty relay race. Arts and Science entered teams, and amid the frenzied cheering of the multitude the men pounded out a lap each. Arts won in a walk, by nearly a lap. The time 3.18 for the three quarter mile was not bad on an indoor track.

The Club desires, through the pages of the Journal, to convey its thanks to the officials who performed their various duties to perfection.

Some of them had a pretty tough time of it, too, when they had to keep track of the laps in the four mile race. As each man covered eighty laps the officials were in danger of brain fever towards the end.

## *De Nobis.*

### The Fussers' Club.

ON Sunday night, January 22nd, yet another organization was added to the considerable number already existing at Queen's. The organization formed at the auspicious hour of 12.30 a.m. is to be known as the Fussers' Club. The following were the officers elected:—Hon. Pres., Prof. P. G. C. Campbell; president, R. F. Clarke, vice-president, G. N. Urie; secretary, G. B. McCallum; treasurer, J. K. Robertson; assistant secretary-treas., J. M. Forgie. Committeemen:—Arts, W. R. Leadbeater; Science, N. Leckie; Medicine, H. Young; Divinity, P. T. Pilkey; Education, W. J. Lamb.

The constitution adopted was as follows:—

1. The qualification for membership in the Fussers' Club, is six months' continuous fuss, at least twice a day; certificates must be presented from the victims of the aforesaid fussing.

2. The object of the Fussers' Club is to promote by example and moral suasion fussing in all its forms. Any fusser who is discouraged, or mentally deranged due to his fussing activities is privileged to appeal to any other fusser for sympathy and advice, or a "straight jacket." The fusser thus appealed to is bound to listen to all tales of woe with cheerful equanimity.

3. The Fussers' Club shall by co-operative buying lessen the price of flowers, bon-bons, theatre tickets and cabs; also by co-operative selling obtain a ready market for books, dress suits, and jewellery of all sorts.

4. The Fussers' Club may meet at any hour: two shall constitute a quorum or any multiple thereof.

5. Whereas all fussers are physically unable to work (the disease being known as corditis), a fusser must not work.

### All About Fussing—By the Hon. President.

Fuss and the world fusses with you.

One good fuss deserves another.

Once a fusser, always a fusser.

A fuss by any other man might cause much trouble.

It takes two fusses to make a fuss.

When in Fusserville do as the fussers do.

Say nothing but fuss good.



## *Calendar for the Week.*

Wednesday, Feb. 8—4.00 p.m.—Levana Society musical programme.

8.00 p.m.—Address in Convocation Hall: "What the Universities Can Do for Canada," Dr. Leacock, of McGill.

Thursday, Feb. 9—4.00 p.m.—Y.M.C.A.

5.00 p.m.—Annual meeting Association Football Club, Athletic Committee Room.

8.00 p.m.—Address: "The Historic Position of the Anglican Church," the Dean of Ontario.

Friday, Feb. 10—5.00 p.m.—Athletic Committee meeting. Track and Harrier executive requested to attend.

8.00 p.m.—Science Dance.

Saturday, Feb. 11—11.00 a.m.—Q.U.M.A.


3.00 p.m.—Inter-year Basketball.

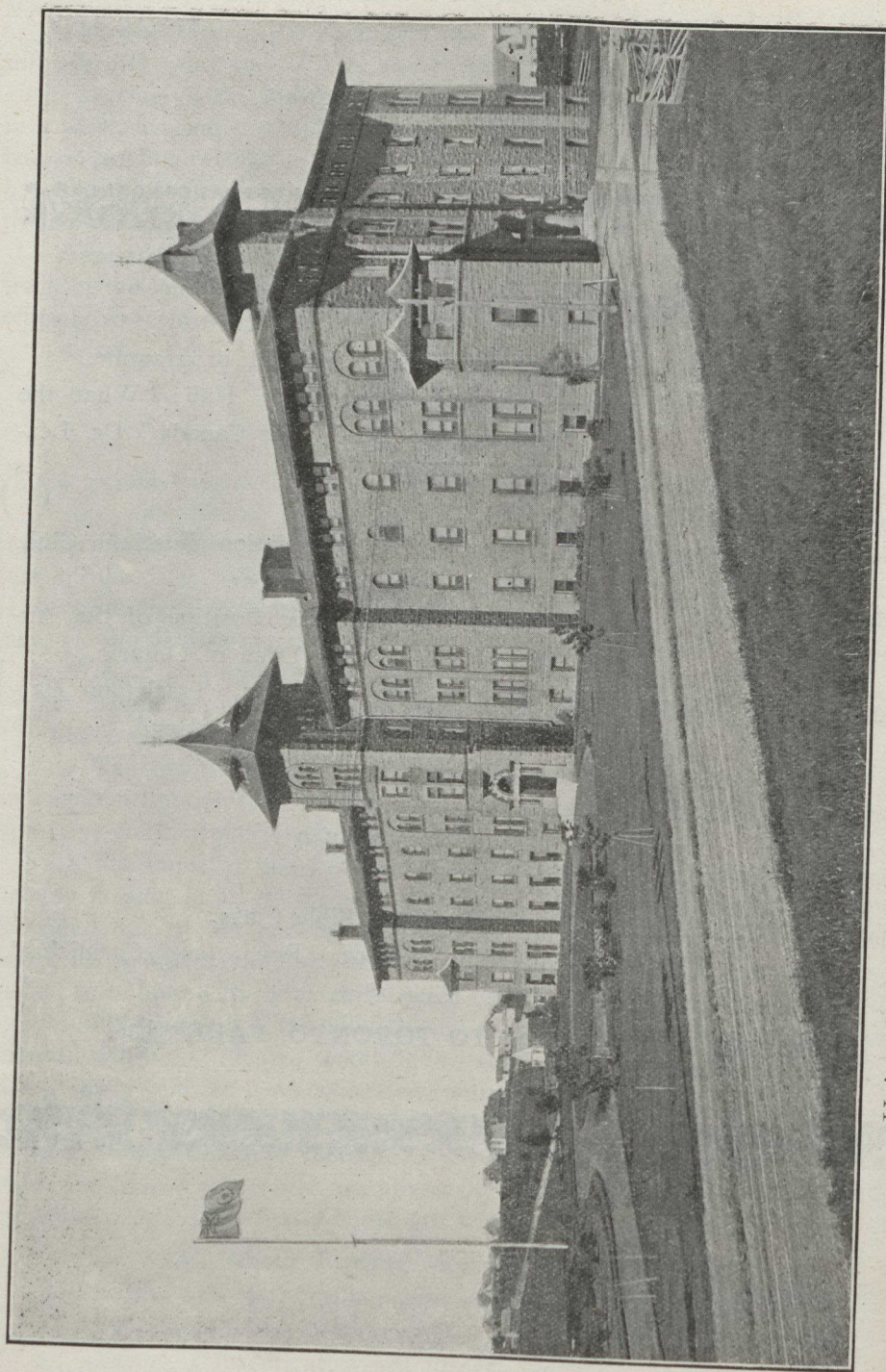
7.30 p.m.—A. M. S.

Sunday, Feb. 12—10.00 a.m.—Prof. Morison's Bible Class.

3.00 p.m.—University service. Rev. Jas. Carmichael, D.D., King, Ont.

FEB. 17th—EXCURSION TO TORONTO, FARE \$3.35.





University Residence, University of Mt. Allison College, Sackville, N.B.



VOL. XXXVIII.

FEBRUARY 8th, 1911.

No. 15.

## *Editorials.*

### THE SEMI-WEEKLY.

THE Journal, with the sanction of the Alma Mater Society, has begun a canvas of the students for subscriptions to a semi-weekly Journal. This is the same plan as was adopted and carried out with success at the time the Journal was first published weekly. It places before the A. M. S. the opinion of the students in regard to an important proposal and at the same time constitutes a basis for a subscription list for the following year.

The proposal to publish the Journal more frequently issues from the staff which has been charged with the publication of the students' magazine as a weekly and merits the approval of every student who is interested in maintaining a vigorous student life. The suggestion of conversion of the present weekly Journal carries with it provision for the publication once every four weeks of a special literary issue in magazine form.

The advantages of a semi-weekly publication are numerous. The reports of the events of college life which it contains will have an interest for readers that will not attach to reports of a weekly publication. This means that the semi-weekly will appeal to the student constituency on its own merits. Its news section will be fresh. News, too, a phrase frequently misunderstood, does not mean a record of small events consisting chiefly of names. It signifies events great and small of college life, their value to the publication using them to be estimated on the basis of their relative importance and interest. Thus the semi-weekly would make use of the same number of addresses to students and other extra-academic utterances by professors in connection with college life as the Journal in its present form. There would be the same amount of space for the literary matter as under present conditions. The news items that come under the departments would be of infinitely greater value. The proposals for change, therefore, narrow themselves to two points:—(1) Change in the number of issues; (2) Change in the form of the bi-weekly Journal; while the monthly retains the form in use at present. It cannot be doubted, therefore, that the semi-weekly will appeal as much as the weekly to graduates and 100 per cent. more to students within the college.

The staff, too, will recommend that a new system of distribution be instituted. This will probably mean distribution to students' rooms by carriers if the number of subscriptions warrant this.

The Journal, it should be remembered, is the official publication of the



A.M.S. It receives no favors from any organization within the College and in fact has ground for complaint in this matter. In every possible way it aims to advance worthy projects, brighten college life, give publicity when it will be of value and pick out abuses that creep into one place or another almost unobserved. It has not in years asked the A.M.S. for a grant or reported a deficit. It has struggled to keep its financial record clean and remain efficient. If students support the semi-weekly, they will help their publication in this effort. You should sign the promise to subscribe for the semi-weekly because—

- (1) It will give full value for your money.
- (2) It will enable the Journal to keep up its old record.
- (3) It will give fresh news and a regular programme of events.
- (4) It will publish more of the splendid addresses delivered before student organizations.

If the students support their college paper it can be converted into the most powerful agency for good that the A.M.S. can foster. Its merit bears a distinct relation to the number of subscribers.

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#### Research and Legislation.

The attempt made in connection with the bill for an eight-hour day for laborers on government contract work to provide a basis for legislation in the results of investigation at competent hands is a commendable departure. Professor Skelton, of the University staff, was charged officially with the task of investigating other legislative enactments on the same subject and the working of these, his findings to be embodied in a report for those responsible for shaping the bill for the House of Commons. This is a practice that should be allowed to develop. Too often legislation is blind and strikes in the dark. It is all emotion and no intellect, which is to say that it is sensitive to the influence of interests, bears the impress of its passage through the lobby, is shot through with strange purposes, but knows not the touch of the mind that is acquainted with laws and principles and facts that apply to it. Research on economic and industrial subjects is being carried on regularly by men connected with universities and employed by governments. Every nook and cranny of these wide regions has reflected light from the torch of investigation. The effect of tariff schedules on cost of articles affected has been minutely studied; causes of depressions have been sought out; monetary and banking systems have been examined; corporation and railway finance have revealed their hidden meaning to investigators; different aspects of the movement affecting labor have had their origin and history recorded. The result of such activity is the accumulation of a splendid body of data. An indirect result is the firm establishment of the habit of research. Legislators have no longer an excuse for working in the dark, in ignorance of facts and of indications of the probable results of their proposals. Research into pertinent facts and the working of legislation similar in its nature form the best basis for new legislation along many lines. Eight hour day legislation particularly lends

itself to careful scientific investigation of practices or enactments elsewhere. No one, moreover, could be more competent to conduct such investigation and work out conclusions in connection with it than Professor Skelton.

The afternoon service in Grant Hall a week ago was remarkable for the excellence of the music. The large massed choir filled the magnificent chamber with a volume of sound which was good to hear. Those responsible for the training of the choir deserve unstinted praise: and to the members themselves is due the gratitude of all the students who attend these afternoon services. It is to be hoped that this choir will be heard more than once during the remaining part of the session. Indeed there seems no reason why Grant Hall should not be utilized for all University services.

At the present time, the graduates of the University are voting on the question of separation from the church. The result of this vote will aid materially in the solution of this vexed issue. Equally valuable would be an expression of opinion by the undergraduates of the University. Many of the latter are more conversant with the existing conditions than the majority of the graduates. On this special point it would seem that the undergraduate is in a position to judge better than the graduate. A great many graduates have not kept themselves familiar with recent developments in the "separation question." The students are most vitally concerned and their opinions should be worth something.

A woman was the downfall of Troy, and a woman turned victory into defeat for McGill on Friday night. One of the Montreal team secured the puck near his own goal, rushed past his opponent and was nearing Queen's goal for a sure tally—when a shrill, piercing shriek rent the air asunder: the McGill man swayed, trembled and fell—and the game was saved.

There appears in another part of this issue of the Journal a letter in connection with the proposal to secure a students' pastor. This letter will bear careful reading. It states the attitude of many men about the College.

## *A University Pastor.*

**D**URING the next few weeks, a canvas of the students will be made to find out their attitude to the scheme for a university pastor, so it is necessary that the students clearly understand the nature of the canvas. In the first place, it is not undertaken by the college authorities, but is entirely in the hands of the students. In the second place the canvas is not connected with any college organization, religious or otherwise, but is directed by an independent committee. This committee recognizes that it has no authority, and its sole aim is to arouse definite interest among the students, so that a committee may be appointed with authority to act for the student body. In this preliminary work the committee hopes for the active co-operation of all

the students. The committee is composed of the following:—E. L. Bruce, M. R. Bow, E. L. Longmore, J. W. North and A. P. Menzies.

[For the information of graduates and others we publish below a circular sent out this week by the committee to all undergraduates.—Ed.]

"It has been felt for some time that there is a great need for more adequate religious work among the students of Queen's. At present the only means of reaching the student body are Convocation services on Sunday afternoon, and the churches of the city. That these have not been adequate is borne out by the following facts: Not over 40% of the students attend church regularly, and not over 25% have a definite church home. At Convocation services, the average attendance of students is less than one hundred and fifty. Further, very few of the students are brought under the personal influence of the ministers of the city or even know them personally. This is not the fault of the ministers, who have their full share of work in their own charges.

In view of this situation, the responsibility for the solution of the problem must rest with the students. This is especially true since any effective religious work must depend upon the active co-operation and support of the students.

The solution proposed is a university pastor whose work shall be solely among students. A regular organization will develop later, but the plan suggested now is for one service each Sunday for the students, to be made as attractive and inspiring as possible. Besides this service, the pastor's time would be given to friendly intercourse with the students. For students who move largely in a world of their own, and have intellectual problems of their own, such intercourse would be specially helpful. This work to be successful would call for a man of outstanding ability as a preacher, of strong personality, and of keen insight into student affairs. We feel confident that there are men of this type who would be attracted by the wonderful possibilities of the work. Denominational lines would not be drawn in any particular and would as a matter of fact be in direct opposition to the work that it is felt a man of the calibre we want could do.

It is evident that for such a plan the liberal support of the student body would be necessary. In so far as salary is concerned, in all probability \$2,500 would have to be offered to secure a man with the proper qualifications for such a great work. At least half of this amount would have to come from the students.

This circular is issued simply in an effort to arouse the interest of the student body and to find out what is their attitude on this question. It is hoped that student organization will develop later and that a committee will be authorized to act for the students. You will be interviewed in the course of the next few days and asked to express your opinion. Cards will be circulated bearing the following questions:

- (1) Are you in favor of a university pastor?
- (2) Would you support such a scheme as has been outlined?

Kindly give this matter your careful attention and be prepared to register your honest opinion."

## *Letter to the Editor.*

Dear Sir:—Suggestions have been made at Queen's towards the establishment of a college chapel and the maintenance of a students' pastor. Those in authority, no doubt, will act cautiously in this direction. There are two questions to be considered; the advisability and the feasibility of such a course.

The University is quite justified in taking any measures with a view to the moral welfare of the students: but their religious life is the affair of the students alone. The writer of a letter which appeared in the last issue of the Journal deplored the fact that nearly one-half of the students at Queen's are not regular attendants at church, and implies that this condition warrants the establishment of a college chapel. Many students who are not to be seen regularly in the churches of Kingston will resent this imputation, that church attendance is a criterion of the moral tone of the University. The moral standards of Queen's men are admittedly high. Religious fervour is not always an essential to sound morals. On this score there is surely no pressing need for a University chapel.

It is agreed that the proposed pastor should be actuated by no denominational sympathies in the performance of his duties. There are many creeds represented at Queen's to all but one of which, the official recognition of a students' pastor must needs prove an affront. Unfortunately it is impossible to procure a pastor whose training and predilections do not give a sectarian colouring to his theological principles. Moreover with the impending separation of the University from the Church a college pastor would be still more offensive to many students—on denominational grounds. Part of this proposed official's duties, would be to superintend the moral life of the students. It is doubtful if the students would welcome such attentions: it is quite probable that they would resent any "missionary efforts" exerted on their behalf.

The afternoon services in Convocation Hall provide adequate spiritual stimulants for the majority of students. If the University authorities have the needs of the students at heart let them consider the question of the University Residence, Students' Union and Dining Hall. In this way they will exhibit a keener interest in the students than in the appointment of one, or even two, college pastors.—STUDENT.

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## *Exhibit by the Q. U. Naturalists' Club.*

ON Monday afternoon of last week the Queen's University Naturalists' Club held an exhibit in the Pass Botany Laboratory, old Arts building, which was well attended not only by the students but by visitors from the city. The collection of natural history specimens exhibited was a most interesting one and this interest was much enhanced by the fact that not only were all the specimens named but most of them had labels giving short notes

on their most important features, and that the members of the Club were in attendance to answer any inquiries. The smaller animals of Ontario were displayed, among them being a fine specimen of the wild cat, recently received by Queen's from Dr. Malloch. The examples of beaver work and of a beaver tooth attracted much attention. A collection of animal forms showing partial and complete albinism was shown, and contained among other things two perfectly white chipmunks and a robin in which the head and neck were white.

Among the birds exhibited particular prominence was given to those which are winter visitors at Kingston and the labels gave notes upon their habits and their economic importance. It was pointed out that the woodpeckers and owls were two groups of birds which are misunderstood and much persecuted, that the woodpeckers perform a most valuable service in extracting the borers (grubs) which destroy trees and which men can neither locate nor extract and that the owls destroy mice and other rodents which "girdle" trees and which injure meadows by eating the roots of the grass. There were some handsome cases of Ontario moths and butterflies and a collection of marine forms from the sea-coast of New Brunswick.

The mammoth's tooth, recently donated to Queen's by Mr. G. K. McLeod, of Deering, Alaska, was on exhibition.

The botanical side of the exhibit consisted of mounted plants illustrating the commoner ferns, clubmosses and orchids, a collection of edible species of fungi, specimens illustrating the effect of the twining of the bitter-sweet and of a tight wire upon the growth of trees and of numerous microsioges under which were slides showing the ring of cork which cuts leaves off at the base of the petiole (leaf-stalk) and causes them to fall; the vessels in herbs and plants which conduct water and food, a section of a grain of wheat showing the embryo and the cubical cells which contain the proteid of the seed, the beginning of a fern-plant and various other interesting features of plant life.

The Naturalists' Club meets in the Pass Botany Laboratory at 5 o'clock every second Wednesday throughout the session and invites all those interested in any branch of natural science to become members.

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### *Ladies.*

ON all sides congratulations are showering down upon our Levana Society for the splendid performance put on in Convocation Hall, Tuesday evening. So realistically were the different scenes of Cranford life portrayed that a large and enthusiastic audience was unstinted in its applause.

They were all good. Miss Mattie Jenkyns and her buried romance; Miss Pole, whose father was a man so she thought she knew the sex pretty well; Miss Pubis from the country with her three children in their "cute" poke bonnets and pig-tails; the deaf widow, Mrs. Forrester; Martha, tripping so gracefully along the white newspaper path; Miss Jessie, captivating all hearts with her songs, "Jock O'Hazeldean" and "Annie Laurie"; Miss Smith whose talent lay in revealing to us all the beauties of the simple (though elegant)



life à la Cranford; Miss Betty Barker whose party was so greatly honored by her condescending visitor; the condescending visitor, the Hon. Mrs. Jamieson, conferring on Cranford and the tea-party much distinction by her gentle snores and aristocratic bearing; the maid who managed so deftly to blow out the candles with the timely assistance of many friends in the audience; and last, but not least, "de-a Ca-a-lo," alive and real judging by his appreciation of carroway seed biscuits and cream and his response to the Alfie-Pierce-Arts yell.

Miss Totten's mandolin solos were much enjoyed by all. Our Society cleared about \$75 through the energetic zeal of the performers and the hearty support of members of the other faculties. This sum will be used to send delegates from Levana to the Muskoka conference in June.

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The ladder slipped projecting Mac O—d into space.

Fair helper—"Oh Heavens"

Mac—"Did you think it was an angel?"

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A very enjoyable impromptu breakfast was partaken of by those members of Divinity Hall who attended eight o'clock classes Wednesday morning. The guests were considerate enough to pardon the absence of their hostesses, "The Ladies of Cranford," who on account of their unusual frivolities the preceding night were slightly indisposed. However we hear that the refreshments which consisted of "just a little home-made cherry brandy," seed cakes, which "remind one of scented soap," sponge biscuit, "shell fish" and macaroons "sopped in brandy until it made your mouth water to look at 'em" were greedily enjoyed by all—N.B., apples and candies 65c. extra.

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Prof. C—n, discussing Romanticism of Scott:—"Now just put it to yourself as a fair question:—'Is moonlight a good light to see the beauties of ——.'"

One courageous unit:—"Yes!"

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"It worries me to death to know

That as from 'Animal Bi' I go,

If I should fall upon the path

The giggling crowds would surely laugh.

I steadier step when I recall

That if I slip, I'll surely fall."

(With apologies to Clough).

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Will the rascal and his accomplices who so skilfully decamped with the bottle of wine from Divinity Hall, on Wednesday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, kindly return at least the bottle to Miss Betty Barker. An ample reward is offered for any information as to the whereabouts of the offenders, dead or alive.

THE debate between the years '12 and '13 before the Alma Mater Society on Saturday night was one of the closest contests the Society has witnessed for many a day. The subject was, "Resolved, that Canada should have a single chamber government." Mr. Ford, of '13, who opened the case for the affirmative, argued that the senate was an evil and was entirely useless in that it added nothing to the effectiveness of the government. Mr. Seeley, the leader of the negative, replied that all precedent was against the abolition of the senate and that the bicameral system was necessary for the protection of the smaller provinces. Against this argument Mr. Adams stated that national interests were provincial interests and advocated the referendum as the restraining force upon the lower house. Mr. Tuttle argued that the referendum was useful only when used in conjunction with the senate and then advanced a scheme for senate-reform. The judges were Prof. Dyde, Prof. Grant and M. R. Bow. After a conference lasting more than an hour they gave a majority decision in favor of the negative.



At a meeting of the final year, on Friday last, A. A. MacKay reported for the memorial committee. A conference has been held with representatives from the final years in Science and Medicine and after various memorial schemes had been considered, the committee decided to recommend that all the graduating years of the University should unite to raise a fund to furnish a part of the proposed students' union building. This is indeed a worthy aim and should appeal not only to the final years but to all Queen's men. If the year '11 adopts the plan and if the years following could also decide to let their memorial take the same form it would be a considerable encouragement to those who are planning a students' union. Judging from the report of the Alma Mater Society's committee the union project is soon to be launched. A memorial plan such as has been recommended would be a fitting expression of the students' attitude towards the proposed undertaking.

The Political Science Club had an interesting meeting on Thursday last when the programme consisted of a debate on the subject, "Resolved that the Supreme Court should be the final court of appeal for Canada." The decision was given to Messrs. Spankie and McCree, who championed the affirmative. The negative was supported by Messrs. McNally and Whitehead.

The German Club, under the direction of Prof. MacGillivray, is preparing for its annual concert which will be held in Convocation Hall, on the evening of the 16th of this month. In addition to the play "Auf der Major's Ecke," there will be several selections among which will be a solo by the talented vocalist, Miss Mona Knight.



It has become the policy of the executive of the Engineering Society to stimulate us at frequent intervals with addresses from men who have worked on the site of some of the world's greatest marvels (whether made by man or by nature). Thus we obtain impressions which are vivid and real, infinitely

more valuable than information provided by literature. Of such value was an address given the Engineering Society last Friday by Dr. Van Horn, of the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland.

Mr. Van Horn, with his second year students, recently visited the National Yellowstone Park of the United States, and practically brought it back in his camera. He prides himself on having seen the park in a way that no one else has. The ordinary tourist is practically forced by the companies, which control the park, to follow certain railways, stage lines, etc. Mr. Van Horn, however, having special privileges on account of the investigations which he was making, was able to travel independently. Having his own waggons and mules he could camp wherever he liked. Travelling thus in a more or less leisurely fashion, he was able to pick up many interesting stories from the old inhabitants of the park.

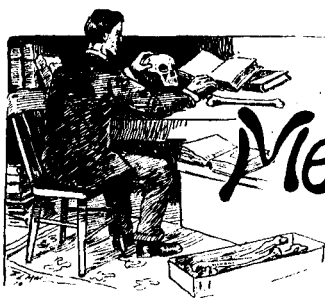
The first white man to visit the Yellowstone Park was a trapper, Jim Bridger, by name. There is current among the people of the West a whole series of stories known as "Jim Bridger's Lies." Jim used to live in a shack at the foot of one of the mountains. He was possessed of two valuable weapons: a telescope through which he could see animals on the mountain top and a rifle with which to shoot them. Standing at his door, he would sight a bear high up on the hill and shoot it. The bear, of course, would roll down the hill faster and faster until, when he reached the bottom, the immense friction would have caused his flesh to cook and his hide to tan. When Jim wanted a change of diet he would fish in a brook flowing right beside one of the geysers. Having caught a trout, he would merely turn around and sling it into the boiling geyser (he had chosen a salty one of course) and it was ready to eat.

One of the most famous characters of the region is Buffalo Bill, the hotel-keeper and despot of the town of Cody. If ever he dies, (he has been old for several decades), he wishes to be buried on the top of Cedar Mountain, which he can see from his hotel door.

But, to return to the point of the lecture: Yellowstone Park contains more of Nature's marvels than any other place in the world. The only other localities, where geysers are found are in Iceland and New Zealand. The Mammoth hot springs, the Old Faithful geyser, the so-called Paint Pots, which are really immense bubbles of hot mud, all these are unparalleled. The park seems to have somewhat of a heathenish aspect. A more or less famous

poem, written some years ago, tells of how the Devil, when sitting in Hades one day, called a meeting of his assistants. Their habitation was becoming overcrowded; was there any place on earth to which he might send his surplus population. He was advised, so the poem says, to transport them to this place of scalding water and brimstone. It would at least rival the atmosphere of the nether regions.

But this is only one aspect of the park. A magnificent falls, the abyssmal Yellowstone Canyon, the snowy white terraces of chalcidony around the hot springs, these and an almost unending variety of features, of interest to the sight-seer, the artist, the botanist and the geologist, are found in this store-house of Nature's wonders.



## Medicine

WORD comes from Jamaica through the United Society of Christian Endeavor at Boston, Mass., of the death of Dr. John E. Brown, a graduate of

Queen's in 1907. On Saturday, December 10th, 1910, Dr. Brown, with his coachman, was returning from a call near his home at Little Bay, and both were drowned, but the particulars of the accident are not known.

Deceased had been practising since the summer of 1909 and had established himself in the respect and esteem of his associates and clients.

Dr. L. C. E. Beroard, '10, paid us a visit last week. He is walking the floors of the Water Street Hospital, Ottawa.

The hockey enthusiasts of Medicine '12 played a game, so-called, on Tuesday, Jan. 31st. The contest was between the two sections of the class, the losers to buy a certain instrument for the Hotel Dieu operating theatre. The match was a funereal exhibition of rough play and the score was one each. It is not yet decided who will buy.

The Erhlich-Hata compound known as "606" is receiving its "knocks" through the medical press. The clinical claims of the originators, however, are very conservative. No doubt it will require experience and therefore time, to demonstrate the actual therapeutic value of this remedy.

The Medical Court held its first session of the year on Wednesday evening, February 1st. A number of cases were disposed of in a satisfactory manner and with a dignity befitting such a solemn function.

The whole tone of the court was a marked improvement over others of recent years, and the amendments to the constitution of the Aesculapian Society show much good judgment, inasmuch as the court is a body whose authority is recognized by the Faculty.

No matter what fun may be promulgated in connection with this body in the future, it is to be hoped that the sessions will all be as well conducted and dispose of the business as satisfactorily as the session just closed.

On Thursday afternoon the members of the Sophomore year had the pleasure of listening to a very interesting and instructive address delivered by the Honorary President of the year, Prof. Etherington, the subject being, "The Ideal Physician." The Prof. depicted in a very lucid and logical manner some of his ideas as to the standard of an ideal physician and all who were present shall long remember the strong impression he made.



## Education.

ON Wednesday of last week each student was handed a sealed letter containing a report of the examinations and also of the practical work in teaching. Miss Rose thinks she will wait till the full of the moon before she opens hers.

Mr. W-r-r, (on his way to breakfast):—"Another empty going east."

R. S. F-l-y (seeking information on the manufacture of matches):—"Can you tell me, Miss W—, how matches are made?"

Miss W—:—"I would have you understand Mr. F-l-y that I am no match-maker."

The regular meeting of the Aeschylean Society which was to have been held last Thursday, was postponed until Thursday, Feb. 9th, as Dr. Dyde was unable to be present to give his address.

She entered the cloak-room,

She spied a letter—

She drew nearer.

It was addressed to her in the Dean's hand.

"Oh! girls, have I failed?"

It was the Dean's "private letter," she concluded.

With quivering lips and trembling hand she broke the seal.

It was an invitation to spend Wednesday evening, Feb. 1st, at "Roselawn."

"Oh girls," but this time with a sigh of relief.

Dean and Mrs. Ellis entertained the students of the Faculty on Wednesday of last week. The popularity of our worthy Dean was shown by the fact that each member of the year was present. The evening was spent in merry-making and dancing. Mrs. Ellis is a most admirable hostess and the grand



old mansion, "Roselawn," with its spacious rooms and inviting fire-places contributed not a little to a never-to-be-forgotten evening.

At the parting of the way, in the early morning, above the raging of the elements could be heard the hearty strains of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

### "The Basis of a Working Theology."



ON Friday afternoon, Feb. 3rd, the Queen's Theological Society was addressed by Rev. Jas. Binnie, M.A., of Tweed. The following article is an abstract of Mr. Binnie's exceedingly able, and helpful address.

It struck me that what you want me to give you, if I can, is some view of Theology from its practical side. You would like to know what are the doctrines found to be essential and fundamental in the working creed of a modern minister who tries to keep in sight at least of the great movements of the time.

You are familiar with the statement that Religion is one thing, and Theology another. There is unquestionably a valid distinction here. Dr. Newton Clarke in his excellent book, "An Outline of Christian Theology," brings out this distinction. He says:—"The life, thought, feeling and institutions that have resulted from Christ's influence upon the religious life of mankind, constitute the Christian Religion. Christian Theology is the intellectual treatment of the Christian Religion." But you can readily see that the distinction is not fundamental. Christianity and Christian Theology spring from the same root, and Theology is closest to reality when it is wrought out in the forge of experience. It is true indeed that our theories must be brought to the test of practical life. The supreme test of every dogma must be the effect it produces in life and character.

There is without doubt a change of emphasis in the Theology of to-day. The great master word of our time is evolution. It has exerted a marked power in every department of thought, and has in many instances revolutionized the old methods of thinking. Theology itself has not been uninfluenced by it. The older theologians laid stress upon the fact of God's perfect and complete revelation. The Bible was regarded as an arsenal of texts to prove the doctrines of Theology. They worked out their theories largely by 'a priori' methods. On the other hand the tendency to-day is to follow along the lines of development or growth. Formerly the transcendence of God was the prevailing idea, now the immanence of God is the thought which largely holds the theological field. It must be said that this new emphasis is an advance in the right direction and is producing, and must yet produce valuable results.

By means of this modern method of thought, ideal philosophy has worked out at least one notable result. In the face of a materialistic tendency which powerfully influenced men's minds and threatened to dominate the whole realm of thought, it triumphantly set forth a conception of God which is

swinging the pendulum back towards a more spiritual view of the universe. When we grasp the idea of a rational universe, and of the human self-consciousness, that stands related to it as subject to object, we are led to the unavoidable inference of a supreme intelligence—possessing all the attributes of self-consciousness, viz.,—thought, feeling and will.

Just as a true view of the universe necessarily implies the conception of God, so a true view of moral phenomena involves the idea of God's goodness. The universal facts of our moral being presuppose an absolute standard of goodness for the universe. So we arrive at the inevitable inference of the infinite goodness of God.

Philosophy provides us with the foundation and framework of thought, but it has its limitations, and for the Christian teacher requires to be supplemented. The minister soon finds that he cannot feed the flock of which he is a shepherd upon the categories of philosophy, nor can he satisfy his own inner life. Philosophy accomplishes a very necessary work in arousing men from their dogmatic slumbers, yet there is a possibility that it may lack the means, with some temperaments at any rate, of bringing them again to solid convictions. To meet the terribly real and definite needs of men you must have a positive, clear-cut message, which you believe to the very core of your being.

So then to the conception of God to which a sound philosophy brings us, we must add the distinctively Christian idea of the Fatherhood of God. The filial relationship once realized has power in it to redeem and revolutionize the lives of men. We cannot too strongly emphasize the uniqueness and importance of this truth, discovered to us by Jesus Christ. It is in connection with this truth that Jesus also teaches the infinite value of the soul. Jesus did more than teach this truth. He lived it.

Another aspect of God's Fatherhood, which Jesus taught, is sacrifice. The power of sacrifice is given the central place in the teaching of our Lord and His disciples, and it holds the central place in the church. Tolstoi's guiding principle was, "Give everything and ask for nothing in return." True sacrifice has in it the quality of atonement; not only does it bring the soul into oneness with God, but it also reconciles a soul to itself bringing in harmony where there is discord.

This is the very heart of a working Theology. I cannot define the meaning of Christ's sacrifice. No theory of the Atonement is adequate. I try to keep the great fact before me. I see in it the joy of forgiveness, the possibility of a new start in life for the hopeless—the certainty of victory over evil—and the hope both sure and steadfast of advancing towards the full development of all the powers of my being. Here I recognize that the true principle of life for me and all mankind is love, and service, and sacrifice.

Then there is the great word Atonement. The word has a simple, and natural meaning. If human hearts are to find peace and if earth's strifes are to vanish it must be by the reconciling power of Christ's cross.

Side by side with the fact of the atonement stands the fact of sin. If

there is no real alienation, there is no necessity for reconciliation. Utterly inadequate is the Philosophy or Theology, new or old, that describes sin as an amiable weakness, an unfortunate tendency, or a blundering quest after God. The Philosophy and Theology you are taught at Queen's strikes a truer note. Put this down then as one of the tenets of a working Theology. Sin is a terrific power in human life, and beside it put the mightier power of the strong Son of God.

Now we come to the consideration of an important truth to which we have been leading up—I mean the pre-eminence of Jesus Christ. The brightest intellects of every age, have laid their tributes at His feet and acknowledged His supremacy in their lives and in humanity. "When a man meets Jesus of Nazareth there is no way back. There are new marching orders and they call forward."

One more element only, of a working Theology I shall bring to your notice, for I find it an essential one. Neither Religion or Theology can omit a belief in the work of the Holy Spirit. The doctrine of the Holy Spirit is in line with the teachings of idealism in regard to Divine immanence.

The old doctrines that have stood the test of time, are not lightly to be thrown aside. I have tried to show that there is marvellous vitality and power in them still. They must, however, be re-lived and re-thought. There is need for a great modern theologian who will re-set them in terms of twentieth century thought, and feeling. In the meantime we may find in them true inspiration and a real message for men.

## *Alumni.*

### Queen's Alumni Dinner at Ottawa.

THROUGH the kindness of one of our many alumni we are able to publish the following very interesting account of the Alumni dinner at Ottawa, on Friday evening, January 27th. "This dinner was served in the House of Commons Restaurant and proved to be the best ever served to the alumni in Ottawa. The tables were artistically decorated with daffodils and Queen's colors, which with the Queen's menu cards, made all present feel quite at home. The after dinner addresses were also of a very high rank. Mr. Andrew Haydon in a very fine speech proposed the toast to the Parliament of Canada, which was responded to by the Hon. Sydney Fisher in a very able manner and also by Mr. R. L. Borden. The toast to Queen's University was proposed by Prof. Adam Shortt and Principal Gordon replied in his usual capable and pleasing manner. Prof. Grant delighted all present by his ready wit and Prof. Dall, who also replied to this toast of Queen's, was listened to with great interest.

D. A. MacArthur, M.A., proposed the toast to sister universities, to which several representatives replied. Among these were:—Mr. Dougal O. Malcolm (newly appointed military secretary), of Oxford; Rev. Father Fallon, for Ottawa College; T. C. Bonille, for Toronto; Mr. MacDougall, for

Ottawa Collegiate, and a representative from McGill. One omission was made from the programme, however, viz., that of a singer. Of the eighty-five present no one would undertake to launch forth upon the sea of song.

Among those present at this most enjoyable occasion were:—Rev. Robt. Laird, M.A., Kingston; Judge McTavish, President Queen's Alumni Association, Ottawa; Prof. Brock, Dr. Minnes, Dr. Echlin, Dr. and Mrs. C. Laidlaw, Dr. Robert Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Brown, Miss Marty, Miss McManus, Miss McKerracher, Rev. and Mrs. Turnbull, Miss A. Boyd, Miss Gertie Cameron, Miss Harriet Wilson '09, Miss Ethel Nesbitt, B.A. '10; Miss Constance Law, '07; Miss Christina McFarlane; D. I. McLeod, B.A.; Alex. Baird, of Renfrew; M. J. Patton, M.A.; Casmo Cartwright, J. J. Bell, Dr. Ami, D. A. MacArthur, M.A., Dr. Sheriff and many others.

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Allan Donnell, B.A., '09, Arts, is now on the staff of the Ottawa Citizen.

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R. B. Mills, '10 Arts, who has been with a law firm in Regina, is now in Edmonton, Alta.

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Miss Esther Isobell (Essie) Powell, '08 Arts, fourth daughter of the late James William Powell, and Charles U. Peeling, B.Sc., '09, were married on Wednesday, February 2nd. The marriage was conducted by Rev. Mr. Sellery at the home of the bride, 388 Earl St., Kingston. The Journal extends all good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Peeling.

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W. W. Doxee, M.A., '09, has also joined the benedicts and is now teaching at Marford, Alberta.

## *Y. M. C. A.*

“**I**DEALS in Lay Professions,” was the subject of a most interesting and inspiring address, delivered by Prof. Matheson, before the Association on Thursday afternoon last. The address in brief was as follows:—

There is in the popular mind the notion that the moral and spiritual law under which the minister labors is different in some way from that imposed upon other people. The ordinary man claims for himself the right to indulge in various petty vices, and lays particular claim to the “harmless” immoralities common in his own profession. He might swear a little, or tipple some, or indulge in coarseness of various kinds, and remain a respectable member of the church; provided only that these irregularities are kept decently in the background. The minister's career, however, is ruined if he ventures on such slippery ground. The average man seems to demand in his minister an adherence to rigid rules of conduct which he would refuse to recognize in his own life. Similar rules also, though not so rigid, he would apply to the unfortunate man who has accepted a lower office in the church.

There is no warrant in our moral or religious code for this distinction. It comes from other sources, of which two may be mentioned. The first is

possibly to the layman's credit, for he is consistent in demanding that he who preaches must practise. As for himself, he does not preach and therefore need not practise. The second source is not perhaps so much through popular fault as through popular failing. An enterprising Chicago daily sent a representative to interview the day-laborers of the city, in order to find out the reasons for their continued acceptance of the lowest social condition. The result was summed up as "lack of ambition." Plenty of physical and mental ability was found, but with it a sort of fatalism by which the day-laborer seemed to consider that he must always be a day-laborer. Tradition and his own inertia aided in keeping him to this view. It never seemed to occur to him that he could break his caste, and climb to something higher. This is exactly analogous to the position of the lay professions with reference to that of the ministry. The layman has high ideals for the clergy; but with a kind of comfortable fatalism he accepts the lower ideals for himself. This old world will never approach anything like the ideal conditions which we would in thought desire for it, until the men of the lay professions break through their caste, and accept for themselves the ideals of life and conduct which they in theory demand for those whom they accept as religious leaders. There are differences of ability and differences of opportunity, but there should be no differences of professional ideals. The profession, in itself, has no ideals. It is a mere incident in the life of a man in working out his own salvation. What we call the ideals of a profession are merely the personal ideals of the men who compose it.

There is not as far a cry as we might suppose from ideas to ideals. Ideas carry men to their ideals. The great movements of history and the great deeds of men have been built on these. Ideals have supported where physical strength was wanting, and have enabled men to endure. The man who is void of ideals is the most sensitive to physical pain, and wilts the soonest under adversity. The object of our life is to do good to all, and to raise the level of our humanity by every means in our power. All professions and occupations should be working towards this common end, with common ideals in the matter of human service.

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On Thursday, Feb. 9th at 4 p.m. the Association will hold its annual meeting. Reports of committees will be delivered. The officers for the coming year will be elected. A full attendance of all students is requested.

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## *Athletics.*

Hockey—Queen's 6; McGill 5.

THE hockey team seems bound to provide us with thrills. On Saturday evening there was not a loyal supporter of Queen's but felt his back deranged after the game as a result of the spinal shivers he had suffered. These overtime games give us our full money's worth, but they are hard on voice and feelings alike.



About half-past eight the Queen's seven stepped onto the ice and cavorted around a short while until joined by the McGill septette. Nearly two hundred McGill supporters had accompanied their team, everyone of them with a voice worthy of the Bull of Bashan, and it sounded for a short time as if we were in a Montreal rink. It is no new thing to say that we need cheer leaders and better organization in our cheering. Only a few times in the evening did our yell break forth from end to end in the rink. The rest of the time it was in fragments.

A step was made in the right direction when our band was brought to the match. The music fills in the gaps very well. It is true that the unmusical McGill contingent thought that it was a Salvation Army band leading a Sunday school chorus, but the fellows in McGill go in too much for the variety of melody which the vaudeville stage produces, and do not recognize truly meritorious musical efforts when they hear them.

About nine o'clock the puck was faced. Interest had become very keen through the cheering of the rival factions. The ice was in as perfect a condition as could be, hard and clear, without even a scratch. The puck was dropped, the whistle sounded, and they were off.

McGill opened with a rush, and for a few moments skated our men off their feet. They were all tall, rangy fellows, with lots of speed, and could make the puck go wherever they wanted. In a short time they had found the net, and very little later scored again.

Then the Queen's men awoke, and from that time onward kept McGill going the limit, and finally wore them down. Box scored. A roar of relief went up from the spectators. A minute or so later there was a face off directly in front of the McGill net, and Box batted the puck in before the McGill centre touched it. The red and white scored once more before the end of the half, and left the ice one to the good.

The three-two score, the same as the half time tally in the Varsity game, seemed a happy omen, and more than one man bent on providing himself with a fortune, covered McGill money that was floating around. The band meantime kept the rink quivering with emotion over their rendition of 'O Canada,' and more than one man and maiden fair surreptitiously wiped away a shining tear-drop when it was through.

Our men came forth full of determination, and the result of the advice they had received at half-time was soon apparent when McKinnon fooled Woodyatt, and tied the score. At this period of the game combination was almost non-existent. Both teams checked back so hard that it was impossible to pass the puck, and individual rushing became the order of the day. In the earlier part of the half Queen's appeared to have the advantage, and shortly Greg George scored on a pretty shot from the side.

Then McGill scored, and seven minutes from the end forged ahead with another goal. The frenzied yelling of the McGill contingent shook the rafters of the rink. The supporters of the tri-color hoped silently and fervently for just another score, and when they saw the puck shoot past Woodyatt

from an open shot of McKinnon's, the sigh that went up was like a blast of the south wind. The bell for full time sounded with the score tied.

In the overtime period our men were in better shape. In the first five minutes they hovered continually around the McGill net, and had it not been for the remarkable work of the McGill defence, Woodyatt, Cassells and Moseley, would have pulled away from their opponents.

The score was still tied when the teams crossed over. In the second five minutes play continued around the McGill end, and it seemed only a question of time till we should score. Then Greg George took a shot on the net, the puck struck the bar behind Woodyatt, and then dropped behind. The goal judge held up his hand, and the game was won.

However that final goal has been disputed. The McGill men claimed that it was no goal, while both the goal judge and the referee say that it was. At the time of writing it seems pretty certain that McGill will protest the match, though chiefly with a view to getting a definite ruling on such a case.

There seems little chance that the protest will be sustained, for certainly the back bar is in the goal area, and the goal judge, a McGill man, was firm in his ruling that it was a score.

From now on, the cry will be 'make ready for Varsity.' On their showing here, McGill should win from Varsity in Montreal, and if we can but win in Toronto, we shall hold the championship for the third consecutive time. It is well worth working for.

As usual our defence was of the very first order. Basil George is about the best man in his position playing amateur hockey, and the other two are not far behind. The forwards all played good hockey. McKinnon, Box and Greg George are foxy stick-handlers, while Smith plays along, and never gives his man half a chance to score. The team is certainly well-balanced, and though light, shows about as good form as any in late years.

The team was:—Goal, Gilbert; point, B. George; cover, Trimble; rover, G. George; centre, Box; wings, McKinnon and Smith.

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#### **Basketball—McGill 30; Queen's 24.**

By the law of compensation it was but right that McGill should win in basketball, and they did. However the law of compensation is not one which we wish to observe in such a case, and it was a sore disappointment. The men had been working hard and faithfully since the game in Montreal, and were pretty confident of winning.

On the night's play we might have won as well as McGill. The play was very close, and though McGill had somewhat the better of the play in the first half, our men were the better in the second period. One reason for their improved form was the enthusiastic cheering of the handful of supporters who turned out to see the game. As soon as the boys began to cheer there was a noticeable improvement in play.

It seems a pity that there were so few out to help the team along. The smallness of the number was emphasized when we remembered the number at

the Varsity game. It does seem rather a poor sort of loyalty which only supports a winning team.

The game was just a fair exhibition. The McGill men were tall chaps, but seemed a trifle slow in comparison with the Varsity team. Our men showed good form only in spots. McCartney played the best game for Queen's, while Sterne was not far behind. Jemmet, who played the first half, seemed too nervous, while Wardle, who replaced him in the second half, did not have much success in shooting. Neither Van Sickle nor Erskine showed their usual good form.

It would be a good idea if there was a special ball for the first team to play with. As matters are now the men play with the ball that is in common use every day, and are at a considerable disadvantage when forced to use a hard, new ball in a game.

The team was as follows:—Erskine, Jemmet (Wardle), McCartney, Van Sickle, Sterne.

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#### '12 Seniors vs '13 Seniors.

Twelve pursued its victorious course on Saturday, and incidentally upset the calculations of the dopesters by beating Thirteen fifty to twenty. If the senior team men on Twelve had shown the same form on Friday that they did on Saturday a victory would have been scored for Queen's.

The game was hard and fast, but '12 had considerably the better of the play. Wardle and Erskine both kept their covers moving very freely, and both did some pretty shooting. The defence, Van Sickle and Watts, covered their men carefully, only allowing them a few baskets.

The Thirteen defence is a very good one, but the gyrations of the Twelve forwards seemed to bother them. Laing and Sterne played hard, and Sterne shot three baskets from about mid-floor. Pound, Meek and Allan were too carefully covered to be very dangerous. They worked hard, but couldn't get the basket often. The teams were:—

'12:—Medlen, Wardle, Erskine, Van Sickle, Watts.

'13:—Pound, Meek, Allan, Sterne, Laing.

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#### '13 Ladies 22—'14 Ladies 7.

In the best game that the ladies have so far put on, Thirteen beat Fourteen on Saturday afternoon. The teams were more evenly matched than the score would indicate, and were it not that the shooting for '13 was brilliant in the extreme, the game, on general work, might have been a tie.

In centre floor Miss Henderson, without doubt the best player among the girls, was up against an opponent worthy of her steel. Miss Warren at centre for Fourteen is a player who would keep anyone busy, and it was a pretty duel between them.

Miss Merry did some pretty shooting for Thirteen. She has a shot with two hands that is more like the style the boys use, and she scored four baskets with it in the second half.

For Fourteen the best shooting was done by Miss Smith. The defensive work on both sides was good. The teams were:—

'14:—Miss Wright, Miss Smith, Miss Warren, Miss McCuaig, Miss McCuaig.

'13:—Miss Merry, Miss Nash, Miss Henderson, Miss Totten, Miss Ahern.

The members of the senior and intermediate hockey teams appreciate very much the efforts of Prof. M. B. Baker, their Hon. President in establishing a hot dinner for the boys after the noon practices. In former years it has been almost impossible for the players to get to practice and have anything to eat without missing their two o'clock classes, but this difficulty has now been overcome. The funds for these dinners have been provided by the professors living at Romilly House, together with Dr. Jock Harty.

### *De Nobis.*

J. C. M. ('12):—"Roger had a new girl at the rink on Saturday."

A. E. H. ('13):—"Just my luck. Everybody is having a change but me!"

"So Otto's gone."

"For good?"

"No, for better or for worse."

First Senior English Student:—"Who is the new Professor of English?"

Second Senior English Student:—"W. T. McRee."

Young lady to Mr. Stewart:—"How did you like the University Sermon this afternoon?"

Mr. Stewart:—"I didn't hear it all—I was outside counting the collection."

At '12 year meeting installation:—

Pres. M---son:—"I think our learned ex-president has not learned how to put on gowns yet."

### *Gymnasium Subscriptions.*

Previously acknowledged, \$854.55; \$20, D. Ferguson; \$15, Douglas Ellis; \$13, Dr. J. Y. Ferguson; \$10, A. Beecroft; \$2, M. C. Prichard, S. J. Schofield; total \$916.55.

The financial year of the Athletic Committee ends on March 6th. With a thousand intra-mural students we should easily reach \$2,000 for subscriptions. Seize the opportunity to help this most important fund, and send in your subscriptions, however small, without delay.

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## *Calendar for the Week.*

Thursday, Feb. 16—4 p.m.—Y.W.C.A.

4 p.m.—Political Science Club, address by Prof. Cappon.

Friday, Feb. 17—12 a.m.—Excursion to Toronto.

4 p.m.—Queen's Theological Society, address by Prof. Dall.

4 p.m.—Y.W.C.A.

Saturday, Feb. 18—11 a.m.—Q.U.M.A.

3 p.m.—Inter-year Basketball.

7 p.m.—A.M.S.

8 p.m.—Assault-at-Arms, Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing Club.

Sunday, Feb. 19—10 a.m.—Prof. Morison's Bible Class.

3 p.m.—University Service in Grant Hall, Rev. J. W. H. Milne, B.D., Ottawa.

Monday, Feb. 20—4 p.m.—Lecture on the Book of Revelation, Prof. Scott.

5 p.m.—Philosophical Society, address by Prof. Jordan on "Criticism and Philosophy."

Wednesday, Feb. 22—4 p.m.—Levana Society, programme by Juniors.

**EXCURSION TO TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEB. 17—FARE \$3.35.**

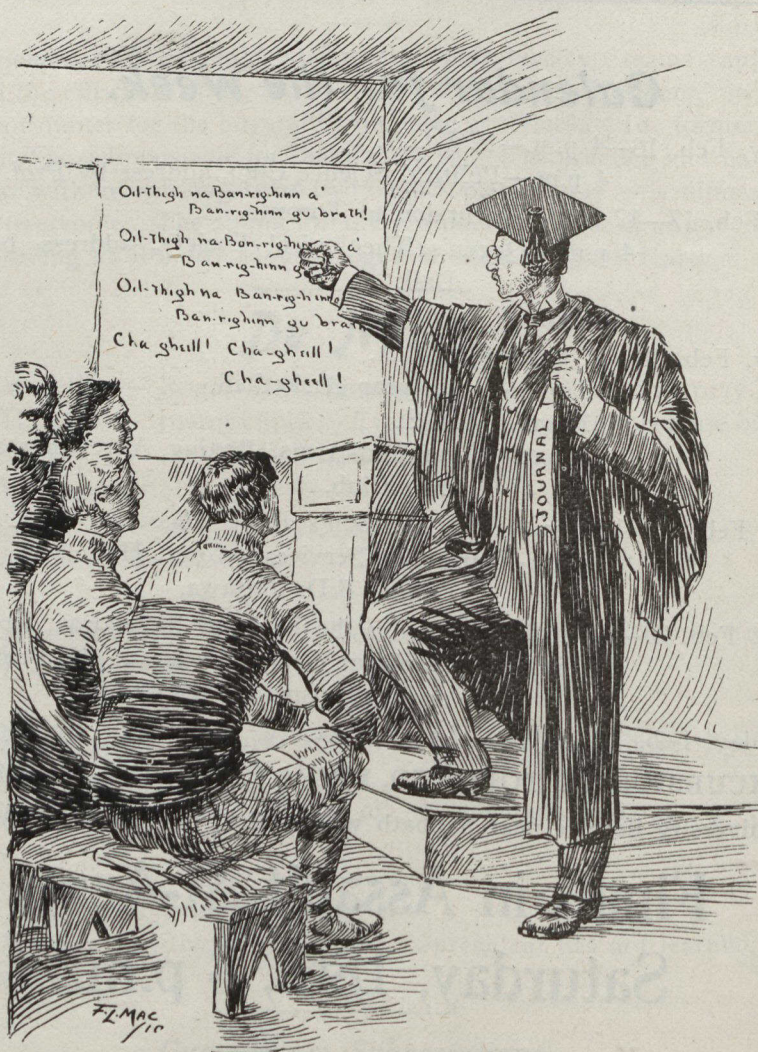
University Service next Sabbath will be held in **GRANT HALL.**

## **Finals in Assault-At-Arms**

### **Saturday, 18th, 8 p.m.**

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VOL. XXXVIII.

FEBRUARY 15th, 1911.

No. 16.

## *What Universities Can Do For Canada.*

An Address by Dr. Stephen Leacock.

THE plan for an interchange of addresses each year by professors of Queen's and McGill, first suggested by the Undergraduate Society of McGill and taken up with enthusiasm by the Arts Society here, was completed last Wednesday night, when Dr. Stephen Leacock, Professor of Political Science and Civics at McGill, addressed an open meeting of the Arts Society, in Convocation Hall. The plan has proved an unqualified success and will be continued. Dr. Leacock treated in a most thoughtful and comprehensive manner a subject of the highest importance to university men, and his well-known eloquence and humor were given full play, earning the frequent applause of the large audience of students and professors who welcomed him.

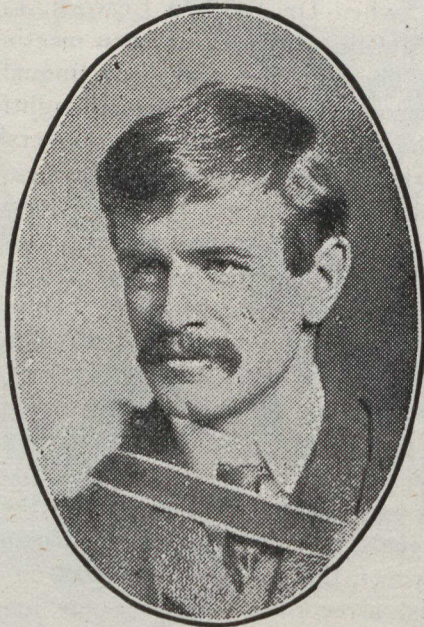
President Telford in introducing him, referred briefly to the beginning of the movement as a result of which Dr. Leacock had come to address the Society. He said it was designed to make more helpful the already cordial relations existing between the two universities. Queen's and McGill had often met in contests of various kinds, but so far there had not been much in the way of a direct contribution from one university to the other.

Dr. Leacock first expressed his hearty gratification in being called upon to represent McGill on such an occasion, and said that the movement for an exchange of addresses was an excellent warrant for the spirit that existed between McGill and Queen's. Referring to the chairman's remarks, he said, "I am glad to know, however, that I am not to speak on a competitive basis. I am not here to establish a record for long distance, long wind, or anything of that kind. If I do not give the kind of mental food which you are expecting, do not give up the idea. You cannot emphasize the first too much that here in Canada there is no room for jealousy among our great educational institutions. The workers are all too few and the work all too great to leave any room for jealousy. We are not rivals in the narrow sense of the term."

Continuing, he said: "To-night I am to speak of the universities and their relation to Canada. We have here a subject which is of very great importance to any country at any time, but it is one of particular importance to Canada at this time. Quite apart from the platitudes of the political platform we can boast of a very great country, one of the greatest in the world. Yet any fair-minded person will be forced to admit that if you take a cross-section of us at the present time, inflated as much as we dare inflate it with all the immigration returns and all the estimates of the census officers, it does not show



us a very great people. If you look at us only as we exist to-day we are the inhabitants of a very little and unimportant country. But if you turn to the future, and picture the time when the present development shall have issued, as it will of necessity issue, in a very great change of political conditions, then you see that our country may play a vast part in the world, if we build it rightly. No man can look at the magnificent stretch of land between the Atlantic and Pacific shores, a region that is now awaking to the voice of Western civilization, and not find his voice hushed with the stillness of a great responsibility. Every man who has a part in guiding and controlling the education of this country, when he considers what the universities mean and ought to mean, the culture that they are to spread abroad, the influence they must exert, must see that they are to be one of the greatest factors in determining the development of what is destined to be one of the greatest empires in the



Prof. Stephen Leacock, B.A., Ph.D.

world. (When I say that is our destiny I am stating only the necessary, inevitable, matter-of-fact result of our present position). But that empire is still in the making.

There have been two elements in the growth of any nation to greatness, the material and the moral. There has been first the element of mere everyday life. With that has been the moral, mental or spiritual side. Look back in history and you will see these always distinguishable. Look at Greece, a nation which built the Parthenon and at the same time built up great ethical systems. A nation which leaves out the spiritual element is doomed to discord and decay, however magnificent may be its greatness in arms or its splendor for a time. That alone can give to the material side of a nation its

true worth and value. But if a nation lapses altogether to an unbalanced learning it also will wither and die; it must have a solid physical basis. It is fair for us to consider then that wherever nations have risen to greatness these two elements have been conjoined.

Let us turn from that general proposition to see what have been the outstanding features of the growth on the North American continent. Here we have a country whose civilization dates back some three hundred years, and which has been planted and has grown in a way absolutely unparalleled in history. We have had here a peculiar struggle, a struggle with the primeval wilderness by men armed with all the implements of civilization, brought from Europe.

We should expect that under these conditions, since the mental equipment had already been brought, we should find here the progressive evolution of a people with a very highly developed machine-like efficiency. In other words we should expect to find a highly progressive, practical people, with a marked tendency to organization and a rapidity and ease of organization. In such a civilization there would be none of those lingering vestiges of the past, such as we see in Europe. Nothing here antedates the fifteenth century. There would be nothing, for example, in the shape of a leisure and more or less superfluous class. And there would consequently be a certain mental freedom from tradition and bias, and perhaps an over-great tendency to accept new ideas.

When we start, therefore, from this tendency, this freedom from the past and this eagerness for the future, we can easily trace the development of our educational standards. The idea of practical efficiency, for one thing, has partially over-balanced a system of great mental worth. Whenever you speak of letters or any part of the world within, you will see that in these things America has never risen to the rank of the older lands. When we think of the history and development of this continent it becomes a matter of wonderment that we have made so thin a contribution to the thought of the world and to its literature, especially in the nineteenth century. Our educational system we must admit, in the whole domain of literature and art, has fallen far below the European standards. Figures show that we can read and write better than any people in the world, and we have machines that can write faster than we can, more of them than any other people ever thought about. But if one were to look over a library of ten thousand books here in America, (I had the opportunity of making this test not long ago), taking even only the books written during the last century, he would find that nine-tenths of the books read by the people of North America have not been written by them. We are not a new country, in the sense that we are still struggling for a living. We have had the public school with us longer than any other country in the world. But look over any list of great authors and artists and you will find very, very few Americans.

Let us see whether upon investigation we can find anything in our educational system that seems not to be making in the right direction. I think

one thing is this: being of necessity a very practical and efficient people, of necessity we get to attach a value to the products of mind and body different from that of the older lands. It is a fact that we have got a somewhat distorted sense of the success achieved by those who have been successful in a money sense. Children grow up among us with the idea that a man is not successful who only makes a living, but that a man who has made enough to ensure him a living is called to go on amassing vast sums and living like an over-fatted hog, in the belief that he should be able to buy all that he wants. Those especially who are just entering upon life, are accustomed to attach very great importance to everything said about or by a man who has been successful in amassing wealth. We seem to think that because a man is a multi-millionaire it follows that he is able to tell us more about immortality than the man who has never made fifty dollars in a week in his life. What does follow, and what we forget, is that there are other values than those determined by the yard-stick of commerce. Everybody has got to have enough to get his breakfast, but all the large things, the things that really matter and count, lie outside of that rather troublesome thing we call earning our daily bread. But we have been accustomed to make so much of the men who have made themselves wealthy that we give a wrong standard of values to all the young people of ten or twelve years of age, those who are just "growing up." I said ten or twelve because at the age of five or six they are more of idealists. Then they want to be kings, or prime ministers, or motor-men or policemen, but very soon the virus of the yellow dollar creeps into their veins and they want to be such and such a thing because you can make money at it, or because you don't have to work very hard. In Europe all the young men who should be tying up sugar want to be poets, and up in garrets they try to write tragedies, by the light of a candle. The fact that fifty young men do that means that one of them, like Ibsen, who was an apothecary's assistant, will write a tragedy. But in this country let a boy but know the difference between ninety-nine cents and a dollar and his fortune is made. Because that vein of thought is so dominant among us it stifles our intellectual culture.

I hope I have not been overstating things. I know I have. In fact I have a tendency to state half-truths as if they were whole-truths. I sometimes try shutting one eye to see what I can see with the other alone and then speaking of it as if it had been seen by both eyes. The plan sometimes gives good results. In the political sphere it is probably the best system altogether.

Let us see how this peculiar environment will affect our universities. We live in a practical age among a practical people. The one thing then our universities are called upon to say is whether they also are willing to be practical. They are asked to turn out practical men. Milton was not practical. He sold all the poems he could write for about fifteen pounds. Should a university be practical, with the practical end and aim ever in front of it? I am not prepared to give an unqualified negative in reply to that question.



I am not one of those who think that a university should be a sort of cloister and a professor a kind of monk. Yes it has to be practical, and must turn out graduates who are able to earn their own living. We have to do this for various reasons. In this country we have no leisure class, in the older sense of a leisure class who stand on the backs of those beneath, who live at ease, and let their brains go, and who hand down only their privileges from father to son, on the ground that the sons do not need their brains. Such a class will probably never come here. Obviously a university must reckon with that fact. We must therefore give our young men an ability to earn their living. The university must give to the student who comes to it, in short, some training so that he may be an economic member of society. Here, then, is the seat of learning. There is the student poring over a book. What is he in search of? Wisdom? Not a bit. He wants a diploma so that he can be a druggist. In our highly specialized life each profession and even each trade has become a kind of closed corporation, and what the university must hand out is the information that will enable the young man to enter these trades and professions. So you have the curious spectacle of students cramming up this information in order to get the subsequent liberty of forgetting it again by passing an examination.

There is no use in the university setting itself against this tendency, which is demanded by practical necessity. True it leads us to mistake this ability to cram for a final examination for real learning. To those who have passed through it the examination hall looks dreary. To those who have not yet passed through it it possesses, I may say, all the fascination of the horrible. To those who are able to look down at it from above, it seems absolutely dreary, and even ludicrous. You might ask then, why do we not get away from this foolish Chinese fashion? (Applause). I see you are just as eager for the change as I was in my time, but let me say your opinions on that subject will change. In about four years even the youngest of you will say, "No, keep the examinations. They do the students good." The universities in fact must keep the examinations. You cannot judge what a student knows by looking at him, though sometimes you can tell what he does not know. Moreover the professor would need the fairmindedness of the goddess of Justice herself to rank his students without the aid of an examination. We cannot expect to supersede the mechanical efficiency of the examination method as a means of distinguishing between students.

What follows from this then if the case is as shown, or is as it seems to be? In the first place those who cry out that we must be practical may be met by this argument, first, that very often the most practical man will be one who has been trained in what seemed the least practical way. The study of the dead languages is certainly a case in point. It can be argued that the study of Latin has no connection with making a living (except in the case of the despised professor who makes something like a living in that way), because there are no people who speak Latin or Greek to whom we might sell many yards of colored cotton. But these languages in another sense are of

supreme practical efficiency. Those of you who have ever been trained to play a violin, (I took a few lessons once, though it did not sink in very deep, and so I am qualified to judge), will know that one of the efforts of your teacher was to keep you from trying to play little tunes on it before you had learned the notes. In many of our high schools a boy is given a little manual of civics and he is given a little training in civics before he has learned the elementary knowledge that would enable him to use it. That is doing the same thing as when you try to play "Little Annie Rooney" on a violin before you have learned the notes. The study of the languages is of supreme educational value because it is so completely separated from any immediate practical use that it is the very thing we should try to invent if we did not have it. A boy will get far better acquainted with his own language by studying another than he will by reading all the manuals ever written. Take almost any man who can speak, who can think on his feet and say what he thinks almost before he thinks it and you will find that it was the study of the dead languages that gave him this power to use his own. Do not start a boy off with a manual on oratory.

I am quite ready to pronounce the arts course of our universities highly practical and efficient. The educated man can beat the other man at his own trade, and if the educated farmer cannot outwork and cheat the eyes out of his fellow-farmer then it is the agricultural college that is wrong. A man may see no practical use for higher mathematics but if he studies Euclid as if he really cared whether the three angles of a triangle were equal to, equal to,—what I mean to say is that if a man studies Euclid with the kind of assiduity which will never let him forget its propositions at any later date, he will find it of tremendous practical value.

But this is not all that the universities are aiming at. When we have taught a young man to outbusiness the business man, and outfarm the farmer all that is only the *sine qua non*. What we have to do is to implant in this young man the supreme sense that the practical is not the highest thing at which to aim. We live in an atmosphere that is biased; it must be our business to set right the bias. We must teach our young men that there is such a thing in life as a fine work absolutely separated from all pecuniary success. Think how hard it is for any man to-day who wants to stand out as a real leader of the people. The first question asked about him is,—Is he a rich man? If not, people say there must be something wrong with such a man. We must show men, in every graduate we turn out, a new kind of ideal, not the foolish indifference to material things of the Parsee, who would lie down in the dirt, satisfied, with merely a handful of rice, to seek mental transformation in a kind of naked conspicuousness, but yet another kind from that which is to-day forcing itself upon our notice. I want to see the time come when we shall turn out some young men with such an ideal that they will want to make just their living and nothing more, and will want to do something outside of that. I want to see the time when we shall turn out some of those great people who cannot earn their own living. Is it not a

somewhat ominous sign that all our graduates so quickly secure fine positions? Is there not something wrong with the system that does not leave here and there some of those individuals who seek not wealth or position but a truer success?

## *The Y.M.C.A. Secretary.*

Mr. W. A. Sutherland, recently appointed Y.M.C.A. Secretary, may be numbered in the long list of worthy students which the county of Bruce has contributed to this University. Born at Lucknow, and spending the early part of his life there, breathing the atmosphere of a strict Scottish home (for which the county of Bruce is noted) he absorbed sufficient of that force of character which stands him in good stead as he finds his place in the world of men.

Later Mr. Sutherland removed to Nairn, a village in the county of Middlesex. During his residence there he entered into work among the young



W. A. Sutherland.

people of the village and community with an earnestness and ability that marked him at once as a leader. Afterwards he attended Parkhill High School, where he was most deservedly popular, winning his way into the hearts of both sexes, by his genial and unassuming manner. A few years later he came to Queen's joining the year '10 in the Arts faculty. Throughout his course here he took a strong interest in all pertaining to his year, his efforts in this respect being recognized by his election as president in his junior year.

An untiring worker on committees, Mr. Sutherland has served at one time or another on nearly every important committee connected with the stu-

dent life of the University, and has thus been brought into touch in the most effective way possible with the various college activities.

While widely known to the students of all faculties, and always a hail-fellow-well-met "W. A.," as he is generally called, has sufficient dignity to retain a strong influence for right living. At present his wide acquaintance with the students and his thorough training and ability in college affairs are of the greatest advantage to the Y.M.C.A. as they seek a solution for the very important problems that confront them, for those handling these problems must be in a position to judge of the necessities of student life. The present secretary is devoting his time, ability and popularity to enable the Y.M.C.A. to be a greater factor in student life.

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### The McGill Protest.

At the time of writing word has just been received that McGill has won her protest against Queen's. The committee was equally divided, and the president cast his vote for McGill. This will mean that in the event of Queen's winning in Toronto the game here with McGill will be replayed. Although we are sorry to lose the protest, it is a good thing to have a definite ruling on the point, and we can feel confident that the team will not let the score become so close in the next game that a single goal will make the difference between a win and a tie.

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### The Call of the West..

(By Prof. R. A. MacLean, of Manitoba College—Queen's '03).

The haze on the far horizon, the tints of an Autumn sky,  
An infinite ocean of wheat fields, and the wild geese flying high:  
The hum of the busy binder, the laugh, and the song, the jest,  
And all of the earth's wild freedom, hark! this is the Call of the West.

The crisp, frost air in the winter, the sun of a tropic sky,  
The snowshoe tramp by the river, and the curler's call "tee-high,"  
The Northern Lights in the heavens, the healthiest land, and the best,  
The nearness to life that's nowhere except in the Land of the West.

'Tis a land of hope and of promise, where man as a friend meets man  
Where people are up and doing, they can, for they think then can;  
A land that's becoming daily the goal of the wanderer's quest,  
Where the patriot sings with devotion, "My Country! The Land of the West!"

A land that is free from tradition, a man is judged by his worth,  
To the Russian, Iclander, or Saxon, or whatever the land of his birth,  
To each and to all there's a welcome, to this country with liberty blest,  
Oppression and tyranny elsewhere, but not in this Land of the West.

And far, far away o'er the ocean, a sweetheart, a sister, a wife,  
Is waiting, and looking, and longing to obtain a renewal of life,  
In this land where for all there is plenty, where they will enjoy with the rest,  
A fulfilment of hopes and of visions, when they answer the Call of the West!

Published weekly during the Academic Year by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University.

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Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year ; single copies, 10c.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

### The Students' Union.

The Committee on the Students' Union, after a series of interviews and two wings, in the form of an L, one to be under the control of the Alma Mater Society, last week, its findings on this important matter. It recommended that the Society express its approval of the campaign for a Union: and its wishes were met. It outlined plans for the building, suggesting that it be of two wings, in the form of an L, one to be under the control of the Alma Mater Society, the other under the Y.M.C.A. In regard to the source of the money for the construction of the building, it was stated that while precise information could not be made public, assurances of support had been received. These involved sums large enough to indicate that the financial burden would not be a heavy one for the students. The report further suggested the equipment and disposition of the rooms. These recommendations, together with another that a second committee be named to co-operate with the University authorities to promote the project of the Union were approved by the Society.

There is very little in this report to which an objection can be taken. The committee facing a difficult proposition covered the ground thoroughly. It didn't jump to any conclusions and it didn't commit the A.M.S. to a project that is infeasible or impossible. The Union is a pressing need. Its completion is bound to meet the wishes of the vast majority of the students. The main difficulty in the whole proposal is the financial side. The source of funds has not been made public. The promised subscriptions may prove false hopes. Then the burden of construction will fall on the students; and they have already enough obligations to meet. The new committee and the authorities must move with circumspection. The gymnasium debt is yet to be met. Other projects have not passed the stage of demand on student resources. The question as to the amount of money that can be provided by students for a Union is one that will stand a great deal of consideration.



### A Hazy Subject.

The Arts Society has been considering its morals: and has decided that smoke, while it may be nice in the right place, is unbeautiful in the Arts' Club-room. It made this decision without haste: went at the question deliberately and got through the haze that is bound up with the subject. From time to time it has been argued that smoke and philosophy, or English and Economics were not incompatibles, but stood in the position of common agencies working for a serenity of mind and spirit. Against this view the opinion has been held that smoke befogged the intellect as well as the atmosphere and wasn't to be confined in its effects by the four walls of any room. And so the matter has swung between opinions until it became enveloped in a haze of uncertainty. It was a question of "to smoke or not to smoke" and proved a matter of anguish to those who wrestled with it. Sounds of the pianola issued from the club-room. The smokers sighed for the accompaniment of the easy chair and the pipe: the non-smokers found it sweet in the clear atmosphere. The question, then, came to its quietus. The Arts Society calmly, by a decisive vote, stood for the views of the non-smokers and said to those who sought an extension of privileges in the Club Room, "Put that in your pipe and smoke it." The whole question is serious enough and has two sides. It resolves itself, however, into a question of place, not one of habits. It is probable that had the Arts Society declared for smoke, it would have found itself in the dust and heat of strife again, for the Senate after all has final authority in connection with the use of rooms in the Arts building.

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### An Editorial and Its Sequel.

In its last issue the Journal pointed out the fact that a state of congestion prevailed at the post-office wicket at times when students particularly desired to get mail, with the result that the convenience which attached to the first establishment of the post-office was greatly lessened. It was further suggested that by an extension of office hours or an increase of staff at certain hours the obvious difficulties might be removed. For this criticism the Journal has suffered the withdrawal of its privilege of distribution from the college post-office. The Registrar has suggested that the Journal is responsible for post-office congestion: and advises that the hours of Journal distribution be restricted or other means devised for putting our output into the hands of the students. This is the price paid for our criticism. In a later issue the Journal will discuss other aspects of the editorial and its sequel. For the present we leave the question—"Is it advisable that criticism or suggestion from student sources, considerably offered, should be stifled?"

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The mass meeting for discussion of the proposal that a student pastor be secured was adjourned until Monday, 20th. Come out to express an opinion.

## *Ladies.*

### The Dead Game Sport.

"Look here upon this picture and on this."

PATRICIA thoroughly enjoyed all out-door sport, as most healthy young Canadians do; she could skate, ski, snow-shoe and toboggan and do them all well. One evening a party of her friends came for her to go on a long snow-shoe tramp. She had nothing in particular to do, except work—and that can always be postponed till the spring—the weather was ideal, so she consented at once to go . . . . And they called her a "dead game sport."

It was early morning, with the discouraging grayness of winter mornings, and bitterly cold. There was hurried whispering in the corridors, and a general air of assumed cheerfulness. The junior hockey team was going out for an extra practice. Listening to all these preparations, Portia was congratulating herself that she didn't have to get up for another hour, when a hurried knock announced the captain of the team. Portia must get up at once, they were one girl short, and the year just had to do well in the match. She had never held a hockey stick in her hands, and could not skate very well, but she did as they asked, and went through the practice without a complaint. She fell often, had her foot frozen, and was late for chapel. . . . But no one called her "a dead game sport."

As the spring exams approached Patricia advanced to the ordeal serenely. She didn't believe in worry; not so her younger sister, Polly, to whom they loomed very terrible. Would Patricia tell her what was most important in the Italian grammar? "Don't bother me, child," said Patricia. . . . But sometimes they called her a "dead game sport."

Portia was very busy, it was the home stretch of the year's race, with the goal (in the shape of the world history exam) looming very near. She was counting up the precious hours that remained, when a timid knock announced an intruder. It was little "Budgie," from the Barbadoes, her brow puckered, and her arms full of books. "Portia," she said in a hopeless tone, "I just can't get this German stuff straightened out. I'll fail, and I can't come back if I do." Portia pushed aside her own books and "straightened out" Budgie's tangle. . . . Perhaps the recording angel wrote her down as a "dead game sport."—D. T. S. '11.

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French class. Miss H-p—k translating—"J'ai une autre proposition a faire. I have another proposition to make."

Prof. D-s:—"Proposal," Miss H-p—k, I prefer 'a proposal.' (Too bad it's only 1911).

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Prof. lecturing in Physics:—"You know what I is, you know what O is, and now it's a very easy matter to find the other—That's U."

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Prof. W-ll-e (Junior Hebrew):—"These people were not philosophers. They were story-tellers and preachers—two things that go well together."

An unusual treat at Levana, last Wednesday, was the musical programme provided by the girls themselves, each year contributing several numbers. Miss Florence Bissonnette, Miss Agnes Allen, Miss Marjory Hopkirk, Miss Grace McLelland, Miss Nelly Merry, Miss Loretta Totten, Miss Cora Watt and Miss Abbie Bole each took a share in the programme, after which Miss Machar, whom we are always delighted to have with us, spoke to the girls of the Woman's National Council and its wonderfully helpful work, urging the Levana Society to consider the question of forming a local branch.

The following definition applies either to hexameter or to snow-shoeing: "A bad mixture of different kinds of feet."

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## *Medicine.*

Dr. Frederick Etherington will sail for England early in the season. The retiring professor will spend some time in the study of surgery before taking up actual practice.

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Dr. G. W. Mylks, Assistant Professor of Obstetrics, will spend a part of the summer in Europe. Dr. Mylks will visit the main clinical centres for special work in his line.

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The Medical boys who were lucky enough to secure tickets, enjoyed "Ye revels," on Friday evening, as provided by our technical brethren across the campus.

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A few members of Year '12 are planning a European trip next summer, mostly for pleasure, but also to look over any clinics which may be afforded them.

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## *Alumni.*

William Thomas Hall, B.A.

IT is with deep regret, we report the death of William Thomas Hall, B.A. (1910), which occurred on November 1st, 1910, at his home in St. Thomas, Ont. Mr. Hall was an intra-mural student at Queen's during the session '08-'09, the remainder of his course being taken extra-murally. As a student he was thorough and industrious, and those who had the privilege of being intimately associated with him will long remember his genial manner and generous sympathetic nature. Owing to his delicate health he was prevented from taking part in many of the numerous phases of student life at the University, but his memory will ever be cherished by the circle of choice friends with which he surrounded himself. Mr. Hall is survived by his father, mother and one sister, to whom along with all his sorrowing friends and relatives our sincerest sympathy is extended.

AT a mass meeting of the Arts Society, on Feb. 6th, the old question of smoking in the club-room was the subject of discussion. From one point of view the meeting was a disappointment as only about one-third of the members were present to vote upon a matter which has occupied the attention of the Society for such a long time. But it must be added that the meeting was one of the most interesting the Society has held in years. Both sides presented their arguments well and all the devices of the debaters' art were exhausted in efforts to prove that smoking in the club-room was or was not advisable. Some of the speeches were decidedly humorous. A narration of the frantic efforts of a certain public house dame to rid her person of the odor of the tobacco which polluted her environment, caused such laughter that the Society's sides are still sore. Suffice it to say that the non-smokers had a majority in the meeting and the lovers of "my lady nicotine" must perforce smoke in the cold outdoors or accept the hospitality of Jimmy Baker and his confreres down street.



The Arts Society was indeed fortunate to have the opportunity of listening to Prof. Stephen Leacock, last Wednesday evening, in an address on "What the Universities Can Do for Canada." Prof. Leacock argued that while the universities should give every arts graduate a training which would enable him to beat every man at his own business, this was but incidental to their real task which was to give such an ideal of success that college men would not seek to amass wealth but rather aim to enrich the world by the product of their minds and spirits.

### Philosophy Goes Down to Defeat.

On Friday last the athletic interest of the University was centred in the annual hockey struggle between Philosophy and Polecon, which began on the open-air rink at one o'clock and was waged fiercely for the space of one hour. For a time the two hosts swayed back and forth in deadly conflict and the issue was uncertain, but soon the training of the two forces began to be evident in their style of play and the large crowd of spectators were assured that victory intended to alight upon the banners of Polecon.

Polecon came fresh from a lecture on the extermination of the unfit. Gazing upon the serried ranks of Philosophy they determined to put this teaching into practice most aggressively. Encouraged by Captain Karver Burnet they began an attack which eight times carried defeat into the enemy's citadel. Sir John A. MacDonald brought up the rear and so strongly advocated a protective policy that only once was Philosophy able to enter into successful competition. Immediately after this the Polecon men began a merger movement and for the rest of the period the Philosophers were crowded into a very small portion of the competitive field.

Philosophy displayed less aggressiveness. In critical moments they failed to seize opportunities and were prone to philosophize before any decisive move thus giving their opponents the advantage. In the last few moments the Polecon captain suddenly recollected that all systems of science and philosophy should be based on a foundation of charity. Securing the disc, therefore, he shot it past Adam Smith Lang into his own home market. The philosophers maintained an attitude of stoic indifference as they marched from the field.

### An Outside Impression of the Science Dance.



DEAR Jim, I seen the swellest  
dance the other night,

I tell you what, it was a scrumptious  
sight!

I seen the coloured lights when I got  
near,

An' wished, an' wished that you was  
only here.

The cabs came rippin', tearin' up, an' stopped,  
An' when I seen them cloaks I nearly dropped.  
Some was red or blue an' trimmed with fur and lace,  
An' some beat, by a length, the owner's face.  
O' course the men all looked alike,  
Except the ones who all alone came down the pike.

But Jim! the gowns were somethin' awful swell,  
An' every one seemed nicer than the last; I'd like to tell  
You all about them, but my pen won't write a write;  
Take it from me, Kid, they was a nifty sight.  
An' when they started dancin' and colours blended,  
An' the couples glided here an' there until the music ended,  
I simply stared an' gaped—I couldn't say a word;  
Honest, Jim, that music was the best I ever heard.  
Away up near the roof with propeller buzzin' fine,  
They had a great big air ship;—I wisht that it was mine  
An' you an' me was in it, a-sailin' thro' the sky,  
Just scootin' on, an' on, an' on until we die.

The rooms for settin' out was fixed up pretty good;  
One was a sort o' mining camp in a nifty little wood,  
An' one was full o' cozy corners, with a fire in the grate;  
On the quiet, Jim, that's why some was always late.  
But the eatin' part just knocked me almost out,  
An' when I saw the grub I gave a shout



But squelched it pretty quick for fear they'd hear;  
The sight of all them eats made me feel queer.  
The dancers came in then an' sat around  
An' fed their face,—O joyful sound.

The orchestra amused them as they put the grub away,  
Say, Jim, it's great, while eatin', to have them play.  
An' all the while the dancin' in the Hall went on  
Until I thought they'd keep it up till dawn.  
But was I tired? Not much. I could a watched all night;  
The music, gowns an' supper had my goat all right.

At last they played old "Home, Sweet Home," an' say,  
I wisht you could a seen their faces as they danced away.  
Some showed plain that they was glad 'twas o'er.  
(I guess the pumps had made their feet all sore)  
An' some just didn't care, they'd stay or go,  
(Just as their partners wanted. Jim, you know)  
But some showed plain that they was sore  
They had to leave off dancin' on that floor,  
An' that they'd have to leave the girls, an' then  
It might be days before they'd see them all again.  
O Jim, I sighed when all were gone at last,  
An' knew the Science Dance was past.

I guess you wonder how I got a pass to this swell show?  
Well, I was peepin' thro' the windows, Jim, you know.



expected that this concert will, if anything, surpass the one of January 23rd, which has been very highly praised by all who were fortunate enough to be present. We hope that a great many more will be present at the second concert than were at the first.

The Choral Society desires to acknowledge its appreciation of the kindness of Mr. Arthur Craig and Miss Shaw, who are so generously giving of their time and talent, in preparing the Choral Society for the second concert. It is up to every member of the Society to show his or her individual appreciation by turning out to every practice.

THE Choral Society recommenced their practices last week, in preparation for the second concert of the Musical Clubs. This will in all probability take place on Friday evening, March 3rd. It is



## Education.

AT the last meeting of the Aeschylean Society the members were favored with a very interesting address by Dr. Dyde, on the famous French painter, "Jean Francais Millet." In his opening remarks Prof. Dyde said that he was greatly interested in the teaching profession as it was one of the greatest factors in the social life and advancement of the age. He said that one of the aims of education was to transform the child from a self-entered individual to a world-centered individual and here the teacher joins hands with the preacher and the press,

One of the greatest agencies for lifting the child from the narrow, selfish, self into the broader ideals and visions of life is the work of some of the great painters. Copies of such paintings as, "The Angelus," "The Gleaners," and "The Sower" could be obtained at a very small cost and should be found on the walls of every school-room. The silent influence of such masterpieces could not but leave a lasting impression on the minds of children.

There are two reasons why teachers should be interested in Millet, first, that they might observe the artistic or literary quality, or the glory of what we call the common life. It is not untrue of Millet to say that in his mind "there's such divinity doth hedge the peasant." He oft enobles what, to us, seems common and thus has made it easier for us to find the commonplace beautiful, even helps us to detect the concealed values below the casual surface.

The second reason is that the works of Millet furnish a direct lesson to the school children, and especially those in rural sections, of the unexpected significance of the life and objects continually surrounding them. With the child the unknown, as the elephant, or cannibal, is apt to be an object of wonder but the genius of Millet reveals the wonder surrounding the familiar. The scales are removed from our eyes and we see the invisible. Looking at the man with the hoe, or the gleaners of grain, or the woman tending her sheep, we are filled with an impression akin to the impression made upon us by the gods and heroes of Greek mythology. Thus they tend to give depth and nobility to the common life of us all.

Millet's life presents to us many interesting phases. There was nothing extraordinary about his early life. He was a peasant's son and was expected to follow his father's work but at noon-tide while others were resting he was busy with his pencil. His father recognized his talent and he was sent to school, but dying soon after left the boy without support. He was, however, sent by the town council of Cherbourg to Paris at their expense, through the influence of his master who, urging this course, said, "allow me, gentlemen, boldly, to lift the veil of the future, and to guarantee you a place in the memory of mankind for having been the first to endow our country with another

great man." "Similarly," remarked Prof. Dyde, "are teachers favored with the wonderful opportunities of giving to our land the great men, and this, alone, should add dignity to the profession."

One of the greatest impulses of Millet's life was the words of his grandmother who urged him never to forget that he was painting for eternity and to keep the presence of God and the sound of the last trumpet ever in his mind. For many years he did not receive public recognition and his life in Paris was extremely trying. He produced many works on mythological subjects including the nymphs, and satyrs and achieved the title of "le maitre du nu." The political unrest of 1848, in which he took no part, finally drove him from Paris and for the greater part of the rest of his life lived at Barbizon, near the noted Forest of Fontainebeau. The forest made an indescribable impression upon him and furnished him with his "wood-cutters," "faggot-carriers," and others—but even a deeper impression, deeper partly because of the indelible associations of his childhood, was made on him by the compogne-like plain lying between the forest and Chailly, on which he found his "Sowers" "Gleaners" and "Reapers." From here Prof. Dyde gave us an appreciation of Millet's paintings which a mere synopsis would come far short of doing justice to and which for want of space we must omit. Suffice it to say that the poignantly human note is observable in almost all Millet's work; his passionate sympathy with his fellow-man is the keynote of his art. The "wood-cutter" in his arduous toil, the shepherd in his solitariness, the peasant sowing his seed,—all carry the same message for him of that strong and incomprehensible mingling of joy and sadness which we call life.

The student after having preached his trial sermon has no need to speak thus. Little mannerisms previously undetected have been revealed. Faults which have become a habit are shown up. Friends do not or will not tell him of these, but the trial sermon brings them to light. Surely it is an advantage to be able to set his course anew, to correct former errors and deviations, to consult the compass with more deference. Finally it is the only devotional service which the church demands of her students. Each summer students have to submit a sermon to the Presbytery in which they reside. During the session at college, a homily and an expository sermon are required. But this is the only occasion in his course that the student is examined upon his conduct of the whole devotional service.

It remains only to speak a few words in regard to the alternatives mentioned above. It is obvious that the suggestion of preaching the sermon in the class-room robs the student of the opportunity to conduct the devotional exercises which are of supreme importance in church service. Besides there would be a certain amount of pretence about it which would make one feel as unnatural as under the present method. The other suggestion is farther astray since it allows for no public demonstration of the student's ability and accomplishes only that which is provided for in other ways. Although by no means perfect, we hold that the trial sermon has its proper place, and should receive our support until something better is found. We do well to

remember that no student is worth much in the church who is not beaten out of all satisfaction with himself and made to see that in preaching the way to service is the way of growth and continuous re-adjustment.—Contributed.

## *Athletics.*

### Ring and Mat.

THE preliminaries for the annual assault-at-arms were held Saturday, and afforded some fine exhibitions of the manly arts. Greater interest has been taken this year in boxing and wrestling than ever before. Last year in the Intercollegiate meet we succeeded in winning seven out of the ten events, and there is an eager desire among the followers of the game to duplicate the feat. This year, for the first time, regular hours have been given each week for practice. Some weeks ago an instructor was engaged for the boxers, and he has a pretty busy night of it whenever he comes, for there is lots of good material.

The men who win their 'Q's' in boxing, fencing and wrestling deserve them about as much as any one in the University. They have to train consistently, and usually deny themselves much to get down to weight. All of last week you could see fellows pounding the bag, running miles around the track or working on the chest weights, and most of them have three or four sweaters on. Each night they would weigh themselves, and on the record given by the scales depended the amount of supper they could eat.

Many of the fellows had to cut out supper on Friday and breakfast Saturday morning to make the weight at eleven o'clock. It is said that some went to the dance Friday night solely in the hope that they might take a spare pound or so off. However the fellows have all weighed in now, and won't have to go through the agony again till the Intercollegiate meet.

In some of the events only two men were entered, and so they did not have to compete until the finals next Saturday. In others there were three or five, and the lucky man who drew a bye went home to eat a good dinner.

The events contested on Saturday were the feather, light and middle-weight wrestling, and the feather and welterweight boxing. The events started at three o'clock, after the seconds had arranged their pails, towels, lemons and so forth. The first event was the featherweight boxing between Watts and Dick Smith. It was a very pretty bout. Smith fought hard all the time, but Watts was much the cooler and always judged where to plant his blows. Dr. Richardson declared him the winner immediately at the end of the third round. Next Garvock and MacIntosh went for one another in the featherweight wrestling. Garvock went into it hard, and got two falls in the first six minutes. Buchanan and Matheson came next in the lightweight wrestling, and had a merry go. Scotty had Matheson's points down unexpectedly in about two minutes, but as Matheson was the aggressor for the rest of the round, the judges ordered another three minutes. Matheson got

a fall in that round, and at the end of the third round was given the decision. Then Hughes and Kinton went on in the same class. Hughes won by three falls.

Noonan and Anderson put on the gloves then, for the 145 pound boxing. Both went into it pretty hard at first, but towards the end Anderson's staying power told, and the last round was his for the greater part of it. Noonan put up a game fight against a considerably longer reach. More than once he rushed his man into the ropes, but seemed to lack the steam to finish it. Anderson had a good chance to finish the fight early in the third round when he landed a body blow that made his opponent wobble a bit, but he was too good a sport to take advantage of it.

The last event was the middleweight wrestling. Foster and P. M. MacLachlan took the opposite corners. Foster wrestled welter in the Intercollegiate last year, and will doubtless do it again. However he is about 150 now, and will have to work some to get down. MacLachlan is a find. Foster threw him in the second round, but only after the very hardest kind of work. MacLachlan was new at the game and seemed a little nervous about going on the aggressive. That is the only game that will work with Foster, and had he not thrown his man, he would have won on points. MacLachlan ought to stick to the game, for with a little more experience he will make a grand 158 pound wrestler.

On Saturday afternoon the finals will be held, and every man who doesn't go to Toronto should be on hand. We can promise a rare afternoon's sport, as all the men are well matched, and every one of them trained down to the minute. For the sake of the fussers who could not tear themselves away from the rink in the afternoon the assault will be held in the evening at eight o'clock. We all have a bit of the primitive man in us, and only the fellows whose spirit is becoming sapped will stay away.

### Hockey.

By a score of 18 to 13 on the round McGill seconds won from our intermediate team in the finals of the Eastern series of the Intercollegiate. Queen's put on a weak team last Monday night, and the score thirteen to seven represents the play fairly well. The two Meikles and Elliott and Blakesly on the defence worked their heads off, but began to play out towards the end of the game. In the last five or six minutes the McGill forwards were continually hovering about our net.

On Friday, however, with a strengthened team the seconds won by 6 to 5 and had it not been for the fine work of the McGill point and goal tender would have stood a good chance of evening the score. Macdonnell and Goodwin make a better pair on the wings than the men of the week before, and Goodwin scored no less than three goals. The game was fast all the way through. Many of the spectators thought it a better exhibition than the Varsity-McGill game which preceded it. It seems a pity that the hockey executive did not see fit to play the stronger team on Monday when the men were available.



The team was:—Goal, Mills; point, Blakesly; cover, Elliott; rover, A. U. Meikle; centre, M. Meikle; wings, Macdonnell and Goodwin.

As a result of Saturday's game in Montreal, Queen's first team must win in Toronto to hold the championship. Had McGill won Queen's could have lost, and there would still have been a tie. Now all our hope is staked on this game. Can we do it? Well we ought to. None of the men are over-confident, but they do not feel disheartened over the prospect before them, and it is a sure thing that they will not let up until the whistle has tooted for full time. Queen's will have to back-check. It is a pretty hard thing when a man is beginning to see green lights in front of him to plug back, but it is only by everlasting plugging back that we have a ghost of a show. There will likely be a good crowd with the team, and the supporters who go along mustn't forget that they have their voices with them.

#### Queen's Girls 1; Gananoque Girls 6.

A club which has just come into existence this year is the girls' hockey team. Like all newly organized clubs it has to work hard to keep in existence, but it took the right way of doing it by playing an outside game with Gananoque. Our girls were defeated, but they are more than ever determined to learn the game, and will, no doubt, play first-class hockey before the winter is out.

The Gananoque girls gave the Queen's girls a tea after the match, where they replayed the game over the festive board.

For Queen's Miss Johnson, at cover, was the star. She administered stiff body checks right and left, and headed many a rush up the ice. Miss Craig played a good forward game, but lacked support. Miss MacDonald scored Queen's only tally on a long drive from centre ice. In all probability a return game will be played here in a week or so.

The team was as follows:—Goal, Miss Brownlee; point, Miss MacDonald; cover, Miss Johnson; rover, Miss Craig; centre, Miss Young; right wing, Miss Raitt; left wing, Miss Calhoun.

#### Association Football Club.

The annual meeting of the Association Football Club was held on Saturday evening, at the regular meeting of the Alma Mater Society. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Hon. president, Prof. John Matheson, M.A.; president, Archie O'Donnell; vice-president, D. E. Foster; secretary-treasurer, P. T. Pilkey, M.A.; assistant secretary, F. C. Casselman; captain 1st team, E. L. McArdle; committee:—Arts, Jno. McNab; Science, R. W. McKenzie; Medicine, Hugh MacDonald; Theology, Wm. Scott.

The annual meeting of the Intercollegiate executive will be held in Toronto, on Feb. 18th. Queen's will be represented at this meeting by P. T. Pilkey, who is the president of the league.

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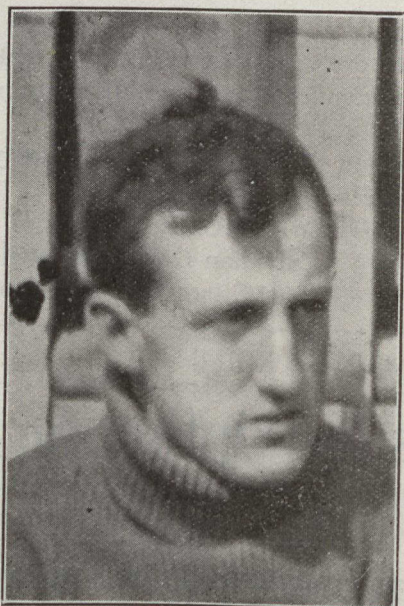
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G. George, Capt. Queen's I Hockey Team.



VOL. XXXVIII.

FEBRUARY 22nd, 1911.

No. 17.

## *Some Conditions Affecting Organic Progress.*

By Prof. W. T. MacClement.

THERE is not unanimity as to the meaning of the term progress, but I shall use it in the ordinary sense of—change from simplicity of structure to complexity, that is from uniformity of parts to specialization of parts, from every part doing all kinds of work to complete division of labor. (It will be interesting to consider whether progress in this sense is an inherent quality of matter or of life, and whether living matter yields itself an easy victim to circumstances which threaten its existence.)

I shall ask you to imagine first a lifeless world in which the only changes were physical and chemical. Condensation, solution, diffusion, combinations and decompositions all went on vigorously in warm, moist surroundings. This may have gone on for ages, but finally in all probability as the climax of a long series of combinations and rearrangements some of these chemical changes resulted in the formation of an unstable, gelatinous substance which we call Protoplasm. In spite of much serious study and long continued experimentation man has not yet quite mastered the chemical processes involved in the building up of Protoplasm. We do know that it is made of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorus and sulphur,—“the dust of the earth.” Well this translucent semifluid substance Protoplasm was siezed upon by a new force which gave the protoplasm qualities in which it differed in a marked way from any other chemical compound. One of these qualities is the ability of protoplasm to change many other substances into its own substance, thus increasing the quantity of protoplasm. This power is not possessed by any other kind of matter known to man. We call this new force life, and one of the notable powers of life is this of giving to protoplasm the power to assimilate food, to grow thereby and also to divide itself into two or even many parts, each of which retains all the distinguishing qualities of the parent mass. Unless we are advanced students of physical research we will agree that the force called life manifests itself only through the medium of matter. Protoplasm has the distinction of being the only kind of matter, in which life makes itself evident. We cannot avoid desiring to know what is the real nature of this vital force, and what is its origin. These questions are yet to be answered to the satisfaction of all. Those who desire to reduce all phenomena to known chemical and physical changes, reason as follows—Life is made evident by the production of

energy. Energy is obtained from matter by chemical changes in the matter—for example we thus get heat, electricity, explosions, etc. The greatest and most continuous manifestations of energy come from the substances which are the least stable. Such substances as protoplasm are notably unstable, and chemical changes accompanied by energy are constantly going on in protoplasm. Life is the summation or resultant of all these changes. But can this be true? We may easily so act upon protoplasm that the life in it is destroyed, and yet is protoplasm, and chemical changes go on rapidly in it. But these changes do not constitute life. They soon result in this destruction of the protoplasm. It therefore seems that the relation of life to chemical changes in protoplasm is rather a directive one—life being a power capable of controlling and deciding the kinds of chemical change which may occur in protoplasm. Huxley clearly set forth the difference between living and non-living matter in his famous definition—"Living matter is distinguished by its disintegration by oxidation, and its concomitant reintegration by the intussusception of new matter." Just so! Non-living protoplasm is also continually "disintegrated by oxidation," but there is no "concomitant intussusception of new matter." And so the dead protoplasm is gradually consumed. An alternative explanation of the origin of life is that it was "breathed into" protoplasm from some source of life outside the protoplasm. This statement, although apparently not scientific, has the advantage of being more difficult to disprove chemically than any of the chemical explanations at present offered.

Whatever may have been the origin of protoplasm or of the life force within it, giving it sensation, mobility, power of growth and of reproduction,—there can be no doubt of the present existence of minute masses of protoplasm having these properties. The conditions in which this first protoplasm lived were probably warmth, moisture and possibly light. Only in the presence of some moisture, and a moderate temperature will life continue active in protoplasm. The source of heat in the primitive world was probably the cooling crust of the earth, but eventually light penetrated the atmosphere and reached the living protoplasm. The simplest masses of protoplasm we are able to study are minute spherical, or elongated structures, with a firm boundary or wall, or with a gelatinous envelope. These have two methods of reproducing themselves, the simplest of which is by each merely splitting into two—fission. The other method consists in the material forming one mass breaking into many small parts within the wall. These parts escape through a rupturing of the wall of the parent cell. Each of these new individuals seems to be exactly like all the others, and is independent of all the others, doing for itself whatever is necessary for its life.

In examining the various one-celled plants we are struck by the fact that one great group of them has kept the habit of living each by itself, a distant individual life, while those of the other group adhere to each other in irregular masses, or even form carefully arranged colonies. We note that most of those that retain their independence live in dark, moist, warm situations, often within larger living creatures, and they accentuate their individual liberty by moving slightly from place to place.



We call them Bacteria cocoraton. Bacteria are those Fungi which are one-celled. By the term Fungi we mean all the plants lacking green. They never reach any considerable size nor permanence of structure, but being bathed in liquids which yield them nourishment, they increase rapidly in numbers by the process of cleavage, each splitting into two, and these again in a very short time. By this geometric progression they multiply at a prodigious rate, and we are aware that the poisonous substances they excrete are a menace to the lives of many of the higher creatures which they inhabit. Fortunately for us they have not learned how to protect themselves against light, which when intense, exerts a destructive influence or colorless protoplasm. Another weakness of bacteria, and the same is true of nearly all other kinds of Fungi, is that each individual is literally "a chip of the old block." The parent really becomes rejuvenated in the form of two offspring made from its material. Let me ask you to note that this is a form of immortality. Here there is no such thing as maturity, old age, and death. Each bacteria literally "renews its youth" by making of itself two new bacteria. Each of these young bacteria must therefore retain unchanged the qualities of the only parent it has. There is little chance of its receiving any influence which will cause variation, and each is exactly of the character of the line of parents preceding it. Its qualities are rigidly fixed in the type of its ancestors. In this fixity of type and lack of adaptibility of the race of fungi we have an important character, which aids us when we desire to prevent their growth. If we can modify in any marked degree the conditions surrounding them, we render their existence difficult, if not impossible. An illustration of this is the fact that of all the edible, fleshy fungi known and desired by man, we have learned the conditions of growth of only one, the common meadow mushroom, and in spite of many, long continued efforts at cultivation by botanists and epicures, not another kind has as yet been tamed. The fungi "seek darkness rather than light" and usually the only parts which come into the light are those reproductive structures which quickly break down into minute fragments to be scattered by the wind and water. These colorless plants are able to live only by absorbing other protoplasmic substances, either dead or alive. They are therefore not honest in getting their livelihood, but take it from others, although it is true that in some instances they give valuable service in exchange.

Note that in the forms of life thus far mentioned there is no such phenomenon as sex. But when we turn to those which have learned to tolerate light and protect themselves from its harmful power, we at once come into contact with another method of reproduction, and this method has proved so advantageous that all but the lowliest forms of life have adopted it. Sexual reproduction differs from that described above as belonging to most fungi, in that each offspring has two parents instead of one. In place of fragments or spores falling from one individual, and each pore growing into an individual like the parent—two fragments are necessary, usually one from each of two different individuals—these spores fuse together into one, and this resulting egg has the power of growing into an individual like the parents.

Such an arrangement is evidently much less simple than the other, the sexual way, but as said before—it has become the method among all higher organisms. There must be very important advantages connected with it. We are not able to give clear and complete reasons for the general adoption of the sexual method, but one advantage has been indicated by contrast. In sexual reproduction—say in *Spirogyra*, a simple plant fragments of two individuals take part in the formation of each new *spirogyra* individual. The parent filaments of *spirogyra* being free floating plants, did not grow under exactly similar conditions and are not likely to be offspring of the same two parents. Hence they will have qualities which are somewhat unlike. This variety of qualities will be inherited by their offspring, and the offspring will thereby be more adaptable and plastic than though derived from a single parent having but one set of qualities. As the young *spirogyras* float about they will certainly have a better power of adapting themselves to the variety of conditions they will meet, than has the young fungus, which has no varied assortment of qualities, derived from a varied assortment of ancestors. It is certain this is an important advantage, but probably there are many others yet to be learned. But mark, that by acquiring this adaptability protoplasm has secured the power to live under all sorts of conditions, and this adaptability seems to be largely the result of sexual reproduction.

Let us now turn to the ability of many plants to live in the light. They must in some way prevent the actinic rays from penetrating them through and through. We find that protoplasm has responded to the danger of destruction by light, by the extremely wise method of changing a deadly enemy into a friend and even into a valuable servant. The change, however, is not in the light but in the protoplasm. In a part of its own substance it develops a green coloring matter—chlorophyll—which it places near the surface, and this absorbs the energy of the light, preventing its killing the inner protoplasm. More than this, through the energy thus captured, the protoplasm is able to accomplish some most astonishing chemical changes. There are certain substances so stable that when a man in his chemical operations forms these substances, he lets them go as waste products. Among these are prominently carbon dioxide and water. The energy required to decompose these substances is so great that under no ordinary conditions of manufacture can we undertake it. But protoplasm, with the energy absorbed from sunlight, quietly takes apart these refractory materials, and builds up their separated elements into such complex substances as starch, fats, and proteids, and as if in derision of man's efforts, gives these to man to be his foods. Man, if properly informed—reverently accepts them, confessing his ignorance and inability to make them for himself. It is suggested—in view of this power of green protoplasm, that greenness is an important condition of progress. Plants, such as bacteria and the other fungi, lacking greenness have to live as man and the other animals do—on the products of the energy and ability of the green plants. It is very probable that it is because of this power of green plants to manufacture an abundance of food for themselves, that large and enduring plant structures become possible.

(To be continued).

# Queen's University Journal

Published weekly during the Academic Year by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University.

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Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year; single copies, 10c.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

## Editorial.

### The New Journal Canvas.

THE results of the canvas for subscriptions for the proposed semi-weekly Journal with its special magazine monthly, were presented to the Alma Mater Society on Saturday night. They indicate that the proposal to secure greater frequency of publication is appreciated by the students, for up to the present 600 pledge cards have been signed. The canvas will be continued during the next week: and it is expected that over 100 additional promises of support will be secured. With 700 intra-mural subscriptions assured the Alma Mater Society may without hesitation approve of the semi-weekly Journal.

Since the proposal was first placed before the students, the publication of a literary number every four weeks has been adopted as an essential condition of the change in form of the present Journal.

During the coming week the canvas for subscriptions will be actively prosecuted. The number of names already placed on the list should be increased. The offer of a semi-weekly newspaper with a special magazine issue for one dollar is extremely generous. That amount of money will bring no better return, regardless of the place or thing in which it is invested. The Journal with 700 subscriptions within college should lend to student life an influence that every student should zealously guard. Give the semi-weekly proposition support.

### The Science Dance.

The annual dance given by the Engineering Society appears to have been a 'thing of beauty and a joy forever.' It was full of features, like a big 'daily,' and couldn't be described as a bromide. The committee that took it through the stormy seas of opinion in social circles set out to keep clear of certain evils. It was announced that the number of invitations would be

limited: that students were to have first place at a students' dance; that at a definite time the ticket-sellers would turn their backs on money and turn a deaf ear even to the appeals of love. From time to time, too, the public ear caught rumors of oyster-pattie menus, extra orchestras, and decorations that would make the Arts building look tame for a decade. But such soaring schemes had shaped themselves in the imagination of many dance committees, and had proved such 'stuff as dreams are made of.' So the Science dance was set down to follow the beaten path to the mellow defects of an over-crowded floor, an unlimited sale of invitations, the get-anything-you-can menu, a students' function without students. But the committee kept to its ideals. Because a path was beaten they argued, was no reason for following it: rather an indication that it would be better to give it a wide berth. They sent out invitations with the distinct merits of beauty and originality, minus the time-honored-and-can't-get-any-better forms that hold the field. Money and love begged for invitations when it was too late: but found that some one meant business and was a sod to blandishments. The menus and orchestras that were 'to be' in rumor and 'not to be' in fact contributed to the good-time facilities. The decorations went beyond promises, setting a new record to turn hope into despair some time in the future. It was this way all through. The Science dance committee was born with good ideals and cherished them. It knew that evils creep into dances as into institutions and individuals through laxity, so they closed the door against them. They first realized that to make a loud clamor about limiting invitations and then sell them at any time and place was to start disappointment. Moreover, the promises they made were kept. For these reasons the dance for 1911 puts others into a shadow and is equivalent to volumes in praise of the committee. Dances under various organizations have tended more and more to develop into functions given by students for others. This tendency was checked by the management of the Science dance and should be kept in bounds in the future.

#### Post Office Facilities.

The Journal desires to draw the attention of the students to the fact that as intimated in the letter from the Registrar to the Editor the hours of mail distribution have been increased and assistance provided for the post-mistress during the periods in which the largest number of students apply at the wicket. In addition to these changes, suggestions are invited for a betterment of the present system of distribution of mail for lady students. These efforts to make the post office facilities more complete should be regarded with satisfaction by all students.

In regard to the position of the Journal itself in connection with the post office, the letter contains this suggestion:—"I think a large part of the delay and consequent congestion and crowding is caused by the Journal and beg to suggest for your consideration the advisability of either arranging for its being issued from some other place or allow the post mistress to issue them only in the afternoon."

That the Journal should be distributed only in the afternoon is a proposition that cannot be entertained if subscribers are to have even a small measure of convenience in the matter. A reader of any publication, be it magazine or newspaper, must set a high value on it if he is willing to go far out of his way to get it. To be able to promise subscribers that the Journal will be distributed at times of greatest convenience to them is of great advantage to the business manager seeking to enlarge the subscription list or an editorial staff working to keep alive interest. For these reasons and others it is impossible to consent to a distribution from the post office during afternoons. This leaves one alternative open to the staff—distribution from some other place for the Journal already enjoyed the use of the post office as a privilege, not as a right. Announcement will be made later in regard to the place and hours of distribution of future issues. It is expected that if the approval of the Alma Mater Society of the semi-weekly Journal is secured, distribution will be made to the lodging-places of subscribers.

### The 'Varsity's' Moan.

For the second time in one session The Varsity, with its source indicated in its name, stands censor of our sporting instincts at Queen's. In the fall it whipped the waters of student opinion to a wrath against our Football Club for having views of its own about officials for a scheduled game. Now it utters a low moan because the Journal took the view that its readers were more interested in Queen's hockey team than that of Toronto University. Its sense of fairness is done to death because in reporting the Toronto match here at the opening of the season our sport scribe failed to mention the Toronto players 'and didn't even give the line-up of the Toronto team.' "Be fair, Queen's," it urges in rare piety. Against the scribe, too, the stinging accusation is made that he possibly has literary ability, but knows naught of the art of reporting. This whole complaint may be taken as an example of writing with the eyes shut; or demanding from others treatment that would not be accorded in return. The Varsity, too, wrote of the game in Kingston. But its editor was blind to any faults in this report. Possibly he thinks it up to the sporting-page standard: probably he didn't see the copy. At any rate it is a case of the mote in the other fellow's eye and the beam elsewhere. The Varsity gave a column to the game in question. It devoted several lines to the appearance of Dobson and Trimble on Queen's team, adding with a note of regret that these two men played well. Later in a note the magnanimity of the Varsity reporter ran away with him. He again speaks of Dobson's playing, and manifests his fairness by expressing the opinion that McSloy, the Toronto captain, was superior to the Queen's forward at all stages. The report has other not unbeautiful passages about Code's opponents bouncing from him: Frithe's stellar performance; and Gilbert's nervousness. This report may have had merit: but it was leavened with regret—a mirrow of dissatisfaction with Queen's victory. The editorial of complaint against the Journal's report was worse. We are primarily-interested in the develop-



ment of our own teams: and we are not going to centre attention on Code or Parker or McSloy even if we do recognize their ability as hockey players. Moreover, it is a sad shortcoming to be always on the watch for a lack of a sense of fairness in others.

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#### Notes and Comments.

It is good that men like Mr. J. S. Ewart, K.C., of Ottawa, come amongst us at times. The students in Political Science should feel grateful to Professor Skelton for bringing him to the class room for an address. If some organization had been decently active a larger number of students might have had the pleasure of hearing the distinguished visitor to the city.

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The hockey team, its coach and management, deserve unstinted praise from every student for the work done during the season just closed. There are not many 'mugs' to show for the efforts expended, but both first and second teams were creditable in the extreme. The first team is probably as strong as the champions. The second team defeated McGill on its own ice. Championships are not the first object of Intercollegiate contests.

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### *Ladies.*

#### Extracts from the Diary of a Freshette.

**F**EB. 2nd.—Candlemas Day. I have resolved to study from now on. Mary told me the exams will be held in Grant Hall unless we had the Freshman's Reception. I must send my gown home to have it mended for the exams. Got ten dollars from pa to-day and bought a new belt and collar in Knox's, but Amy has one like it and so I guess I won't wear it. To-day we girls were talking in the hall and one of those seniors told us to move on, and this afternoon I was down stairs and I saw three or four girls talking to a lot of boys, so I told that vigilance girl she'd better watch some other peoples besides the freshettes, but she only laughed and said, "that's the Eleven Year-Book Committee." When you're a senior you can do anything you like.

The bear did not see his shadow to-day. Feb. 3rd.—Studied French half an hour this morning. Two of the French professors are married. I had three skates at the rink to-day. It is snowing. Feb. 6th—I saw the tallest man to-day I ever saw. Somebody said his name was Pole. I got xx on my Latin prose this morning. Wrote home for more money this afternoon. We are to have a college pastor now. I was thinking old Mr. Brown at home would do. He is superannuated and would come cheap. Besides the work wouldn't be hard as all the students go to Convocation Hall Sunday afternoons and they hire preachers. A man at our table says he will be handy for such a matrimonial bureau as Queen's. I do not approve of such a spirit of levity with regard to so serious a subject for our University.

P.S.—He belongs to '12 Arts. Feb. 14—A man called on me this evening. He was a brilliant conversationalist and told me what classes he was taking, and where he came from. His father keeps store and his mother is deaf. The other girls hung over the bannister and listened to all we said. They seem to think that a freshette has no callers. Most of them are '11 girls and up in years. Feb. 15th—We had eggs for breakfast this morning. I bought a key to Cicero to-day. Professor Anderson says keys are abominable, atrocious, immoral, degenerating and scandalous, but he never took Junior Latin. Rink again to-day and read two poems of Tennyson.

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Prof. Mc—t:—"Explain chlorophyll."

Miss Bl—y:—"Matter necessary to all life."

Prof. Mc—t:—"Green coloring matter? Undoubtedly there may be some human beings in whom it exists."

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On Friday the Y. W. had the privilege of hearing Miss McDonald, our Y.W.C.A. Secretary in Japan. Since the time when Miss Kawaii spoke so highly of Miss McDonald we have been looking forward eagerly for this occasion. The large number who attended the meeting were certainly not disappointed. Each year since our entrance into College we have been paying toward the support of our secretary in Japan, while all the time there was a vague wonder in our minds as to what a foreign secretary meant. The mist has now cleared away. After giving a remarkably comprehensive review of the importance of this most decisive hour in the history of not only missions but of the world, she outlined for us her work amongst the 15,000 lady students in Tokio. She showed us how since old customs are being torn down and old traditions cast aside, the new girl of Japan is in a very dangerous position. She is set adrift now practically without any moral standard. Surely it is the special duty of us Christian students to see that the means are provided to carry on the good work among our sisters in Japan.

At the close of the meeting all adjourned to the Levana room where a social hour was spent. The girls enjoyed meeting Miss McDonald and also Miss Anderson, our student secretary, who was with us. At eleven o'clock Sunday morning we had another opportunity of hearing Miss McDonald. This time her subject was Home Missions. We realized that it is necessary to have some one come from afar to show us the duty that lies at hand. We left the meeting with larger visions of the work for us to do in our little city of Kingston.

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Several of our girls have gone up to help Queen's win. Miss Dorethea Scott will represent Queen's at a dance at St. Hilda's College.

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Prof. Gr—s:—"Kindly explain—

O ten times faster Venus' pigeons fly

To seal love's bonds new made than they are wont

To keep obliged faith unforfeited."

Miss B—e:—"When a man falls in love with a girl he is very hot and enthusiastic but when he knows her better he gets rather tried."

(Miss B—e is a freshette!!!) and very young!!!

THE annual performance of the German Dramatic Club was held in Convocation Hall, on Thursday evening, Feb. 16th. The play presented this year was Wichert's "An der Majorsecke," and it was undoubtedly one of the best ever given. To say that all the parts were capably taken seems but cold praise. One had to be there to realize what credit the players really deserve.

There was not one weak role. Mr. Weber, as Haytmann Casar Neumann, 'brought down the house.' The way in which he changed from soldier to professor, and then to lover, old man though he was, could scarcely have been surpassed. Miss Thibaut, as Elvira his sister, had a very difficult part to fill, but she hid her own personality so well, and became the prim, loving, tearful old maid so completely that her friends in the audience could hardly bring themselves to believe this was their college class mate. Her sobbing, when Casar informed her of his intentions to marry, was exceedingly realistic and deserves special mention. Miss Wallace, as the vivacious young niece, looked the part to perfection, and captivated not only Casar, but the audience as well. Mr. Kinton, as Feldwebel Pause, gave an excellent portrayal of the dissatisfied military subordinate who feels that he is placed under the orders of an ignorant superior. The sullen air with which he received commands, and expressed his disapproval of the way affairs were carried on, was all that could be desired.

But, although 'the play's the thing,' other elements were not lacking. Miss Whitton gave a pleasing recitation, entitled, "Des Särgers Fluch," and her clear tones delighted the hearers. The choruses of the German Club, "Die Wacht am Aheim" and "Herrsah Brittanien," were also much enjoyed.

A special attraction was the singing of Miss Knight, who gave as solos "Die Mainocht," "Staüdchén," "Der Erbkönig" and, in response to an encore, "Mignon." It is safe to say that never before have German songs been sung at Queen's with more power and feeling than by Miss Knight on this occasion. Those who missed this 'German evening' certainly missed a rare treat.



On Thursday last the Political Science classes were privileged to hear an address by Mr. J. S. Ewart, K.C., of Ottawa, who had come to the city to address the Canadian Club on the evening previous. Mr. Ewart said that Canada had won her way to nationhood and was more deserving of a place among the nations than such small states as Montenegro, Hayti and the South American republics. Canada was independent fiscally, legislatively,

executively and in her relations to foreign countries, but nominally she was still a colony. It remained for Great Britain to grant us recognition as on an equal footing with herself.

At a meeting of the year '11 on Friday last, the permanent executive of the year was chosen. The results of the voting were as follows:—Honorary president, Prof. Skelton; president, Mr. E. H. Brower; vice-pres., Miss Playfair; secretary, J. Smith; treasurer, Mr. Leslie; assistant secretary-treasurer, Miss Allan; historian, Mr. Curtin; potess, Miss Holmes; committee—Misses Lees, Deune, McCauley, Messrs. MacFarlane, Calvin, Marsh.

The Concursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis meets on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 23rd. According to the rumors afloat about the halls lately, the proceedings promise to be decidedly interesting. In the past those connected with the Concursus have sought to exclude levity and to deal out justice to all offenders. The court can have no higher aim for this session.



AT the last meeting of the Engineering Society papers were read by two of our final year students; P. A. Borden, who dealt with,—“The Oscillograph as an Investigator of Stray Currents,” and Arthur A. McLaren who described, “The Taylor Hydraulic Air Com-

pressor.” During the summer of 1910 Mr. Borden was employed by the Ontario Power Company of Niagara Falls, as assistant to their electrical instrument expert, H. S. Baker (B.Sc. of 1902). By making investigations on the power plant with the oscillograph Mr. Baker was able to avoid a shut-down, an occurrence which would have involved the company in serious losses. Mr. Borden's paper is a careful analysis of these investigations and will be found very instructive to those who wish to become expert electricians.

The plant of which Mr. McLaren spoke is the one recently constructed at Ragged Chutes on the Montreal River. It is the largest natural compressor in the world, supplying air for the entire Cobalt camp. The paper was well illustrated by a number of diagrams and photographs.

Victims of crystallography will be interested to know that Dr. Goldschmidt is to spend the remainder of the winter in Kingston so that he may carry on his investigations amid the quiet and stimulating atmosphere of our college. Prof. Nicol has surely accomplished a feat. In eighteen years he has built up a department of mineralogy which is now to be, for a time, the chosen haunt of the world's greatest Crystallographer.

Some of us will remember that Dr. Goldschmidt was present at the installation of Principal Gordon, on which occasion he was granted an LL.D. by this University.

The Canadian section of the Society of Chemical Industry will meet here on Feb. 24th. This Society has its headquarters in England, but has branches all over the British Isles, in the United States and in Canada. Its membership is very large and its journal has an immense circulation. The Canadian section has held meetings in Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa and now meets for the first time in Kingston. The visiting members will be entertained at dinner by the School of Mining on the evening of the 24th.

At the meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute, soon to be held in Quebec, the following papers will be given by members of the School of Mining:—"Notes on the Iron Ores of the Metegami River," by Prof. M. B. Baker; "The Alexo Mine, a New Nickel Occurrence in Northern Ontario," by W. L. Uglow; "The Character and Possible Origin of the Green Dolomites of New Ontario," by N. B. Davis.

"In the morning when thou risest unwillingly, let the thought be present—I am rising to the work of a human being. Why then am I dissatisfied if I am going to do the things for which I exist and for which I was brought into the world?"—Marcus Aurelius.

#### Mr. MacKay in South Africa.

G. J. MacKay, recently lecturer in Mining and Metallurgy, is now stationed with the Angelo Deep Mining Company, 13 miles east of Johannesburg, South Africa. This company is the largest producer in this great gold field, having four outcrops and three deep land mines, four stamp mills, with 880 stamps altogether.

Two of the shafts in one mine are 4,000 feet deep, the trip up or down is made in five minutes.

A railway runs for 57 miles along the line of these gold mines with about 30 trains a day each way. Most of the work is done by Kaffirs or boys, directed by Cornish miners. The climate near late summer is much like our own summer weather with cold nights.



## Medicine

THE appointment of Dr. G. E. Kidd to succeed Dr. Etherington in the chair of Anatomy in the Medical Department of Queen's, is a recognition very gratifying

to those concerned.

Dr. Kidd was born at Prospect, Ont., and attended the public schools of his native town, Carleton Place, and graduated from Kemptville Collegiate Institute. He was graduated B.A. from Queen's University in 1906 and M.D., C.M. in 1910. Dr. Kidd has also completed three years of the B.Sc. course in the School of Mining.

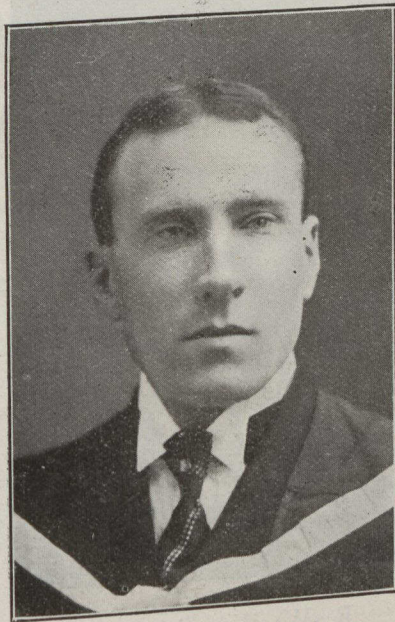


Since graduating in Medicine Dr. Kidd has been connected with the House Staff of the Kingston General Hospital and has only left that position since his recent appointment.

The newly appointed professor will spend a few weeks in the Department of Anatomy at Queen's and following that will visit the larger centres in the United States to become acquainted with the methods employed in the leading schools in that country, as well as to look over the different museums affording an opportunity of studying anatomical material.

Later Dr. Kidd will proceed to Edinburgh and London in which two cities he will pursue further study and research during the entire summer to more fully equip himself for the duties which will devolve upon him when the session opens next fall.

The Journal and a host of friends join in extending to Dr. Kidd their



Dr. G. E. Kidd, B.A.

hearty congratulations on his appointment, and in wishing him success and pleasure throughout his further pursuit of study, and his teaching career.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given \$10,000,000 in endowment to the Washington Research Institute. It is well that a layman of such financial standing should recognize the youthfulness of scientific knowledge, and in no field is this youthfulness so marked as in medical science. The possibilities are great both along the lines already explored where definite knowledge should replace theory, and in looking toward new fields that may offer more effective means of preventing or controlling the baneful morbid influences to which mankind is subject.



## Alumni.

THE successful candidates at the special competition examinations for three positions in sub-division B, of the second division in the actuarial branch of the department of insurance held in the cities of Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax, and Charlottetown on the 20th and 21st of Dec., 1910, were in order of merit. 1st, R. W. Warwick. This carries with it a position and increase of salary.

It is with particular pleasure the News publishes the above, as the subject is so well and favorably known here. Mr. Warwick was born in Carleton Place 23 years ago, but came to Smith's Falls when but 6 years old, and



R. W. Warwick, M.A.

lived with his uncle, Mr. R. W. Steacy, until a little over a year ago. He passed through our public and high schools, and was a bright scholar, always standing first in his exams. Graduating from the high school here in 1906 Mr. Warwick attended Queen's at Kingston, graduating in 1909 as an M.A., and mathematical specialist, carrying off the gold medal. He then returned to Smith's Falls and taught in the high school for nearly a year, when he accepted a position in the Insurance Department at Ottawa.

The standing first in this recent examination entitles Mr. Warwick not only to a more important position but an increase in salary. The News joins Mr. Warwick's many friends in congratulations.

(Copy as cut from Smith Fall's News).

Rev. W. H. McInnes, B.A., B.D., was married in Vancouver, January 3rd last, to Miss Mathilde Morganstern, of Cincinnati, United States of America. The many friends of "Billy" extend best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. McInnes.

Should you ask me, whence these stories?  
Whence these legends and traditions,  
With their odor of damp cabbage,  
With their smell of pickled onions,  
Of the long mysterious sausage,  
Of the melancholy tea-cake,  
With its Ethiopian hue,  
I should answer, I should tell you  
"From a boarding house of Kingston  
From a boarding house distinctive  
Come these tales of pain and woe."

Some great faults have boarding houses,  
Singled out from many others;  
With their tough beef and their prunes  
With their soup so carefully filtered,  
With their cake so small proportioned  
Of so great specific grav',  
'Pon my honour if you take it  
It will make your stomach sore.  
And you vow right then and there  
That you'll never take it more.

Lives a legend oft repeated  
Strange tale of long ago,  
Of a turkey fat and juicy,  
Whose sole ambition only  
Was to see a boarding house,  
And the boarding mistress priced him,  
But she found the price too dear  
Sixty-nine cents said the butcher  
"That's quite too much I fear."

And in place of nice fresh turkey  
Bought some eggs of ancient lineage  
Bought some eggs of doubtful birth  
Brought them home to feed the boarders,  
Brought the boarders something cheap.  
How they twisted and contorted,  
Took fruitatives to ease the pain  
And each one cried with hands uplifted,  
We will never board again.—(Contributed).



will remember the date and keep it open in order that they may attend what promises to be one of the best treats of the season. The Choral Society, under the able direction of Mr. Arthur Craig, is working hard, and promises to be in even better form than they were at the last concert. The Musical Club will be assisted by Mr. Sinclair Hamilton, the dramatic reader. Mr. Hamilton is well-known in the city, as an instructor of dramatic clubs, he having been the instructor of the University Dramatic Club for three or four years. The results he has achieved in this work are an indication of his exceptional skill as an exponent of dramatic art. As a dramatic reader Mr. Hamilton has many claims on public patronage. His conscientious conception of character, singularly powerful and sympathetic voice, excellent gesture, and many years experience on the platform, should not only do credit to any appearance he may make at any hall, but should prove a profit and pleasure to all who may be privileged to hear him.

## ***Athletics.***

### **Ring and Mat.**

THE annual Assault-at-Arms was held Saturday, and the opinion was expressed on all sides that it was the best one we have ever had. It was a success in every way. Often there is some unpleasantness, dissatisfaction with a decision, fouls that should be called, and perhaps a little hard feeling after the bout. This was all lacking Saturday. The men went at it hard in their several events and always emerged smiling when they were over. Although there was a large attendance of students and city people alike, the best of order prevailed throughout the meet, and it was on very few occasions that the referee had to request silence.

It is encouraging to have so successful a meet. All of our championships are going by the board this year. We have failed in football, basketball, hockey, association and debating. More than one fellow is sure that we might as well close up the college if we can't win at least one championship. All our hope rests now with the boxers, fencers and wrestlers. The Inter-collegiate meet will be held on March 4th, in Montreal, and if ever men intent to win it is our aggregation of artists of the squared ring and the mat.

A little after eight o'clock Archie Carmichael and his brother Jack stepped into the ring for the semi-finals in fencing. Their appearance elicited a storm of applause. They had on shiny white suits with dainty red hearts pinned on the right side (not the right side for the hearts, but the side opposite the place where their hearts should have been). There were, too,

brightly polished brass buttons down the front of their coats. Then and only then did we sigh for the ladies who were absent. It seemed a pity to waste such a pretty sight on the unappreciative eyes of mere men. Still we appreciated the clever exhibition of fencing that they put up. They dug in with true brotherly feeling. As was but fitting Archie won by five points to two.

Bruce McLachlan and Bruce Cannon met next in the bantamweight wrestling. They were very evenly matched, for what McLachlan had in weight, Cannon made up for in reach. They tumbled around for two rounds, and as Bruce McLachlan did all the leading, he was given the decision.

Watts and Hazey came on next in the featherweight boxing. It was the prettiest and best contested event of the evening. The judges had some difficulty in rendering a decision, and when it was over, so close had been the fight, that the spectators were still divided over their relative merits. Hazey got all of his blows in on Watt's face so that Wattie looked worse, but Watts pounded in blow after blow to the body. In the last round Watts appeared to be having the better of the fighting, when Hazey landed one that nearly put his man out. Watts was dazed for the rest of the round, and Hazey got the decision. Hazey is perhaps the stronger man, and wades right into all the punishment he gets. Still he needs to improve his defence before he can be sure of an Intercollegiate win.

In the featherweight wrestling Garvock piled right into Warner hard and got three falls in the first six minutes. Warner did some pretty bridging, Garvock was much stronger, so bridging could not stave off a fall. Garvock's flying move was one of the best throws of the night.

Carmichael and MacKay met in the finals in fencing. These two men beat all their competitors in the Intercollegiate last year, and in the finals Carmichael won a close bout. History repeats itself. On Saturday Carmichael won, five to four, but it was only after the very hardest sort of struggle.

Browne and Dewar gave a clever exhibition of the fistic art in the lightweight boxing. Dewar has the style of a pro., while Browne is no slouch either. After three pretty rounds Dewar was given the decision. His bringing and recovery from a counter mark him as the cleverest boxer in the University.

Hughes and Alyea wrestled to a draw in a somewhat uninteresting bout. The men were evenly matched, and neither one appeared willing to take the aggressive.

In the welterweight boxing Anderson won from Shaw. The bout was not very exciting. Shaw did too much defensive work, and seemed disinclined to mix it up. Anderson was given the decision.

Wilson and Calder met next in the welterweight wrestling. Neither got a fall in the first round. In the second Wilson threw his man in a little over a minute. Calder came back strong and duplicated. In the third round Calder, who seemed fresher, secured the winning fall.

Moxley and Smith, both somewhat incapacitated through injuries, strove



against one another in the 158 pound boxing. Moxley had a weak hand, while Smith's ankle bothered him some, and his thumb wasn't in very good shape. It was Moxley's bout all through. It takes lots of experience to make a good boxer, and the difference between non-experience and a good deal of it was exemplified in their fighting. Moxley got the decision. Smith should stick at the game, however. He has the strength and the staying power, and if he would take up the art systematically, would make any of the boxers hustle next year.

Raitt and Pete MacLacher wrestled to a draw in the middleweight wrestling, as did Hamilton and McIlquham in the heavy. These events will be wrestled off later in the week.

Moxley and Ed. Elliott put on an exhibition bout in the heavyweight boxing. Moxley was tired, and seemed to suffer from his hand, for he did all his leading with his right. He is a clever boxer, though, and kept Ed. moxing. Ed. has great condition, and a punch like a pile driver. He didn't land very hard during his bout, but we are assured that he is saving his energy for the Intercollegiate. He skipped out of the ring like a young goat when the gong sounded.

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## *De Nobis.*

### **Fussers' Club Meets Again.**

The Fussers' Club continues to gain in prestige. Its propoganda for active and continuous 'fussing' is yielding results. Students of all departments have expressed appreciation of its efforts. Applications for admission, accompanied by credentials of ability to fuss to the club's satisfaction—and their own—have poured in in a steady stream. Among those who desire membership are Messrs. H. M. Harrison, Chas. K. Wallace, A. Anson, Hal-liday, and Cupid Harty. Mr. Harry Grey is beating his wings in the intense inane and will probably flop into the Club's fold soon.

The communications sent by the applicants for membership are master-pieces of beautiful sentiment, gracefully couched in the language of intense devotion to a cause. One would-be member writes:—"I will fuss under any conditions—whether the world or any one in it fusses with me or not. I have the habit: and can keep pace even with the new members from Medicine '12."—A. A. H.

The executive considered this expression of sentiment too ardent. The applicant was black-balled.

Another applicant suggests that a prize for the best statement of a fusser's ideal be offered and that Mr. F. L. Burnett is eligible for office in the executive.

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### **Drafting-room Retort.**

1st Science Student—"Lend me a thumb-tack will you?"

2nd Science Student—"No, use your finger nail."

**Want Ads.**

**Postions Wanted:**—As Mate on the Allan Line. Mr. J. C. Smith.  
As Teacher of English. Mr. D-tw--ll-t.

**Teacher Wanted:**—The trustees of school section No. — desire a new teacher owing to the sad fact that the last teacher Miss St--rt has Dyde.

**Wanted:**—An armful of Hay. By R. McK-nn-n.

A little Ginger. By Miss F-rg-y.

A Smith. By S. McC--ig.

Expert Roof Slater. By N. L-ck--.

A tartan rug (Stewart). By G. E. C-p-l-nd.

**Lost:**—A Lockett, finder will please restore to Miss T--t.

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**More Accurate Than Opinion.**

Prof. Jordan, interrupted by the bell:—"That bell is ringing too soon, is it not?"

E. B. Wylie (hastily):—"No."

Prof.:—"I was appealing to the chronometer, not for an expression of opinion."

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**Instinctive Dislike.**

Prof. Laird (in psychology lecture) lecturing on instinct:—"Instinctively I dislike weasels, eels and snakes. All monkeys dislike snakes."

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**Two's Company.**

In the parlor there were three,  
Girl, the parlor lamp and he;  
Two is company; no doubt  
That is why the lamp went out.

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**Connolly's Tapping System.**

H. E. Co-n-lly—(secretly heating the handle of a water tap in medical laboratory):—"Some one will get a hot reception presently."

H. E. C—— (2 minutes later) turning on water—(at same tap):—"O! O! Heaven!! . . . !!!!!"

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**Prof. Morison's Personal Experience.**

Bible Class, Sunday A.M.—Prof. Morison discussing conditions of poverty in England:—"As for the luxury of a drunk. . . . Now gentlemen I speak from personal experience."

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**Asleep Again.**

"Weary" Moorhead (Kilmarnock)—Wednesday, 10 a.m.—asleep in Chemistry building; 3 p.m.—asleep in the gym. This programme was followed Thursday and Friday.

**A Social Innovation.**

Miss H—t:—"Who were the patronesses at your skating party last night?"

Miss T—t—n:—"Professor Greaves was the only one!"

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Miss S—t—t:—"We were just discussing proper names, Mr. M—r—n."

Mr. M—r—n:—"Well, I'm not struck on Eliza."

Mr. M—y:—"It's well for you, you're not!"

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**The Assault-at-Arms in Prospect.**

The Secretary of the Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing Club writing to the Journal of the annual tournament of that organization said—(Now it doesn't matter who is Secretary):—

"For your own information I might say it will be the swellest social event of the season. The military and the executive representatives will grace the affair with their presence. The gowns to be worn will be shocking and debonair. Foster will wear black hose. Big Mac. will look coy in a negligee that will give fine view of his manly breast and outstanding biceps. Yours truly (excuse the personal reference) has had an altercation with his sartorial artist in Barriefield, yet will not be nude. With a prudery far in advance of the age, part of his attire will be a piece of stove pipe wire tied around his loins and done up in Princess style in the back. I hope the editor will be present. Yours truly, with apologies, (Secretary)."

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**Ode to a Lamb.**

"Walter is a little lamb,  
He likes to fuss, you know  
For every time, he takes his Walks  
Up Union St. he goes."

One day upon the ice he falls  
And sorely hurts his knee,  
But give up walks for that would be,  
A thing most rude and small.

(To be continued).

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**Gymnasium Subscriptions.**

Previously acknowledged, \$916.55. \$20, Prof. Matheson; \$15, J. N. Stanley; \$5, L. E. Lynd. Total, \$1,956.55.

Every student should take notice that the financial year ends on March 6th. If those who have not yet subscribed were to give only \$1 each, we should easily reach \$2,000. **Send it in now. You won't miss it.** Those canvassing subscriptions in the various years will please report as soon as possible.



## *Calendar for the Week.*

Wednesday, March 1—5 p.m.—Y. M. C. A. Executive.

Friday, March 3—4 p.m.—Choral Society Rehearsal.

8 p.m.—Choral Society's Concert, in Grant Hall, assisted  
by Mr. Sinclair Hamilton, Dramatic Reader.

Saturday, March 4—10 a.m.—Q.U.M.A.

Sunday, March 5—3 p.m.—University Service, Prof. C. E. Bland, B.D.,  
Montreal, in Convocation Hall.

Monday, March 6—5 p.m.—Annual meeting of the Philosophical Society.

Tuesday, March 7—4 p.m.—Missionary Study Class, French Room.


5 p.m.—Athletic Committee. Final meeting of the year.

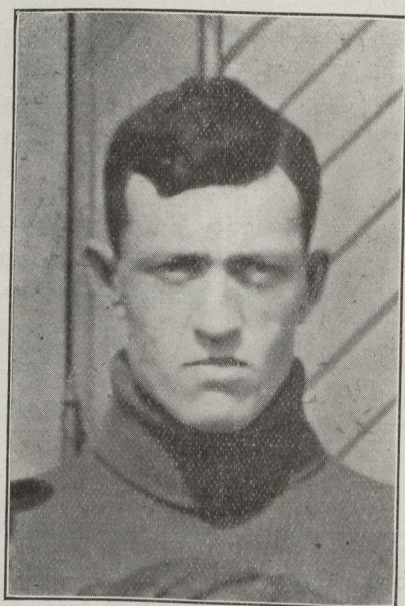
Wednesday, March 8—4 p.m.—Levana Society. Social meeting with gradu-  
ating class.

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**CHORAL SOCIETY'S CONCERT, FRIDAY, MARCH 3rd.** You  
Owe it to the Clubs, to the Gymnasium Fund and to yourself to attend this  
concert. A splendid musical programme and dramatic readings by Mr. Sin-  
clair Hamilton. Next Friday night.

Final Year Science Dance, in Gymnasium, for Gymnasium Fund, Friday,  
March 10th





Basil George.  
Cover Point of Queen's I Hockey Team.





VOL. XXXVIII.

MARCH 1st, 1911.

No. 18.

## *Some Conditions Affecting Organic Progress.*

(Continued from last issue).

The protoplasm of which we are made, develops in our surface layers when exposed to light, a protective pigment, usually not green, but brown or black. The presence of this permits of human life in intensely lighted regions. **Those who do not develop it readily, retreat from the tropics or die.**

Having marked the victory of protoplasm over one enemy we may proceed to see how it meets another. We have seen that the presence of warmth and moisture are the prime conditions essential to the life of protoplasm. It should now be noted that these are incompatible conditions, inasmuch as warmth implies the evaporation of moisture, and on the other hand the high specific heat of water keeps at a comparatively low temperature any large body of water. In other words much heat drives away water, and much water prevents warmth. To have plenty of moisture a plant must be surrounded by water. To have plenty of light and heat it must be out of water. How can these contradictory needs be properly met?

Simple green plants of only one or a few cells might float on the surface of a body of water, enjoying plenty of light and water, but the temperature would be lower than that which is most stimulating to their life-processes. If they drift ashore the heat of the sun will soon remove the water necessary to their life, in spite of the wall of cellulose they construct about themselves. Some new arrangement is necessary. Protoplasm responds to this challenge by keeping the offspring of green plants close together, until a mass is formed. Then the inner ones are kept from the drying air by the outer ones, which are soon destroyed, becoming empty cells, but forming a more or less waterproof and non-conducting coating. This method is another permanent victory over threatening conditions, because we find that every kind of creature living in air has adopted this plan of an epidermis.

But in a mass of cells, each one demands an equality in exposure to light, warmth and moisture, because all have the same work to do, so we find that they have gradually adopted some definite arrangement, regular and symmetrical. It is quite evident that if every cell is to be independent of every other cell, it must be equally exposed to beneficial conditions. This perfect socialistic condition is consummated in *Valvox*,—a sphere which rotates slowly in the water. It is evident that a small sphere is the climax in this

direction, as in a larger one the inner cells would be beyond the reach of light, and possibly of moisture, and even such a sphere must remain in water in order to rotate.

There seems no further progress possible in the face of these opposing conditions. How can anything better be produced? Here protoplasm had to strike out a new line of progress. We describe it briefly as Division of Labor. The first evidence we have of this is in such small plants as *Riccia*, floating on still water or living on damp soil. Their mass of cells may be compared to the spherical *Volvox*, but instead of rotating and exposing every surface to light, one side of *Riccia* is permanently set apart to absorb light and air, while the other is devoted to the absorption of water. This division of labor may seem a small advance, but it contains a prophecy of everything we find in the structure of the tallest tree.

The dorsiventral arrangement proved itself a success, and larger land plants of similar arrangement and structure were produced, with an elaborate epidermis and ventilating system. These were merely flat masses of cells, spread on moist soil. Now came another ministry of progress. Neighboring plants occupying the surrounding territory grow over the flat mass and cut off its supply of light. Protoplasm responds to this danger by breaking the flat expanse into irregular parts attached to a central axis, and this axis soon rises slightly from the soil. This is the condition we find in the mosses. But another danger is at once encountered. Such elevated parts are removed from the necessary water supply, although favorably placed for light and air.

So if elevation of parts is necessary there must be devised a combusting system, and a strengthening system also, to enable the erect plant to resist wind currents. Protoplasm recognizes and meets this difficulty. Among the mosses we find a suggestion of a stem—the green surface is divided into somewhat regular little leaflike parts, and these are placed radially on a short, central axis, which is strong enough to hold them erect a fraction of an inch. But no true conducting structures are met in plants lower than the ferns. In forming vessels for conducting water ordinary short roundish cells become immensely elongated, and their side walls strengthened. The presence of these tubes, which permit a ready passage of liquid from the soil to the uppermost parts, makes possible what we have in our most complex groups of plants—roots for absorption deep in the soil, stems and leaves reaching many yards above the soil. These tubes must be held erect against gravity and the destructive rush of the wind. So wood is developed—a mass of cells part of which are modified into tubes and another part into fibres,—slender, strong and elastic.

In plants lasting but one year and reaching no great height, the conducting and strengthening cells are gathered into strands, while in plants enduring for many years the wood forms a continuous cylinder in the stem. The laws of mechanics demand that the strong parts of an upright cylinder shall be at the surface in order to give it rigidity. But these highways for

liquid must be protected against that robber—the sun's heat, and therefore cannot be at the surface. A compromise is made—the wood forms a cylinder near to the circumference, but is very carefully covered by a waterproof coating of cork, which acts also as a defence against mechanical injury, and the attacks of parasitic plants.

Just as the prostrate position had to be abandoned because of shading—so, where the water supply is plentiful and contains the necessary minerals for the support of many plants—we shall find these rivalling each other in reaching upward for light, resulting in our forest growths. The limit in height is no doubt defined by the increased difficulty in raising water to the leaves, and the increased exposure to the sweep of the wind.

When we examine the leaf of a plant which always lives in the shade, and protected from destructive winds—such a leaf as that of our maiden hair fern for instance, and compare it with the leaf of a tropical plant such as the oleander, which has to endure scorching sun and drying winds, or with that of our pine which lives through the intensely drying cold of our winters—we at once see the effect of having to live under austere conditions. A much greater development and complexity marks the leaf that has to endure stress. Still more interesting is it to study the leaves of the same plant, one of which grew in the protection of the water, while the other grew in the air above the water. The prompt response of protoplasm to these conditions is surprising, because while the leaves were in the bud it was scarcely possible to know whether either or both of these leaves would develop in the air.

Let us now glance back for a moment and notice that somewhere in the advance from simplicity, there enters the phenomenon of death, as we think of it. We saw that the simplest organisms cannot be said to die, inasmuch as the living parent is merged in the offspring, of which it forms so considerable a part.

Apparently as an associated condition with the evolution of sex came the need of a certain maturity of parent, and the germ cells became at length not the whole of the parent but only a small proportion of its mass. Then we find that the mature plant produces germ cells only once, or a limited number of times, and after such definite effort at reproduction, the parent dies, except as represented by its offspring, to which it has contributed a minute portion. This small contribution from the parent controls the offspring to some extent, that is it carries with it a wonderful power of heredity, but not sufficient to prevent variation or to enable us to say that the individuality of the offspring is lost.

In conclusion allow me to say that I am not attempting to promulgate the Doctrine of Evolution, but merely indicating some factors of life and the response of protoplasm to them, although I may confess to being quite convinced that present forms of life are descended from those that went before them.

The fact of variation is undeniable. We may find examples in every family, and in the leaves of every tree. The possibility of variation must be acknowledged. But notice that an outside force—such as heat or light can do

no more than act as a stimulus. The protoplasm so far as we can see might have lived along the line of least resistance—flourished where conditions were entirely favorable, and die out wherever light, heat, etc., became too great. But life has spread from quiet waters to cover the face of the earth adapting itself by increasing complexity to every variety of condition found on a globe which is far from monotonous in surface. I believe, that it does so because Progress is a Law of Life. By that I mean that the source of life has stamped his design on living matter, so that it does not yield to difficulties but matches itself against them and makes them servants—stepping-stones. This belief makes a chemical origin of life unthinkable, as no known series of chemical changes holds within it the necessity of progress. But just so surely as progress is an inseparable condition to success in living, so a perpetual struggle with the environment of life seems an inseparable condition for progress. This in the world of matter is doubtless what the poet implies as ruling in the world of spirit—"Where're the prizes go, Grant me the struggle, that my soul may grow."

## *Letter to the Editor.*

(To the Editor of the Journal):—

The last number of the Journal contains a letter signed "Student," expressing views as to the inadvisability of securing a university pastor. The fact that an editorial note in the same issue states that the views in the letter represent "the attitude of many men about the college" seems to justify some comment. As one who, like "Student," admires the high moral standard of Queen's men, but who, unlike him, sees room for advancement, may I be allowed some space for a few remarks on the question?

The whole letter is evidently based on a wrong assumption that the movement for a student pastor has come from outside the students. The writer speaks of "those in authority," "the University," and "the University authorities" as though the Senate, or Trustee Board or some other official body were foisting on us an organization which we neither wish nor require. Surely he has mistaken the well-known democratic spirit of Queen's with her self-governing student body. Is he so little in touch with college affairs that he does not know that the present proposal for a college pastor originated with students and that all preliminary arrangements have been in the hands of a students' committee?

Then in a very convenient fashion the writer places the moral welfare of the students in one category and their religious life in another: the University may interfere with the first, but by no means with the second. But the "University" is not likely to try any such plan—they know very well, as every student of human nature must know, that the moral and religious life are inseparable. This is not the place to discuss the many elements that go to make up religion, or the many ways in which religion may express itself, but certainly church attendance, ever so regular, does not constitute religion or "religious fervor," as the letter would seem to imply. The fact that not one-

half of the students are regular attendants at church is only one evidence—and in itself a minor one—pointing to the lack to be supplied. It is pretty generally agreed that regular church attendance is one of the best means of keeping high the “moral standards” of which the writer is so proud, but the student pastor scheme aims at something bigger and better than an increase in church attendance.

Denominational difficulties seem to be causing the writer undue worry. In somewhat nebulous language he seeks to explain that the appointment of a student pastor “must needs prove an affront” to all denominations but one. Alas for the high moral standards, the broad, charitable spirit! We are asked to believe that students now in attendance at a Presbyterian college who represent a score of creeds, would take affront at the introduction of a university pastor who might come from any one of these twenty denominations, but would emphasize none. He would come not to teach theological doctrines, not to urge subscription to a creed—but to teach Christian truth and Christian truth is undenominational. Only a man big enough to rise above all sectarian questions would be considered; only such a man would dare undertake the work. As to the “impending separation of the University from the Church” it is hard to see how that would make “a college pastor still more offensive.” The University would then be undenominational in name and relation, as it is in fact, and the new conditions would make the working of an undenominational church all the simpler.

The note of self-satisfaction that pervades the whole letter is more pronounced at the close. “It is doubtful if the students would welcome the attentions” of the proposed pastor. This is possible: it is scarcely hoped that every student will welcome the pastor with open arms and at once unburden his heart to him. If that attitude existed, the present scheme need never have been launched. People in the darkness of ignorance and poverty often resent the efforts of social reformers on their behalf, yet the work of reform goes on and the people are the better of it. And it is quite conceivable that students who are now uninterested or opposed might under the kindly, unassuming, tactful interest of a students’ pastor be won to a life of wider and higher usefulness.

If “the afternoon services in Convocation Hall provide adequate spiritual stimulants for the majority of students,” then their spiritual life must be at such a low ebb as to be beyond the help of all stimulants, and we doubt if even “a university residence, students’ union or dining hall” would resuscitate them. In point of fact, if the statement is to be taken seriously, it means that the majority of students recognize no need of spiritual growth—for only a small minority attend the Convocation Hall services—something like 150 out of 1,200. Such a statement, then, merely serves to emphasize the need of the situation.

Queen’s has a noble past; her moral standards are high—and we rejoice in the fact—but if these are to be maintained, we, in our own time, must meet the new needs that are bound to arise in a university where expansion is so rapid as it is at Queen’s.—(ANOTHER STUDENT).



**Queen's University Journal**

Published weekly during the Academic Year by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University.

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Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year; single copies, 10c.  
 Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

**Editorials.****THE SPIRIT OF THE 'VARSITY.**

A recent number of "The 'Varsity" had the following editorial, under the caption, "The Spirit of Queen's":

"IN a recent number of the Queen's University Journal an article welcoming home the defeated debaters said in part: "Although the decision of the judges was against us, it was not a defeat, but rather a victory for the "SPIRIT OF QUEEN'S." Heaven forbid that a spirit such as continually exhibited by Queen's should triumph over anything.

"Much has already been said about the poor sportsmanship of Queen's, but after a round of experiences such as encountered on Friday and Saturday, it is hard to refrain from making further comment. On Friday night the hockey team refused to accept an official from the Toronto board of referees—an action decidedly contrary to the constitution of the Union. Their refusal to comply with the rules kept a crowd of many hundreds waiting for the larger part of an hour. Eventually the Toronto management gave in and a Kingston man officiated. Toronto had few objections to the man Queen's proposed, but it was the high-handed manner of the Presbyterians that caused all the opposition. Then all during the game the team conducted themselves in a decidedly unsportsmanlike manner. They never seem to learn "the game" at Queen's, their one idea being to win in any manner possible. Almost every man on the team played "dirty" all night, and it was quite pleasing to see them get a taste of their own work occasionally. Their attempts to make delays that they might rest in the second half would have been ridiculous if the official had not treated them as serious.

"On Saturday afternoon at five o'clock, the basketball team of the same institution was to play the Toronto team. At three o'clock they arrived at the gymnasium and demanded that the game be played then. They knew it was not to be until five o'clock, but one of their number had an engagement

at that hour, and so they refused to play later. They would take the team away if the game were not started immediately. What kind of an institution do they think this is? Do they think that they can make us do their bidding regardless of our own wishes? It is quite gratifying to know that the Toronto management told them they could take their team to—Kingston, and when they eventually condescended to play, defeated them by the score of 49 to 25.

"All of us remember the trouble about referees in football last fall, and the hockey scrap of the season before, and some of us know of the raw deal perpetrated in the boxing and wrestling tournament held at Kingston last spring, when Queen's presented incompetent officials and took advantage of this to win the tournament. The word "incompetent" is exceedingly mild in this case. Almost every deal with the institution has given further proof of their diminutive and warped instinct.

"Why is it that a university the size of Queen's goes on in this childish way? We expect such petty squabbles from the children in the street, but the students at Queen's are big enough to entertain a spirit worthy of a man. The points disputed by them are never of much importance, but they stick to their foolish notions as though the fate of the whole university hung upon each point. This childish attitude of "you play my way or I won't play," is exceedingly out of place in intercollegiate athletics, and the sooner they recognize this the sooner will they be respected by the other universities. Such things leave a nasty taste in one's mouth that entirely spoils the flavor of sport.

The hockey team, the basket ball team, and the curling teams of Queen's were all defeated by Toronto this week. Verily has the "spirit of Queen's" come into its own."

#### Queen's Side of the Matter.

For the third time during the present session The 'Varsity has impugned the sense of fairness at Queen's. Each attack is more absurd than the preceding. They are all apparently based on prejudice and colored by its hand-maid, 'ignorance.' The foregoing screed has the additional features of distorted facts and unjust accusations. The facts in regard to the several incidents mentioned in support of The 'Varsity's arguments are:

##### Regarding the Debate:—

Just before the final intercollegiate debate in Toronto, one of the Queen's team who had spent several weeks in preparation for the contest developed serious illness, and was thus forced at the last minute to abandon work. Queen's asked for a postponement of the debate in view of the fact that her representatives had been overtaken by this unavoidable accident. Toronto University refused to agree to the postponement. A substitute for the member of the team who was forced to withdraw was chosen and faced the Toronto representatives with two days for preparation.

##### Regarding Basketball:—

Queen's team had received from Toronto no definite information regarding the time at which the game in Toronto was to begin. It was thought that three o'clock was the hour and the team proceeded to the Toronto gym-

nasium at that time. 'Varsity then gave the information that the game was called for five p.m. Objection was offered to the proposal to wait two hours. Some slight concession was finally made by Toronto, the game starting somewhat before 5 o'clock.

Regarding Football:—

The Rugby Club wrote Toronto some time before the game in question, making certain proposals regarding officials. In view of the facts that the previous year Queen's felt it had lost the game with Toronto through the ruling of officials appointed after it was too late to ask for interference from the Intercollegiate executive and that no arrangement had been reached a few hours before the time set by Intercollegiate rules for the choice of officials by negotiation between the competing teams, it was decided to ask the Intercollegiate executive to make the appointment. This decision was communicated to Toronto. It was in accord with all rules of the Intercollegiate: and Queen's regarded the game in question as a tie match for if Toronto won the question of the championship for the season would be settled.

Regarding the Boxing Tournament:—

The officials chosen had no connection with Queen's, none whatever, and had no reason for being prejudiced. It was generally agreed that Dixon outpointed Gage in the three rounds provided in the Intercollegiate agreement. In the other events of the tournament there was no opportunity for even prejudiced officials to exercise influence in results. Queen's superiority was unquestioned.

Regarding Hockey:—

The competing teams (Toronto and Queen's) could not reach an agreement regarding officials. The executive of the Intercollegiate was asked to appoint. The official was named without suggestion from Queen's and Queen's were ready to play any time he took charge. Other Toronto teams accept the 'Kingston man' who officiated. He has no connection with the University and has never been a student or player on a university team. The Toronto Globe, generally fair in its comments on sport, did not mention the rough work of Queen's. The 'Varsity reporter didn't mention it.

Last season Toronto University refused to accept a decision of the hockey executive in regard to playing off a three-cornered tie. It withdrew from the league. This year it forced on the league complete and inconvenient re-organization as the price of entering the Intercollegiate Hockey Union.

In view of these facts it would appear that The 'Varsity's malicious epithets such as 'childish,' 'you play my way or I won't play,' 'diminutive and warped sporting instinct,' 'dirty,' &c., would fit elsewhere rather than at Queen's. We don't aim only to win championships at Queen's. No sporting organization under the Athletic Committee wants to win a contest through the partiality of officials. None of these organizations wants any official who isn't absolutely impartial. Moreover, the Queen's spirit is of this import that if any Toronto debating team finds itself deprived of a member at the last minute through illness a request for postponement will be

granted. Further, this same spirit would lead us to any other action than that of disrupting an Intercollegiate league. It carries the lesson also that it is cowardly and mean to attribute defeat to officials: and prompts our athletic organization when a Kingston man has to officiate at a Queen's game to name some one who will penalize Queen's without fear or favor. These ideals the Queen's spirit has set up in the minds of students in connection with athletic contests. Prejudice has blinded The 'Varsity to anything but Toronto, has inspired its malice and its absurd accusations. The spirit of Queen's is to be preferred anytime to all the honors of Intercollegiate contests.

#### Additional Facts.

The Executive of the Boxing and Fencing Club, owing to the cowardly statements of The 'Varsity, has wired McGill executive to try to make any concessions to Toronto University that will enable its representatives to take part in the Intercollegiate Meet in Montreal. "We want to meet 'Varsity under your officials: get them there"—this in effect is the ultimatum. Toronto University has refused to agree to March 4th for the Intercollegiate Meet. McGill holds to that day, it having been chosen some time ago. Queen's will agree to any arrangement that will enable her team to prove to Toronto that the results of last year's meet were not due to "incompetency" of officials.

In connection with the difficulty between the basketball teams, the information has been obtained that Queen's was not only asked to wait until 5 o'clock, but that at that hour a ladies' game was to have been played. Toronto tickets were printed for 4 o'clock.

The statement that the action of the hockey team was contrary to the constitution of the league is utterly erroneous. Provision is distinctly made for appointment by the executive in the event of disagreement.

The whole 'Varsity editorial is the most cowardly utterance that could come from a university publication.

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### *Report of Committee re Student Pastor.*

THE student committee composed of A. P. Menzies (convener), S. G. MacCormack, E. B. Wylie, J. W. North, W. A. Sutherland, H. S. Smith, E. L. Longmore, R. F. Clarke, W. P. Alderson, M. R. Bow, G. W. Pringle, and H. M. Harrison, which was appointed at the last mass meeting "to consider the advisability of securing a student pastor, and, in case they consider such a step advisable, to consider ways and means, and to call a mass meeting to consider their report when they see fit to do so," decided, since it would be impossible to hold a representative mass meeting owing to the rush of work, that the Journal is the most effective means of bringing their report before the student body.

The committee held two meetings and desire to report as follows:—

(1) After discussing the situation, the committee decided by a vote of eight to three that there is a real need to be met, and that the student pastor is the most effective means of meeting this need.

(2) The committee felt, however, that no action could be taken at this time, since a thorough canvass, in which the matter could be adequately presented, would require at least two weeks' work. The student body are not prepared at this time of year to sacrifice that amount of time.

The committee regret that these temporary conditions have made further progress impossible for the time being. We feel, however, that, if the discussion has awakened students to the existence of a real problem, the whole matter has not been fruitless. Under these circumstances then the committee recommends that, since other solutions have been proposed, e.g., a Y.M.C.A. secretary or a religious work director, that this scheme be withdrawn for the present, so that the field be left open that the other proposals may be given a fair trial.

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### *Ladies.*

THE girls of the year '12 who supplied the programme at the last regular meeting of the Levana Society, quite surpassed themselves in the originality and spontaneity of their performance. They carried us with them to a Western prairie schoolhouse, and cleverly portrayed the different characters one meets there, the smiling "schoolmarm" with her inevitable pointer, the typical visitors who had come to be present at the closing exercises, and a horde of pupils of all sorts and conditions from the proper curly-headed little girl with her doll, to the incorrigible, who chewed gum and made faces. Even our Alma Mater was represented, and in songs and 'pieces,' the fame of her profs. and students was told. The following are some of the descriptions of Queen's life, put into simple nursery rhyme form, for the benefit of the children who were to deliver them.

Little Miss Co-Ed  
To college was led  
By thoughts of good times and scenes gay,  
Along came exam-time,  
That horrid old cram time,  
And frightened Miss Co-Ed away.

When I'm a man  
I'll be a professor if I can.  
I'll have curly hair and eyes that shine  
And get there just ten after nine.  
When I'm a man.



When I'm a man  
I'll be a professor if I can,  
I'll wear long capes to protect my books,  
And grow a moustache to improve my looks,  
When I'm a man.

When I'm a man  
I'll be a professor if I can,  
I'll wear short coats,  
And set long prose,  
And talk Latin poetry through my nose,  
When I'm a man.

Mary, Mary quite contrary,  
How do the freshettes grow?  
They're sweet sixteen with countenance green  
And hair tied back with a bow.

Mary, Mary quite contrary,  
How do the sophomores' live?  
With Senior Latin, and all the Profs. at 'em,  
No wonder their minds are a sieve.

Mary, Mary quite contrary,  
How do the juniors look?  
With last year's classes, and a pair of glasses  
And their heads buried deep in a book.

Mary, Mary quite contrary,  
What do the seniors do?  
With skating-rink, dances and "Fussers'" advances  
And a few post-mortems in view?

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Miss R-bs-n:—"Do you believe matrimony is a state to be desired?"

Mr. T-pp-ng:—"Well it is one of the United States."

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"Hitch your wagon to a star." I've got mine hitched but I can't get into it.

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Prof. (translating):—"They came by ravishing leaps and bounds."

Miss C--d-ng-y:—"They must have been boarding-house students."

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Mr. St-n-s- (after Arts' rush):—"I hear all you girls are going to be courted."

Miss J-h-s-n:—"Oh I'd just love to be courted."

The regular meeting of the Y.W.C.A. was held on Friday afternoon, Miss Playfair presiding. This year we have been very fortunate in hearing so many personal experiences of men and women who have lived among the scenes they describe. Miss Buchanan's talk on her Indian experiences was much enjoyed. Her subject was the Power of Prayer suggested to her by the Universal Day of Prayer to be held on Feb. 26th. With sympathetic touch she described to us that wave of revivalistic feeling now sweeping over India evidently the outcome of earnest prayer at home and in the foreign fields. Our Y.W.C.A. hopes that as many of the girls as possible will have observed the Day of Prayer.

THE large number who heard Prof. Cappon's address to the Political Science Club on the Imperial Idea, were privileged to enjoy a most comprehensive treatment of the subject. For more than an hour and a half Prof. Cappon kept his audience very much interested. A more enjoyable address could not be desired.



From most points of view the session of the Concursus, on Thursday last, was a considerable success. The business of the court was transacted with order and despatch and His Lordship's decisions were given only after a very careful consideration of the evidence. The penalties imposed were neither too harsh nor yet too lenient and all present felt that there were no grounds upon which any decision could have been questioned.

Yet it remains a matter of regret that many offences go unpunished since the authority of our court is not sufficient to compel the attendance of witnesses from other faculties. Because of this fact Prosecuting Attorney Tully was unable to take proceedings against one or two offences which merited severe punishment. It seems obvious that the only solution of the difficulty is a more frequent use of the Alma Mater Court.

Some would-be funmakers across the campus tried to resurrect a joke long since deceased and spent much of last Thursday in search of the Chief Justice. They are now wishing they had their wasted time and cab-fare.

It is rumored that some of the years in college will not even consider a memorial scheme and have put themselves on record as not interested. Surely they should reconsider their position, for it is both discourteous and contrary to the spirit of Queen's.

Prof. (to class in Animal Biology):—"What lies in this region? What lies, did I tell you last week?"



IT is held by some that an educational institution does not attain the status of a university until it has a department in which the students make original investigations. A university which offers the highest kind of education and research, they believe, affords the best opportunity

for developing the finest qualities of the mind.

Such an aim is surely an excellent one for a university and one which might be set up for all faculties. In the earlier years of his course, the student must learn a large number of fundamental principles and accumulate a certain amount of information, but he is not tackling a really fine art until, so to speak, he tries to use these instruments which he has obtained.

The School of Mining is making rapid strides towards this ideal. Take for example the course in Geology. This year no less than seven students are making individual scientific researches.

E. L. Bruce is working out the origin of the ore from Harvey Hill, Que. If he finds the source of the ore to be in the underlying volume, this will show it to be highly probable that it extends to a considerable depth.

D. A. Nichols is showing that some deposits of limonite, recently discovered on the Metagami River, are of igneous origin and may therefore constitute ore bodies.

J. S. Stewart is investigating a heavy basic rock found in the James Bay basin by Prof. M. B. Baker and believed to be pre-cambrian. Mr. Stewart succeeded in showing that this rock was the parallel of the Mesabi Iron District, Michigan.

N. B. Davis is determining the origin of a rusty-weathering dolomite associated with the gold-bearing quartz of Porcupine, Larder Lake and Abitibi.

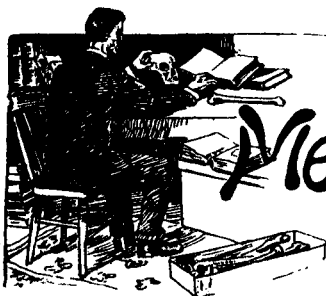
W. A. Bell is working out the geological horizon of the sedimentary rocks of Wolfe Island.

W. L. Uglow is determining the origin and character of a new nickle occurrence near Kelso on the T. and N. O. Railway, which seems to correspond rather closely to the Rossland ore bodies.

The methods used by all of these men are those which they have learned in their college course, viz.: They make chemical analysis of the rocks, examine their sections with the petrographical microscope and make microphotographs of them, photograph polished specimens and, most important of all,—they make use of the library. The best thing a student learns at college is to read, that is to use a library.

Last Friday Mr. D. B. Dowling gave our Mining Society an interesting address on "The Coal Resources of Canada."

The meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, noted in our last issue, was held on Friday evening, the members and their friends dining together in the Red Room, as the guests of the School of Mining, Director Goodwin presiding. Among other distinguished members and guests we may mention Professor Lash Miller, of Toronto University, Chairman of the Canadian Section; Professors Ellis, Bain and Cohoe, from Toronto; Dr. Haanel, Director of Mines; Dr. Anthony McGill, of the Inland Revenue Department, and Dr. Milton Hersey, of Montreal. A graduate of the School of Mining, E. A. Collins, B.Sc., represented the Canadian Mining Journal. S. N. Graham, B.Sc., came in from Queensboro, and another mining man present was G. W. McNaughton, manager of the General Electric Mica Mine, at Sydenham. After dinner, papers were read by Dr. Guttman, Mr. E. D. Monk, of the Hamilton Powder Co., and Mr. C. J. Coll, General manager of the Acadia Coal Co. Dr. Haanel read the Explosives Bill now before the House of Commons. Many of the fourth year students came in to listen to the papers and discussion.



## Medicine

A number of members of year '12 assisted in the variety entertainment "Then and Now" at the Grand, February 20th. After the show the students and partners enjoyed a dinner at King's Restaurant.

Bad hockey blood exists between '12 and '13. The argument will be definitely settled in the course of a few days.

Messrs. M. E. Dexter, W. H. Gardiner, and G. R. Miller took in the excursion to Toronto. On return they report having seen several pay-as-you-enter cars, real automobiles and four-storied buildings. So far as the Journal is aware, no change in civic government has been necessary in Toronto on account of their visit.

M. C. A. Howard has fully recovered after his recent illness, much to the gratification of his attending physician, Mr. G. H. Smith. Mr. Smith is a graduate of O. V. C.

The group picture of the Concursus Iniquitatus et Virtutis, recently taken, is very satisfactory, and compares favorably with those of former years.

It has been rumored that a certain member of year '12 will run for Mayor of Gananoque next year. Salary is \$1.49 per week with tips.

It is understood that a member of the Final Year presented a bill to the year for damage to clothing of the nether extremities in a mix-up over said member's right to call a certain secondary growth on the upper lip by the distinction of "moustache." The bill was considered exorbitant by the meeting and was promptly turned down. It has not been ascertained whether the garment will undergo replacement fibrosis or hawk-shop degeneration.

The Fussers' Club is making its influence more widely felt each week. Mr. G. L. Irwin entertained the club at a "moist rale" dinner on Saturday night. A tympanitic discussion took place as to the relation of fussing to work, and the opportunities which it offered for research in human nature.



## Education.

THE municipal council of Paris, France, is adopting a rather novel method of teaching the children historical facts. It is passing a bill requiring that historical significance and dates of events shall be added to the street name-signs. Practically every important street in the city is named in honor of some famous man or battle. For example one street named after President Lincoln will hereafter be marked thus,—“Rue Lincoln, famous president of United States, 1809-1865.”

Such a scheme would add greatly to the historic interest of our own city of Kingston. There are many names commemorated here that every one should know. The streets “Johnson” and “William” were named after two great generals who took an active part in the struggle between England and France, when Canada became a British colony, in which Kingston was a prominent post, and yet very few are even aware of the fact.

Upon entering the class-room last Friday morning, one's curiosity was at once aroused by the appearance of several members of the class. Some wore scars, other limped, while all rubbed sadly at their eyes. On digging deeper we found these youths had been indulging in a toboggan slide on the fort hill the previous evening. As the correspondent was not fortunate enough to be present he cannot report in any detail the proceedings, but can only judge that they must have imbibed rather freely in “Grimm” rolls. One youth remarked that he was endeavoring to cultivate his interest in out-door sport as he might want a scholarship some day.

Dean Ellis spent the week end in Toronto interviewing the Department of Education. We may look for many interesting changes in the Faculty for another year and no doubt our Dean will give a good account of himself when the new course is modelled.



Kindly remember the regular meeting of the Society next Thursday, March 2nd, at 5 p.m. A very interesting meeting is expected as we are to have an illustrated lecture.

"Highland" Bill has moved again and as usual: "I have struck the best place in the city."

## Alumni.

### Warwick-Harrison.

ROBERT Webster Warwick, M.A. '09, who was mentioned in last week's issue, was married some time ago to Kathleen Nora Harrison, of Brockville street, Smith's Falls. Mrs. Warwick is a bright accomplished young lady and has a wide circle of friends. Mr. Warwick is one of Queen's many brilliant sons, now in the employ of the government in the finance department and is still pursuing his studies on the actuary course which he expects to complete in two years. The gifts bestowed on the young couple were exceedingly numerous and beautiful showing the esteem in which they are held by their many friends. From the groom the bride received a handsome diamond and emerald ring, from his parents a Gehard-Heintzman piano and from Mr. and Mrs. Steacy a cabinet of sterling silver.

R. W. Lane, '10, is on the reportorial staff of the Daily British Columbian in New Westminster, B.C.

L. W. R. Mulloy, B.A. '06, who served in South Africa during the Boer War, was married recently at Waddington, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Mulloy are at present residing at Winchester, Ontario.



THE final arrangements for the concert to be given on March 3rd, by the Vocal Clubs of the University, have been completed. There only remains the final rehearsal on Friday afternoon by all the clubs.

The sale of tickets has been on all week, and we hope that the audience that will be present on Friday evening will establish a record in point of numbers for Grant Hall.

There is not the slightest doubt that the concert will be of the highest order. As announced last week Mr. Sinclair Hamilton, the Dramatic Reader, will be the assisting artist, while the director of the clubs, Mr. Arthur Craig, will also assist. It is entirely unnecessary to do more than mention Mr. Craig's name to a Kingston audience, for he has already won his way to our hearts. Mr. Sinclair Hamilton is almost as well known, but a few press

notices in regard to him will give some idea of how he is regarded elsewhere.

"The defence speech (Othello) was given by Mr. Hamilton with rare power of feeling."—Evening News (Glasgow).

"As a dramatic reader Mr. Sinclair Hamilton is very effective. He has a proper conception of the possibilities of his subject and delineates with skill, taste and judgment the character which he impersonates."—Samuel Charters, M.P.P.

"'The Uncle' was given by Mr. Hamilton, far better and more rationally than I have heard it before. On being encored he responded with 'Becalmed' which was delivered in splendid style."—Quiz (Glasgow).

"Mr. Sinclair Hamilton's numbers 'Kissing Cup's Race' and 'Making a Night of It' (Dickens), aroused great applause, the former being recited in a manner seldom heard here."—Conservator (Brampton).

### PROGRAMME OF SECOND CONCERT.

Queen's Vocal Clubs, under direction of Mr. Arthur Craig, assisted by  
Mr. Sinclair Hamilton, March 3rd, 1911.

1. The Longshoreman . . . . . Chesham  
Mr. A. Beecroft and Male Chorus.
2. Reading . . . . . Selected  
Mr. Sinclair Hamilton.
3. Chorus—(a) Men of Harlech . . . . . Welsh Air  
(b) Excelsior . . . . . Birch  
Choral Society.
4. Solo . . . . . Selected  
Mr. Arthur Craig.
5. Chorus—Rest on This Mossy Pillow . . . . . Smart  
Ladies' Glee Club.
6. Reading . . . . . Selected  
Mr. Sinclair Hamilton.
7. Chorus—(a) You Stole My Love . . . . . McFarren  
(b) Oh Hush Thee, My Baby . . . . . Sullivan  
Choral Society.
8. Reading . . . . . Selected  
Mr. Sinclair Hamilton.
9. Chorus—Voices of the Woods . . . . . Spicher  
Ladies' Glee Club.
10. Violin Solo . . . . . Selected
11. Chorus—The Lost Chord . . . . . Sullivan  
Choral Society.
12. Reading . . . . . Selected  
Mr. Sinclair Hamilton.
13. Chorus—On the Campus . . . . . Whitmarsh  
Men's Glee Club.  
"God Save the King."

## The Trial Sermon.



OCCASIONALLY, when the need for a revision of the creed and other kindred subjects are being vigorously discussed about the Hall, we hear it said that the time-honored custom of demanding a trial sermon from each member of the final year should be modified. The popular sermon, as it is sometimes called, is decidedly unpopular with some of the students.

At Queen's, once during his course, the student conducts the entire devotional service in one of the city churches. On that occasion two fellow students in the class in Homiletics, with the professor, attend. One of the students reports to the class on the way in which the devotional exercises were conducted. The other takes as his field for criticism the content of the sermon.

In lieu of this, in past years some have urged that the trial sermon should be preached in the lecture-room with the class for a congregation. Advocates of this method hold that the student would feel more natural in speaking before his class-mates and would not be so sensitive to criticism. Others have expressed themselves in favor of having several sermons written out and handed in by each student to the professor of Homiletics, for correction and class discussion. In support of this method it is pointed out that the men in training would get more practice in sermon building.

The trial sermon certainly has its disadvantages. No one will deny that. To take the experience of one who recently preached his trial sermon, he had quite made up his mind that he would not allow himself to become nervous and that he would forget all about anyone in the congregation to criticize him. In spite of this determination, before the congregation was half through singing the first hymn, he had located three professors, both students who were delegated to criticize and many intimate friends. The knowledge that it is a trial sermon and that scores of people are there to see and hear how it is done so absorbs the mind that one cannot really get away from it throughout the service. When the experienced minister prays or preaches, he does so as if he were not thinking of himself or the way he is doing it but only of the petition or the message. That is what the student aims at. But can he attain to that aim in a trial sermon under existing conditions? He can not wholly forget himself. He cannot be free and natural.

On the other hand, the average student after the trial will admit that there are several advantages in this method. The experience of the "victim" must repeat itself once at least and possibly several times in candidating for a "call." The trial sermon, unique among others which he preaches, has many features in common with preaching for a call. Sometimes we say with meaning:—

"O wad some power the giftie gie us  
To see oursel's as ithers see us."  
It wad frae monie a blunder free us,  
And foolish notion."

The student after having preached his trial sermon has no need to speak thus. Little mannerisms previously undetected have been revealed. Faults which have become a habit are shown up. Friends do not or will not tell him of these, but the trial sermon brings them to light. Surely it is an advantage to be able to set his course anew, to correct former errors and deviations, to consult the compass with more defence. Finally it is the only devotional service which the church demands of her students. Each summer students have to submit a sermon to the Presbytery in which they reside. During the session at college, a homily and an expository sermon are required. But this is the only occasion in his course that the student is examined upon his conduct of the whole devotional service.

It remains only to speak a few words in regard to the alternatives mentioned above. It is obvious that the suggestion of preaching the sermon in the class-room robs the student of the opportunity to conduct the devotional exercises which are of supreme importance in church service. Besides there would be a certain amount of pretence about it which would make one feel as unnatural as under the present method. The other suggestion is farther astray since it allows for no public demonstrations of the student's ability and accomplishes only that which is provided for in other ways. Although by no means perfect, we hold that the trial sermon has its proper place, and should receive our support until something better is found. We do well to remember that no student is worth much in the church who is not beaten out of all satisfaction with himself and made to see that in preaching the way to service is the way of growth and continuous re-adjustment.—Contributed.

## *Athletics.*

### **Ring and Mat.**

ON Saturday the boxers, wrestlers and fencers will journey to McGill to take part in the Intercollegiate Meet, which is to be held there. We have a team that we may well be proud of. There is not a man going but will be hard as nails and tough as leather from the strict training he has had for the last month or so. It would be well if the athletes in other lines of sport would only observe these men, and take the lesson to heart. There is no excuse for a first team man living anything but the most Spartan-like life during the season.

Our chances look of the rosiest. Last year we won with no great experience. This year we have the same men and they are all stronger, harder and know more about the game. Garvock, Alyea, Foster and MacDonald are our wrestlers, all victors of last year; Hagey, Dewar, Anderson, Moxley and Elliott will do the punching, while Carmichael and McKay will ply the foils. When one considers the team collectively and individually it is very hard to find a weak spot. This is our last chance to win a championship, and every man in the college will help along towards victory as much as most fervent good wishes can avail.

On Thursday the draws from the Assault-at-Arms were wrestled off. Three events were contested, the light, middle and heavy weights. In the light-weight class Alyea and Hughes wrestled for fifty minutes before the former got a fall. The bout was not very interesting, but Alyea deserved his win.

Raitt and MacLachlan gave a more interesting exhibition in the middle-weight class. They went into it hard from their corners, and MacLachlan brought his man to the mat right away. Raitt spun out of his Nelson, and came on top of MacLachlan with a good hold. He got his fall in about three and a half minutes, and the rest of the round kept his man at a safe distance. They are two good wrestlers, and next year should make anybody work to throw them.

Hamilton proved stronger than MacIlquham in the heavyweight class. He got his fall in about four minutes.

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#### **Basketball—'13 First Team vs '14 First Team.**

On Saturday, to the tune of 31-21, the Sophomores once more asserted their dignified superiority over the Freshmen.

The teams were:—

'13—Allan, Hartnett, Pound, Sterne, Dunlop.

'14—Lawson, Hagey, McCartney, Raitt, Sherrill.

---

#### **'13 Second Team vs '14 Second Team.**

The game between Thirteen and Fourteen seconds was much closer than that between the first teams. However, Fourteen, although it had good material, was a little too inexperienced, and Thirteen won by 21 to 15. The teams were:—

'13—Harkness, McLeod, Hartnett, Dunlop, Belding.

'14—Jones, McLachlan, Sutherland, McVittie, Mackenzie.

It looks at present as if the Eleven seconds have the junior championship packed away safely for this year. They have won five consecutive games, and are the only team in college to have a straight thousand per cent. record. On Tuesday and Wednesday of last week they met Fourteen and Thirteen respectively, winning both games handily.

---

#### **'13 Ladies vs. '14 Ladies.**

The ladies of Thirteen helped along in the good work of banishing our distrust of the ill-omened thirteen. The girls put on a better exhibition of basketball each time they play, and Saturday was no exception. The game was perhaps the most strenuous one yet. Certainly the players dug in with a good will that made the officials wonder whether the ladies needed a few minutes on the timers' bench to calm their spirits.

The teams were as follows:—

'13 (18)—Miss Merry, Miss Drury, Miss Henderson, Miss Ahern, Miss Totten.

'14 (3)—Miss Wright, Miss Smith, Miss Warren, Miss McCuaig, Miss MacMinn.



### Curling.

Queen's Athletic Committee has taken a step forward in Intercollegiate athletics by sending a rink of curlers to Toronto with the Hockey Club excursion where they met Varsity at Prospect Park Rink. The return game was played here on Saturday last, when three rinks came down from the sister university. One of these rinks was undergraduate and the other two faculty rinks from Queen's. Too much cannot be said of the very gentlemanly manner in which Varsity entertained their visitors in Toronto. Every man proved himself to be a man of whom no university need be ashamed both on the ice and off the ice. The Curling Club of Queen's have enjoyed the visit of the Varsity twelve, and will always cherish fond recollections of this, the first Intercollegiate curling contest. It is to be hoped that next season, we shall have curling officially recognized in intercollegiate circles as one of the leading winter games. The rinks were composed of the following players:—

Undergraduates. At Toronto—Varsity—J. D. Duyell, Carlyle, McLeod, C. S. Cameron, skip, 6.

Queen's—J. A. MacRae, P. T. Pilkey, R. McConnell, E. H. Brower, skip, 5.

At Queen's:—Varsity—E. H. Reynolds, J. W. Duyell, C. E. Smith, C. S. Cameron, skip, 4.

Queen's—J. A. MacRae, P. T. Pilkey, R. McConnell, E. H. Brower, skip, 10.

Totals on the round: Varsity 10; Queen's 15. Queen's win the round by 5 shots.

The Faculty did not fare so well. Both Varsity rinks were victorious, one by 10 shots to 8, and the other by 14 to 3. There seems to be a spirit of good fellowship about the curling that is not displayed to such an extent in other lines of sport. It is the ideal feeling, and if the curlers are going to set us such a good example, it behooves the rest of us to note it, and seek to do likewise.

### Hockey.

The first hockey team left for Boston Tuesday to play the Boston Hockey Club. It is a good trip to finish the year with, and the team thoroughly deserves it. Only nine men are going, the regular team, Gilbert, Trimble, B. George, G. George, Box, McKinnon, Smith, with manager Jack Marshall and honorary coach Jock Harty. It is too bad that the advancing season makes good ice doubtful, but we can feel convinced that the team will make a good showing, no matter what it meets.

### A Call to Arms.

The question of granting the use of the gymnasium for a final year dance was up before the Athletic Committee.

J. D.:—"Last week the Boxing Club held an assault-at-arms in the gym."

A. P. M.:—"And this is the same thing."

## *De Nobis.*

When you get 'down in the mouth,' remember Jonah—he came out all right.

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"It's the little things in life that tell," remarked Miss W—l—n, as she pulled her little nephew from under the sofa.—Toba Journal.

### And Smoke Too.

Coming home from Toronto "the boys" had been trying to jolly the brakeman.

"Come, fellow, turn on the heat and get this car warm," said the noisiest one.

And the brakey came back with, "Keep right on talking and it'll get warm. There's enough hot air in there for a whole train."

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Over heard in Animal-Bi.

Prof. K.:—The spider has no abdominal appendages."

Miss —:—"No, but it has some abominable appendages."

---

Corporal Steve Harding—"Private Mary Howell, we will court martial you."

Captain Montagu Medlen:—"Oh, let Mary court Marshall himself."

### Definitions.

A "Fusser" is a man who goes to war  
And breaks a thousand hearts,  
And drinks a thousand cups of tea  
And eats a thousand tarts.

A "Fusser" is he, who dreams,  
And dreams, and dreams,  
And dreams. Of what?

Ask Leo Trimble.

A "Fusser" looks very gay  
In the presence of some fair maiden;  
But alas will come the "Day"  
When she will be a "Burden."

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### *Gymnasium Subscriptions.*

Previously acknowledged, \$956.55. \$5, Ada F. Chown; \$3, J. A. Gordon, \$2, J. S. Stewart, R. M. Pounder; \$1, L. M. Flemming, R. D. Finlayson. Total \$970.55. Think of it. The Financial Year ends on March 6th and we haven't yet reached \$1,000. Before you forget, send your subscription to the Secretary of the Athletic Committee. It will be promptly acknowledged.



## *Calendar for the Week.*

Wednesday, March 8th—4 p.m.—Levana Society. Social meeting with graduating class.

Friday, March 10th—4 p.m.—Y.W.C.A.

5 p.m.—Y.M.C.A.


8 p.m.—Final Year Science Dance in the Gym.

Saturday, March 11th—10.30 a.m.—Q.U.M.A. annual meeting.

7.30—A.M.S. Annual reports from the Athletic, Music and Drama, and Debate Committees.

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**If you are thinking of taking a last night off soon,—Don't. Wait for the Sheffield Choir, the greatest choral organization in the world, in Grant Hall, April 1st. This will be the most notable musical event in Kingston's history.**





Our Eternal Question.



VOL. XXXVIII.

MARCH 8th, 1911.

No. 19.

## *Nationalism.*

**A Summary of the Address Given Before the Y.M.C.A. by Prof. Morison.**

I shall not endeavor to take an impartial view of the question but content myself with stating the case as it presents itself to a British Liberal who holds to the Gladstonian tradition.

It is not easy to define in a sentence what constitutes a nation. It may be racial purity, or a continuous habitation of one country and subjection to the same external influences, or historic forces such as conquest, or the operation through centuries of the rule of a strong dynasty. Or again as natural or physical forces create a national unit, literature and the influence of commanding personalities or of great events, themselves the offspring of the movement, become essential elements in the further development of nationality. A nation is the most complex political and social unit which yet remains psychologically a unit. But as Lord Acton has pointed out in a pregnant essay, when we turn to government as a factor in nationality difficulties arise. On the one hand a true nation is obviously always one that has achieved some form of government appropriate to itself; on the other hand it is possible that the instinctive, impulsive, natural elements of nationality may find themselves in opposition to some higher conscious element of national unity, the state, which potentially includes within it all that the other elements stand for, and, in addition, "an authority governing by laws, imposing obligations and giving a moral sanction and character to the natural relations of society."

For historical reasons European movements towards nationality have exhibited features mainly impulsive and natural. For dynasties, not peoples, controlled Europe before the Revolution, and it was not until Napoleon, last of the older despots, but also first of modern political forces, struck Europe like a whirlwind, and ruined the ancient dynastic edifices, that nationalism appeared. Then, in spite of Austrian conservatism and the union of despotic Europe, the forces of nationalism became supreme; and Greece, Belgium, Italy and Germany, emerged as nations. Nor has the movement yet ceased. It operates still, but now in excess, in Pan-Germanism and Pan-Slavism; and the Armed Peace is, in a sense, the natural outcome of nationality reduced ad absurdum.

But Britain, almost the first of powers to reach the natural phase of nationality, found herself pushed on by circumstances into higher realms of nationality. By reckless adventure, honest conscientious colonization, and



deeds half heroic and half criminal, she became an Empire, and to make the fabric real, the Empire forced on her a higher state-unity. I mean, not simply the unwritten government known as the British Constitution, but the freedom for the individual, the tolerance in religion, the education in self-government and the instinct for justice which constitute the British State, the tersest phrase at our disposal for the Empire in its moral and conscious aspect. For Britain, nationality, or, as I prefer to call it, nationalism is a word of doubtful meaning—true or false according to the limits set to it.

Three obvious cases of nationalism within the Empire present themselves. As a minor instance there is French Canada. A nation, equal with Britain in genius and spirit, played the game and lost; bequeathing to the victors, in her loss, a section of her subjects, which bore within it all the elements of the more natural form of nationality. There are those who think Britain unfortunate in her concessions; but apart from the obvious policy of generosity in an indisputable winner towards the vanquished, the French-Canadians had such claims as the real elements of nationality must always carry with them, and as the French-Canadian element expands, so also, and in exact proportion, must these privileges expand. But there is a limit to such nationalism. For Quebec is part of the British State; its hopes of independence are, by every rule of the political game, preposterous; and, in politics, to struggle with the inevitable is not merely political folly—it is high treason against progress.

There is the nationalism of Ireland. A nation, with claims to nationality by her insular position, her racial and temperamental peculiarities and accidents of history, has had her nationality rendered pathologically extreme through mishaps, errors, and ignorance. It was natural that Irish nationalism should enter imperial politics, with its claims—natural also that these claims should receive satisfaction to the point of home rule. But the cry for separation marks the entrance of excess; and Britain, who has redeemed the past with imperial generosity, must plead the higher considerations of state when she refuses to separate what nature and policy have determined to bind together.

Lastly there is the imminent question of Canadian nationalism. And let me say, parenthetically, that whether reciprocity be right or wrong economically, it is absurd to talk of commercial relations as though they involved an element of nationality. Commerce will neither make Canada more independent than before, nor join her to the state with which she trades. Commerce may assist, as it did in Germany, to complete what the real national forces were slowly achieving; it can never make, of itself, a new national union.

To the Gladstonian Liberal, the British Empire is based on local autonomy, and Canada is the perfect example of such local independence. Step by step, she has claimed as her rights the powers that are reserved for independent nations; and were the British State only one of the "natural" units, her connection with Canada would already have become more than doubtful.

But Britain is a State, in the sense in which Acton used the word; and therein lies the limit of Canadian independence. Even in the world of instinct and impulse, there is an indissoluble bond; for the very home-sickness of the immigrant, in which he summarizes, and idealizes his debt to the land he left, and which is an inheritance to the third and fourth generations, is a political force, ten times more valid than any tariff federation. Even in material matters there is another bond, for Canada, independent, has not the prestige of Canada, already no "daughter in her mother's house," but one of a family where all are of the same generation. And if it be argued that this prestige may be attained equally well through "annexation," the answer must be that Canada, one of a group of confederates, in the greatest state in the world, is surely happier in her ambitions, than a dislocated Canada, entering, piecemeal, into the American Union.

But the conclusive reason for some limit to an absolute independence, lies in the future. In the coming world-state, whose constitution neither jingo nor little-Englander can guess at, the final reason for its existence will be its importance in international morality. A commonwealth of sister-states, all of them holding to British justice, and British honour, each of them removed even from the possibility of strife with all the rest, suggests a nearer approach to the new Jerusalem, than gates of jewels and streets of gold. And the state which cherishes a lower taste for separate parochial existence, is not merely thwarting her own greatness, but stultifying the petition which Canadians still include in their prayer that "God's will may be done, on earth as it is in heaven."

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IDYLLIC.

There are meters of accent  
And meters of tone  
But the best of all meters  
Is to meter alone.

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Later Edition.

There's a metre iambic and a metre trochaic,  
And a metre that's tender in tone,  
But the metre that's neater, and sweeter, completer  
Is to meet her by moonlight alone.—McMaster Monthly.

Published weekly during the Academic Year by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University.

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	} Miss Marguerite Stewart.	ATHLETICS, - - -	H. Smith.
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Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year ; single copies, 10c.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

## Editorial.

## Tuberculosis in Kingston.

A child of the dreams of public spirited men is the campaign just begun in Kingston against tuberculosis. The great white plague is credited with one death in every seven in world statistics. It is a fire-side and street-corner topic linked up with gloom and foreboding. Like many afflictions it flourishes on inertia and takes advantage of the carelessness that finds its way into human life. Against inertia and carelessness the Kingston Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has declared war: and has already issued two of the eight leaflets that will rout a public enemy out of its entrenchment in public ignorance. The leaflets aim to educate, for the tendency of tuberculosis to spread dies in the light of public reason as its microbe dies in the light of the sun. It is shown that every year one out of every 550 Canadians is a victim to tuberculosis and in the same period of time its death-roll numbers almost 12,000. In terms of money that number of deaths represents an economic loss of millions: in terms of sorrow and human suffering it represents a condition that should be removed from the life of the people as far as is possible. The first leaflet concludes with a definition of tuberculosis and an interesting discussion of its cause, in language that can be appreciated by old and young in all classes of the community. This idea is especially commendable. The campaign against tuberculosis is to be comprehensive. It doesn't halt half-way up the steps of the rich man's home or scout the dwellings of the poor. The object against which it is directed respects no barriers but those of caution, fresh air and sunlight. It won't take refuge beyond the scope of the efforts just commenced to hunt it out of the community. That tuberculosis can be prevented is the last fact driven home to those who read the leaflets. The second leaflet discusses the question of heredity, spread, manner of contracting the disease, and turns the light of investigation into the haunts where tuberculosis flourishes. The

disease, it is stated, is not hereditary, and is only slightly contagious. It is contracted mainly by breathing into the lungs the bacilli which have been shown to be its cause. The facts are emphasized that a condition of good health will prevent this bacillus from getting a foothold, that the bacilli are found in the sputum of tuberculosis patients, and are carried in droplets of a cough. The sputum or droplets find a lodging place in a room shut out from sunlight and dry air and finally float in the air as minute particles carrying death or illness to those who inhale them. As the first leaflet ends with the important fact of prevention, the second ends with the gospel of sunlight and fresh air and pure food, three of the great natural agencies against tuberculosis.

The campaign of the local association should enlist the sympathy and support of every person. It is made in the public interest, against public ignorance and is therefore a matter for the people. The facts that tuberculosis can be prevented, that sunlight kills the germ to which it is due, that good health sets the efforts of the germ at naught should be set up on enduring tablets that he who runs may read.

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### The Art of Living.

To touch the cup with eager lips and taste  
     Not drain it;  
 To woo and tempt, and court a bliss and  
     Not attain it;  
 To fondle and caress a joy, yet hold  
     It lightly,  
 Lest it become necessity and cling  
     Too tightly;  
 To smother care with joy, and grief  
     With laughter;  
 To hold the present close, not questioning the  
     Hereafter;  
 To see the sun in the west without  
     Regretting;  
 To hail his advent in the east, the night  
     Forgetting;  
 To have enough to spare, to know the joy  
     Of giving;  
 To thrill response to every sweet of life—  
     That's living.

—Ex.

## *Ladies.*

**A**S spring days approach the 'call of the West' grows stronger and stronger, and among the girls the constant query is:—"Have you a school yet?" In more ways than one the West is a good place in which to spend the summer, but do not forget that there is something better than the mere chance to travel, to earn a little money, to "have a good time." We are very fond of talking glibly of the "problem of the day"; do we realize that each one of us going West, comes into close contact with one of the hugest of Canada's problems, and does not merely come into contact with it, but has an opportunity to play at least a small part in solving it? The position of a teacher is a responsible one anywhere, but trebly so in a Western country district; the Queen's girl there is watched and criticized by every soul in the district, and may—or may not—be a lasting influence for better things; it depends solely on herself to use or to misuse or to utterly neglect the opportunities given her. At least, every girl going out, and especially those going for the first time, should make it a point to get all possible information as to Western conditions, and be prepared to play her part, inconspicuous though it may seem, in the solving of the Western problem. It is to be hoped it will be possible to make some definite organization among the girls going out this summer. At any rate, all the girls are urged to attend a meeting of the Q.U.M.A. to take place some Saturday morning very soon for the purpose of holding a conference on the opportunities of the Queen's students in the West. Watch for the notice.—W. G.

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Prof. Kn—t:—"Class, alcohol and smoking shortens the life of a man—and, ahem! shortens the life of man."

---

There was a young lady named Breeze,  
Who took many B.A.'s. and M.D.'s.  
Collapsed with the strain.  
Said the Dr. 'tis plain,  
You're killing yourself by degrees.

---

A very interesting address was given by Professor McDonald at the Y.W.C.A. meeting on Friday. Although many of us will not quite agree with the speaker there was much food for thought in what we heard. In fact the girls are busily discussing many of the problems mentioned. As for those points on which we do not agree, as our president remarked, "Prof. McDonald is just a mere man and would not understand the working of our Y. W." The Professor suggested that a new field for the Y. W. would be to calm the feverish atmosphere around Queen's and help reduce not only the expenses but the amount of energy our college affairs demand. Our Y.W.C.A. sale is responsible for a certain dissipation of energy among the girls. Would it not be wise to find a less strenuous way of making money even



though the men would experience a serious lack of calendars, banners and cushions? The dances this year have cost over \$3,000 and the amount of time arranging for them, attending them and recuperating after them cannot be estimated. In college life we are apt to get a wrong perspective. Of the three phases of college life, the economic, the social and the educational, many are giving the second first place. Our primary object here is to acquire knowledge, half knowledge is worse than useless. The country is looking to her university graduates to be the centre of influence, expecting us to leave the university fitted and prepared to serve the church and state. To be prepared requires time and thought. The time spent in the social life might be more wisely invested in wider reading, deeper thinking and a more careful preparation for our life beyond Queen's. It is our Christian duty to be students.

---

Overheard at '13 dance:

He:—"You like the register?"

She (vainly endeavoring to extricate her heel):—"Yes we are almost inseparable."

---

AT the very outset of a recent widely-read editorial "The Varsity" quoted a few lines from one of our Arts columns, written shortly after Queen's debaters returned from Toronto. The lines were manipulated to read as follows:—"Although the decision of the judges was against us, it was not a defeat, but rather a victory for the spirit of Queen's." Reference to the Journal shows the article to read:—"The decision of the judges is not everything. The good fight our men put up in the face of well nigh insurmountable difficulties is really a victory for good sportsmanship and for the spirit of Queen's." In the dearth of provocation for such a spirited attack on Queen's "The Varsity," out of its abundance, has evidently sought to read into our lines a spirit which "The Journal" or any other institution at Queen's has no desire to foster. We would respectfully draw the attention of "The Varsity" to the misquotation.




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The proceedings at the Arts Society meeting, on Tuesday last, were enlivened by a good programme furnished by the year '14. A unique feature of the programme was a bag-pipe skirl by Mr. MacKillop. At the next meeting of the Society the year '11 is to be called on to furnish entertainment.

---

Memorial schemes seem to be the order of the day. At the last meeting of the final year the hour was mainly given up to the discussion of this topic. In the end the matter was referred back to the committee in order that a more definite report might be brought in at a special meeting of the

year to be held in the near future. One of the most likely schemes is the proposal to raise funds for the furnishing of one of the rooms in the proposed students' union building. The numerals of the year and other distinctive designs which it has used in college could be used in the furnishings and decorations of the room so that the memorial would combine great practical value with all the other features desired. An important point in favor of the plan is that the year '12 also favors it.



**The National Anthem of the Canadian Mining Institute.**

SURE every morn at seven o'clock,  
 There are twenty tarriers on the rock;  
 All hard at work on the right of way  
 On Section B of the big railway.  
 Then drill, ye tarriers, drill.

**Chorus—**

Drill, ye tarriers, drill,  
 For we work all day, without sugar in our tay  
 While we work beyant on the big railway  
 Then drill, ye tarriers, drill,  
 And shtrike and shtrike and turn the drill,  
 And drill, ye tarriers, drill.

English, Irish, Welsh, and Scotch,  
 French and Germans, Swedes and Dutch,  
 Poles, Italians, Greeks, begob;  
 Every country's on the job.  
 Then drill, ye tarriers, drill.

'Ve go to work in gangs of three  
 Red-haired Mike and Bill and me;  
 There's no mistake, we're husky lads  
 That swing the sleds and hold the gads.  
 Then drill, ye tarriers, drill.

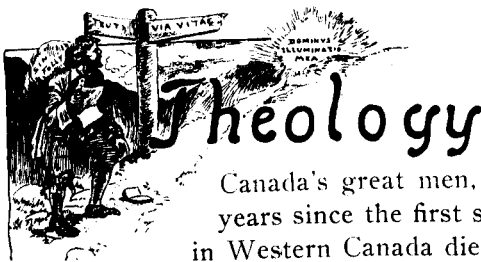
When the boss comes along, says Bill to Mike:  
Put all your power on the drill when you shtrike.  
Mike winks at me, I wink at Bill,  
While we gently shtrike and turn the drill.  
Then drill, ye tarriers, drill.

But when the foreman comes in sight  
We shtrike and shtrike with all our might.  
You can't fool him, because he knows  
The kind of shwing and shtrike that goes.  
Then drill, ye tarriers, drill.

The cook is a fine man all around,  
And his wife is a great big fat fardown.  
She bakes good bread, and she bakes it well;  
She bakes it harder than the hobs of Hell.  
Then drill, ye tarriers, drill.

The foreman's name is Dan McCann,  
And I tell you what, he's a damned mean man.  
One day a premature blast went off,  
And a mile in the air went big Jim Gough.  
Then drill, ye tarriers, drill.

Next month when pay-day came around,  
A dollar short in his pay he found.  
What for, says Jim; came Dan's reply:  
You were docked for the time you were up in the sky.  
Then drill, ye tarriers, drill.



AT the regular meeting of the Queen's Theological Society, on March 3rd, Prof. Robert Laird gave an address, entitled, "A Great Pioneer." It was a sketch of one of Canada's great men, Dr. James Robertson. It is now nine years since the first superintendent of Presbyterian missions in Western Canada died, and very few of the students now in the Hall knew him personally. Prof. Laird described him as a master among men—one who bound others to him by the strength of his personality; a man of real power, for he had achieved complete self-forgetfulness, in his devotion to his work. The story of his life eloquently testifies the complete sacrifice which he made in the interests of his church and country.

A brief, but clear, and interesting outline of the life of this great man was presented to the Society by Prof. Laird. The childhood days in Scot-

land, the boyhood spent among the pioneer conditions of Western Ontario, the struggle for an education, and finally the achievement of a university course, and theological training, were pictured in such a way as to make us understand something of the development of his personality.

In 1874 Dr. Robertson became minister of Knox Church, Winnipeg, at that time one of the three self-sustaining congregations of Western Canada. In 1881, in the Convocation Hall of Queen's, he was appointed Home Mission Superintendent of the West. Because of his thorough acquaintance with the country, and his strong executive ability, he was recognized as the only man fit for the work.

The broad lines of his missionary policy were summed up under four main headings: (1) The settlers in the West must be sought out, and gathered into missions and congregations by the church. Formerly, this had never been attempted.

(2) The cause of religion must be given permanence and visibility. To this end, he launched the Church and Manse Building Fund, which has given wonderful assistance in the extension of the church in the West. (3) The church as a whole should know the facts of the West, and should be awakened to her responsibility. By his strong personal appeals Dr. Robertson did much to make known to the East the possibilities of the West. (4) The quest for men for the missionary work of the West. To Canadian, American, and even British universities he went in search of men of the right stamp to fill his Western fields.

By his strong and sympathetic personality he bound men to him with lasting affection. The results of Robertson's devoted labours are becoming apparent to-day in the wonderful development of the church in the West. The great work to which he so unselfishly devoted his life—still calls for men to follow in his footsteps. The call will not go unheeded.



## Medicine

THE city of Ottawa, during the past five weeks, has suffered a serious epidemic of typhoid fever. The matter has been the subject of consideration by municipal governing bodies. Provincial health officers have investigated the causes: charges of negligence have been made against aldermen: screaming, urgent editorials have been published with numerous demands in connection with the matter. The subject of water pollution has finally been made the theme of a poem, which will not be without interest to medical students:

WATER.

Out on the Gatineau Hills  
 The waters are dripping and running  
 Pure and sweet in the sun;  
 And here in the crowded city,  
 The huge, indifferent city,  
 Of water that's pure, we have none.

Out in the far Laurentians,  
 Like bucklers of God, in the sunlight,  
 His lakes are mirrored and still;  
 Made for His creatures' blessing,  
 Pure, liquid, magical springs of His mercy  
 And ever beneficent will.

And here in the herded city  
 The children are pining and dying,  
 Mothers reft of their babies,  
 Fevered and moaning for drink;  
 Poisoned and murdered because of the fetid  
 Water you've given them,  
 Scourings of sewer and cesspool, and garbage, offal and sink.

O, the shame and ruth of it all,  
 With your splendor of buildings and drives,  
 And never a cup of water that's pure  
 To save the children's lives.  
 O, the crime of acres of buildings,  
 And the gaud of the great white way;  
 While the health and strength of the people therein.  
 Are withering day by day.

Water, magical water!  
 Essence of sun and dew,  
 God's glad gift from heaven to man  
 Distilled his cloud-lakes through;  
 Stored for years in His Mountain meres  
 Sweet and limpid and pure;  
 Yet, ye'd drink the dregs of a city sink  
 And hope to achieve and endure.

Wilfred Campbell, in-Ottawa Journal.





## Education.

THE meeting of the Faculty, last Thursday, was indeed unique: business was conspicuous for its absence, but deficiency in that respect was amply made up for by a most interesting and illuminating address by Prof. Morison on "Scottish Life and Manners in the 18th Century."

Scottish character, he began, has manifested itself in history in ways quite remarkable—always definite, always clear-cut: we are struck with the extraordinary social equality—no sectarianism, no sharp class distinctions, no caste system. We are struck with the remarkably harmonious blending of town and country: both go hand in hand but the country rules. We are struck with the total absence of convention: a people close to nature: human nature with all its vices and virtues, with its rudeness, roughness and uncouthness, is free and unrestrained.

The union with England in 1707 brought certain mollifying influences: the rude, rough, barbarous element is gradually eliminated, but the strong undercurrent of Scottish character remained, and came into greater relief.

To the south lived the borderers: a rude, primitive people. Whiskey and border warfare were the glory of their life! A little story will illustrate: a young student preacher is holding prayer at the house of a borderer; during prayer the hoof beats of horses are heard outside; up jumps the old borderer and with, "By God! here's the casks!" rushes out, followed by all the rest, to do justice to the whiskey and let devotions care for themselves.

Central Scotland, in and around Edinburgh, presented nothing pleasing: a land of dirt and uncouth habits!

The Highlands, however, prove more fascinating. Superstitious the borderers might be, but the old Highlander was far more; he had a faith as old as the hills and the streams; each with its own divinity. His whole literature is steeped in this idea of a spirit world. Passionate devotion to his chief and unfailing loyalty were ever his virtues: and it has been these qualities which have at all times brought fame to the Highlanders and glory to England.

Let us now glance at Scottish civilization in Edinburgh at the end of the 18th century: Edinburgh itself, a rocky, wind-swept city—narrow, winding streets, obscure and filthy: here society was jumbled up indiscriminately with no regard in the least for any sanitary laws. In the cellars the poor—in the garrets the poor—all in between a sort of gradation from rich to well-to-do. But many things gave this same Edinburgh distinction at that time. 'Twas a nucleus for men of learning and brilliant intellect: 'twas a centre of wealth as well as squalor: old border feuds were healing and the borderers were flocking to this centre. The English, isolated from the continent through the French Revolution felt instinctively drawn to Scotland.

How about the social life in Edinburgh at the close of the 18th century? It was conventional—a mere veneer of stiffness for culture though underneath it all there still boiled and bubbled the true genuine primeval Scottish

character. Girls entered the social world with a prim decorum and stately independence. The men were less stiff: toasts and debauches dominated their social life: and it was into this unedifying social world Burns was swept, where

"Thoughtless follies laid him low  
And stained his name."

Yes, sordid the life was but there were solid, potent elements which inevitably made for good. There was a wealth of intellect. The barristers with all their diverse interests, with all their indolence, with their brutality and blasphemy, were often men of extraordinary brilliancy and strong personality. To them we owe the founding of the Edinburgh Review. This same Edinburgh produced its Blair, its Hume and its Robertson.

But the whole trend of this century had been in a way, a getting away from nature: Scottish life and literature was becoming stiff, conventional, Anglified. Burns came with his simple rustic songs calling men back to nature and away from the conventional. Last and greatest of all came its Walter Scott, who above all these focussed the eyes of the whole world upon Scotland: he was a man of broad intellect, broad sympathies—eminent as a writer and portrayer of Scottish life, but pre-eminent as a man and as a Christian gentleman.



THE second concert of the Choral Society was held last Friday evening, in Grant Hall, and was a decided success in every respect but that of attendance. The concert truly merited a packed house, rather

than the slim audience that greeted the performers. There is really no excuse to be offered by the majority of students for not being present. The question of time is not an important one, for most students quite easily find time to attend things aside from their work provided it interests and attracts them. We feel that a great many students do not realize how much they are missing when they fail to attend such a musical treat as we had last Friday. If we could once get the people to realize that there is as much pleasure to be derived from a good musical concert as from almost any of the "shows" that come to Kingston, the hall would always be crowded for the concerts.

The music rendered by the Choral Society, last Friday, demonstrated the fact that the undergraduate is capable of rendering something more artistic than yells and such classics as "Ninety-nine Beer-bottles," etc. The University contains much good musical talent, and there is no reason why the Choral Society's annual concert should not become a feature in the musical life, not only of the university, but of the city.

But aside from the mere triumph of a successful concert a University Choral Society has a feature which is unique. It is the diffusion of a higher musical taste throughout the country. Each year graduates who have be-

longed to the Society will be scattered over the country from east to west. They will carry with them that high appreciation of choral music such as can be obtained only by participating under a leader of ability. These men and women are destined by their training to occupy a high place in the community. The extent of their influence on the musical standards of the country as a whole cannot be estimated. It is surely not too much to say that the main results of the Choral Society's work are to be expected in the future, and those results will be of no trifling character. For this broad purpose alone the Choral Society deserves as much of the time of its members as they can spare, and the generous support of the student body. The work is worth while.

But to revert to the concert. All the vocal music was of a high order, but especially noteworthy were the selections rendered by the Choral Society, the climax being reached in their last numbers "O Hush Thee My Baby" and "Excelsior," which were splendid, and were well received by the audience.

Mr. Arthur Craig sang a couple of selections in splendid style, while Mr. A. W. Beecroft's voice showed up to advantage in his solo parts in "The Longshoreman."

We are indebted to Miss Christine Cochrane who very kindly consented to assist. Her selections were well received and the second time she was recalled for an encore. She certainly excelled herself, and we will look forward with great pleasure to hearing her again.

Mr. Sinclair Hamilton gave several readings in his usual style.

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#### Coming—The Sheffield Choir.

Undoubtedly the most notable musical event of the year is still to come, for the Music and Drama Committee has secured the Sheffield Choir, of England, for a concert in Grant Hall, on April 1st. This is an extraordinary treat for Kingston. It is only possible because the object of the Choir on their present tour is not box-office receipts but to promote "musical reciprocity" within the British Empire. The Choir is acknowledged everywhere to be the best trained body of singers in the world. As a choir they have no peer, and no one who wishes to know to what heights of perfection choral music may attain will miss this concert. Excursions will be run to the city from all the neighboring towns. Ask at the Post Office for a copy of the programme and a photo of the Choir.

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#### Matriculation Scholarship.

Still another scholarship has been presented to the University. It is to be known as "The E. F. Wiser Scholarship for Grenville Co." and is to be awarded to the candidate from the schools of Grenville County making the highest marks on the July Departmental Honour Matriculation examination. It is of the annual value of \$100 and to this the University adds free tuition in Arts. Mr. E. F. Wiser, of Prescott, is the one who has thus shown his interest in Queen's.

## Exchanges.

“YOUNG Mr. Platitude did not go to college a gentleman; but neither did he return one; he went to college an ass, and returned a prig.” These words begin an excellent article on “The Value of a College Education” in the last number of the *Acta Victoriana*. There is nothing particularly new in the article but several things which are well worth repeating—lest we forget. The writer points out that the value one gets from a college education depends upon three things:—

First,—The master-passion of the student, the dominating motive with which he lives his college life. It may be simply a desire for bread and butter, fine clothes, a station in life, or to shine above others. On the other hand it ought to be the search for truth and knowledge for their own sakes.

Second,—The student's conception of what education is. Education is not the mere gaining of facts, nor the qualifying for a degree. It is the development of mind and heart, or the development of all the powers and capacities which we possess. It is the training of the faculties, the sharpening of the mental powers, and the enriching of the spirit. We leave college anxious to become humble searchers after truth, and “mentally equipped for exploring that world of knowledge opened to our vision, and whose horizon ever stretched beyond our grasp.”

Third,—Its continuation. Education, according to Plato, is a life-long process. In college we have only touched upon the fringe of knowledge, and a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. Moreover, the very value of our equipment depends upon our use of it, for if we do not use it we cannot retain it. In the world of literature, for instance, we but get a glimpse of its beauties here. The same is true of each branch of knowledge. Having seen this world, been born into it, how can we possess its riches unless we go on exploring it for ourselves?

Let knowledge grow from more to more,  
But more of reverence in us dwell,  
That mind and soul, according well,  
May make one music as before,  
But vaster.

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Lung power is not eloquence. Behold the donkey.—Ex.

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“Say, ‘lad,’ have you heard my last song?”  
Constable—“I hope so.”—The Dial.

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Fresh.:—“I see that the exiled King of Portugal has become a great student.”

Soph.:—“Yes, now that he can’t reign, he pores.”—McGil. Martlet.

## *Athletics.*

### INTERCOLLEGIATE ASSAULT-AT-ARMS AT MCGILL.

#### QUEEN'S TAKES EVERY EVENT.

"**V**ENI, Vidi, Vici." Such might well have been the chant in solo and chorus of the Queen's boxers, fencers and wrestlers as they left the McGill Union, Saturday night. The fact that nearly every man had been pushed to the limit to win but added to our joy, while no bitterness was mingled with it by reason of ill-feeling among the losers. The McGill team fought like men, and lost like men, and were the first to offer their services if our fellows were a little used up after their bouts. The Varsity team was conspicuous by its absence. We had hoped to be able to prove the quality of our men to Varsity even under competent and impartial officials. Varsity, however, was not disposed to give us the chance.

#### A Well-trained Team.

Never has a better trained team left Queen's. Indeed no Queen's team has ever exercised so much self control and abstinence. The men had been practically starving themselves for two days. When we sat down to a delightful dinner at the hotel, we were all arranged in a small room quite en famille around one table. Then while Harry Wallace and the sporting scribe regaled themselves with various gastronomic delights, the others sat still feasting in imagination on a dinner still three meals removed. It was a hard test, and one which most teams would not like to bear.

#### Every Man Over Weight!

About ten in the evening the boys repaired to a room down stairs to find their weights. Their consternation may be well imagined when it was found that every man was from two to four pounds too heavy. It was all very well to blame the scales, but we had an uneasy feeling that they might be right. Then every man put on four or five sweaters and under Mr. Bews' able direction set to work to take off those extra pounds. The room was small and hot, and presently looked like the steaming room in a Turkish bath establishment. The fencers got busy in one corner, the wrestlers tugged and pulled, while the boxers made punching bags of one another. The boys finished with a gym. class, and went to bed.

After another breakfast off a tooth pick (the glass of water was debarred), we headed for the official scales in the McGill gymnasium. Then there was as much delight as there had been fear the night before, for every man was safely under weight. After a rest in the morning they weighed in officially at one, and then went back to the hotel for a Gargantuan feed. They were all agreed that it was well worth while fasting to have such an appetite for dinner.



### Carmichael Best Fencer.

The bouts started at eight in the McGill Union. A platform had been erected in the middle of the hall, so that all might see the contestants. The lighting was first-class, and in fact we felt that no man could have a chance to object to anything. Jack Carmichael met Dalton in the preliminaries in fencing. It was McGill's first and last win, for though Dalton was returned victor by five points to two, he met Archie Carmichael later in the evening. Archie had beaten Smith of McGill by five straight points, and was in rare fettle. Dalton and he had a first-class bout, and for a few minutes our hearts were certainly out of the cardiac region for fear that Dalton would get in another poke before Archie did. Archie, however, came back strong, and won by five points to four.

### Improved Boxing. Two Hard Bouts.

The boxing events were a great improvement on last year. Our men were better, while the McGill men, too, showed better form. Two of them, the feather and heavyweights were so close that no Queen's man would have objected if another round had been demanded. The light, middle and welterweights were ours by a good margin.

In the featherweights Hazey was up against a man larger, older and with more experience. Gougeon of McGill fought here last year in the light-weight class, but this year trained down. Neither was strong enough to give the other the quietus, but each had a good stiff punch for all that. Gougeon made the mistake of leading altogether for Hazey's face. Hazey's weak point is his body defence, so that he was rather lucky.

The officials gave an extra round and then decided in Hazey's favor because of his greater ability in hitting and getting out of the way of the return. Both boys put up a splendid exhibition.

### Dewar's Good Work.

Dewar is perhaps our most skilful boxer, so that he gave his man a merry time. Smith, the McGill man, had lots of nerve, and took his punishment well, but Dewar saved him in the last round when he could have knocked him out had he wished. Dewar's boxing delighted the spectators.

Anderson's man proved a little inexperienced. Anderson, too, believed in the quality of mercy, for he abstained from following up advantages which might have put his man into the ropes. He had the reach, and knew far more about the game than his opponent.

A big husky fellow came against Moxley with dire purpose in his gaze, but he lacked Moxley's skill and condition. The first round was fairly even, but in the second Mox. found his opponent's weak point, and brought him to the floor for a count of six with a left to the jaw. In the third round Mox. floored him again, and when he put him into the ropes the officials gave Queen's the bout.

### Heavies' Slugging Match.

The heavies put on a burlesque. Ed. Elliott stepped into the ring amid a storm of applause, and was followed by Donelly, a strongly built fellow with a cheerful countenance, but shorter reach. Donelly rushed at Ed. like a bull, but was met by a stiff counter. Then ensued a slugging match interspersed with clinches. As the gong sounded at the end of the round they were just breaking from a clinch, and each imprinted a chaste salute upon the other's cheek. The spectators enjoyed it immensely. In the second round Ed. began well, but started ducking so that his man got in some heavy uppercuts. In the final round Ed's superior reach and condition told, and though his fan was still going well, his mouth was open, and another round would probably have finished him. Ed. has the makings of a first class boxer, and should keep at the game.

### Good Wrestling.

The wrestling was all fairly close. Garvock and Audette, the feathers, gave as pretty an exhibition as a man could want to see. Bill was the aggressor throughout, but Audette played a wonderful defensive game. Two or three times Bill seemed sure of his fall, when Audette would bridge, and spin himself free. Garvock finally got a fall, and was given the decision at the end of the third round.

Alyea did not get a fall, but was given the decision as the aggressor in the first and second rounds. Twice he almost had a fall, but his man was off the mat. The third round was even, but Alyea deserved his win from the first two.

Duncan Foster went into his man very hard: in the first minute or so he threw him to the mat with a flying mare that must have shaken him up a good deal. Best was very game, though, and kept his shoulders off the mat until the second round. Foster got his one fall from a body hold.

### John Angus Takes Two to Finish Up.

John Angus MacDonald wrestled both middle and heavyweights. We have come to believe around here that Frank Gotch or Dr. Roller would have a merry time in throwing John. MacBeath threw him once, but it was a fluke throw when John was waiting to take hold after getting off the mat.

Smith, of McGill, wrestled last year at somewhere around 175, but this year got into the 158 pound class. John threw him twice in the first six minutes. Smith is a first-class wrestler, and has improved since last year.

MacBeath looked very big with his twenty-five or thirty pounds advantage. He lacked experience, however, and once John got his half Nelson on him, he had to go. MacBeath came back with his fall, but John got him again before the end of the first round. Of all our wrestlers John had the hardest task to make his weight. He is a large man to go on little food, but for about three weeks he had only a single raw egg. Verily are the paths of the boxers and wrestlers hard.

### McGill Men True Sports.

The officials were most satisfactory. Dr. Jack gave his decision promptly in boxing, and no man would have dared dispute it. Mr. Egan in wrestling and Signor Chairmonte in fencing were equally satisfactory. The McGill men were most kind and courteous to us in every way. We could hope for no better treatment anywhere.

The light diet played havoc with the minds of our men. Dunc. Dewar was talking lightly in Latin about 'fugiting tempus' while Alyea babbled like a brook of Egyptian hieroglyphs. We are assured, however, that all the men have again become their natural selves.

It is a pity that we cannot call this an Intercollegiate championship in the proper sense of the word. Varsity's absence, of course, makes that impossible. Still there is another year coming. The victory should give a great stimulus to the sport in Queen's, and a race of great boxers, fencers and wrestlers should ensue. They are indeed manly sports, and well worth cultivating.

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### Athletic Committee's Report.

The second Saturday in March is one of the most important dates in the Alma Mater Society's year. On that date the annual reports of the Debate, Music and Drama, and Athletic Committees are presented and the committees for the following year are elected. The report of the Athletic Committee alone would make the meeting important, for this committee handles several thousand dollars each year, controls property valued at more than eighty thousand dollars, and governs every athletic sport at the University. There is also a special report from a sub-committee in regard to a policy for athletics in the future. Every student should be present next Saturday night.

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## *De Nobis.*

E. W. Boak's favorite swear word: O! Rats.

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Amers Bertram's brain food—CELERY. (The market is cornered).

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Scene—Pink Tea.

Mrs. M—"I once had a man propose to me on an ice-boat."

Queen's Student (sewing):—"That's going some!!"

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An optimist is a man that can make lemonade out of the lemons handed to him.

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Prof. McG—, translating Faust:—"The last drunk which I prepared, and which I now choose, may it be pledged to the morning!!!"

When Cupid hits his mark he usually Mrs. it.—Ex.

T. J. M. (Arts '13) studying Anatomy:—"Gee! I'm glad I have a little heart all to my lonesome, down home."

Prof. McPhail, lecturing on "Retaining Walls." In describing a diagram on the board:—"Notice also, gentlemen, at the foot of the back of the wall, a drain indicated by a little round circle."

#### **It Looked Like Rain.**

"Tea or coffee?" asked the bustling waitress. "Don't tell me, let me guess," said he of the melancholy air.

#### **What "Pen" Found.**

Penfound, appearing at the Residence:—"Does Mr. Chris Wilson live here?"

Timid voice:—"I don't think so."

"Pen":—"Well G. Y. said he was."

He—"Pardon me, Miss, but your hair is coming down."

She—"Mine."

He—"Well, I thought it was yours."—Ex.

#### **'13 Dance—Entrance New Arts Building.**

Miss W--l-s-n:—"Who are those soldiers collecting the tickets?"

Mr. Smith (W.):—"Batterymen."

Miss W--l-s-n:—"I thought they were Cadets."

City Minister (referring to a rather poorly attended meeting):—"Although there were eleven ministers present there were only, to be exact, four and a half other persons for each minister."

Query:—"How many were there present?"

If you don't laugh at the jokes of the age, then just snicker at the age of the jokes.

#### **Gymnasium Subscriptions.**

Previously acknowledged, \$970.55. \$10, S. G. McCormick, M.A.; \$5, Mattie B. Robertson, Miss Edna Henderson, Prof. J. K. Robertson, G. N. Urie, J. C. Hooper, M.A.; \$3, R. M. Cram; \$2, B. C. Taggart, Miss Walks, H. D. Rogers, T. M. Melrose, C. H. Donnelly, T. L. D. Kinton; \$1, Gordon Hughes, J. F. Twigg, J. S. Stinson, H. N. Macdonald, C. B. Kidd, J. D. Matheson, S. A. Wilkinson, G. A. Petrie, G. E. Anderson, C. F. Walbridge, J. A. Blizzard, J. D. O'Connor, B. W. Oxford, J. H. Barry, M. B. MacLachlan, Miss Ruth Stewart, Miss Winona Stewart, Miss C. Wilson, W. B. Denyes and D. A. Sutherland. Total, \$1,040.55.



### *Calendar for the Week.*

Friday, March 17—4 p.m.—Queen's Theological Society. Address by Dr.  
Dyde. This meeting is open to all.

Saturday, March 18—11 a.m.—Q.U.M.A. Conference for students going  
West.

7.30 p.m.—A.M.S.

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## Sheffield Choir, Grant Hall, April 1st.

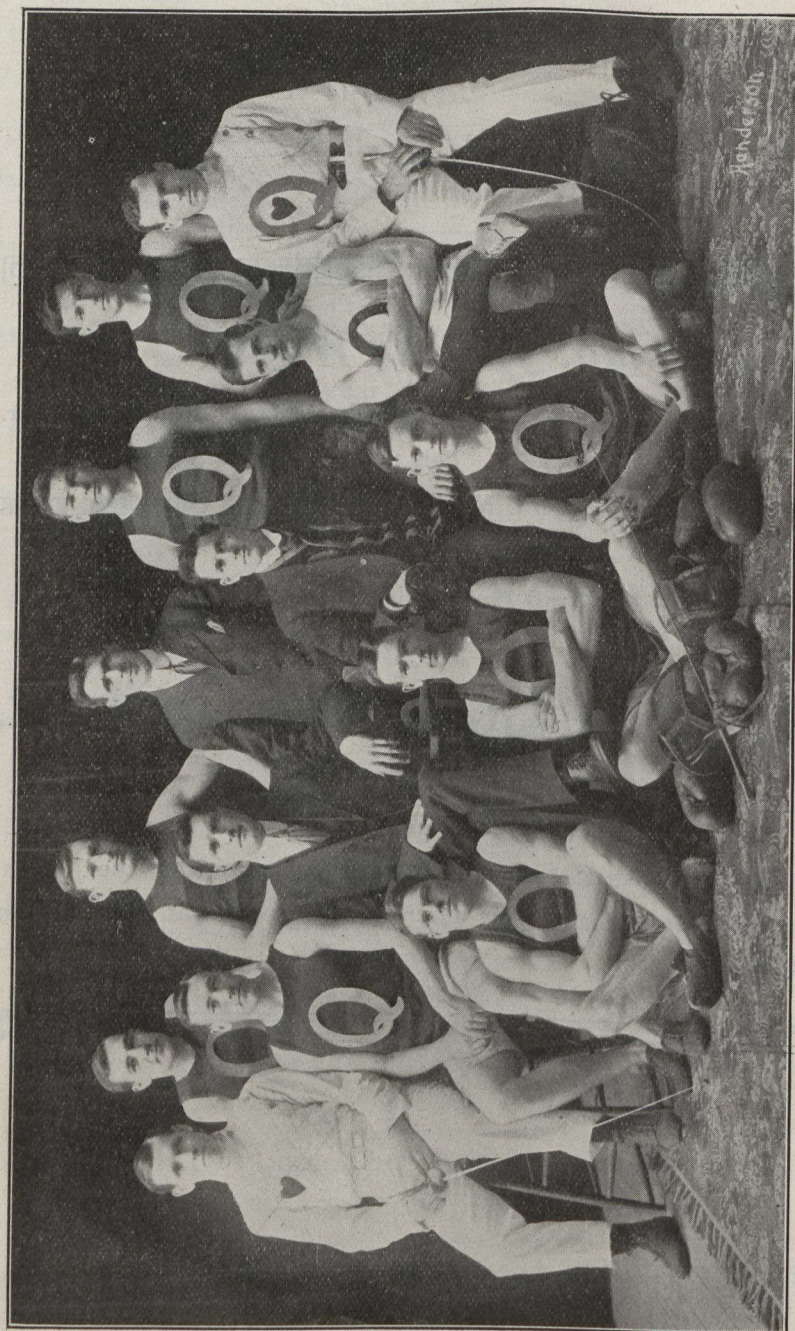
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### NOTICE.

Any students who wish to have the Convocation number of the Journal  
mailed to them will please leave their names and addresses at the Sanctum,  
or the Post Office.







Top Row—D. Dewar, J. A. MacDonald, J. Bews, E. F. Elliott, E. Anderson.

2nd Row—J. Carmichael, J. Moxley, Prof. L. Malcolm (Hon. Pres.)

A. D. Matheson (Sec.-Treas.), D. E. Foster, A. D. Carmichael.

3rd Row—W. I. Garvock, O. Alyea, C. R. Hagey.



VOL. XXXVIII.

MARCH 16th, 1911.

No. 20.

Published weekly during the Academic Year by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University.

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Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year; single copies, 10c.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

## Editorials.

### Dr. Dyde's Departure.

WITH the close of the present session students and faculty will be called on to say good-bye to Dr. Dyde, who has been for many years associated with Queen's as student and professor. Dr. Dyde leaves the University to become principal of one of the institutions that are coming into existence to meet the needs of Western Canada. To the students the retiring professor has been an active friend: and The Journal expresses their feelings in saying that they will miss his support of some of the projects that mean most to them. In the class-room and in academic work generally Dr. Dyde has proven himself one of the strong men of the University. He is an ideal teacher, not only because of his method of presenting the subject that is in his hands, but for the additional reason that he has appreciated student activities as a factor in University life. He became one of the most popular and pleasing lecturers of the College and as such was called upon very frequently to address various student organizations. These tasks he assumed cheerfully, and his suggestive discussions of many vital questions will remain for years green in the memory of many students.

For many years, too, Dr. Dyde has been interested in athletics at the University. At the present time he is a member of the Athletic Committee. By his solicitude for athletics conducted with proper spirit he has become a friend of many students who did not come under him as students. The Journal expresses for the entire student body regret that Dr. Dyde is to leave Queen's and hopes that his work in his new field will be attended by marked success.

### John D's. Budget.

The last budget of the Athletic Committee, like other big financial statements in history, will go down to the future. Some of Mr. Gladstone's budgets have been enshrined in fame since they issued from the master mind. Recent English budgets have marked off epochs in national history. The yearly financial reviews of our own Canadian finance ministers have come to possess the interest that goes with big figures. Now within the University the budget is to find its place, in an age that likes the chink of coin and the sound of such words as thousands. More than this, Queen's has its own John D., with the last letter standing for Dawson. The halo of financial glory cannot be denied. There are the figures and the magic of a name. Our John D. has done well too. He ripens with the years and to-day stands head and shoulders above any man who could be harnessed into the work. He carries zeal with him as the architect stands by the blue print. He can smell money miles away and see it around a corner. Moreover, John knows the value of courtesy, and has the genius to approach man or woman in a business way with equal grace. In other words Queen's John D. like the other John D. is a business man. He was schooled in business in the home of honest shrewdness. He is just giving his instincts play now. And so the Athletic Committee's budget this year is a mile post in student finances. It has the biggest figures, the best surplus, and cuts a big slice off the gymnasium debt. This record, too, is linked up with a story of expansion and widening interest in all lines of sport. Athletics has come to its own as one of the best factors in the well-regulated life of youth. What it must keep are its John D. and a high spirit. John Dawson is the ideal man for his job and every student should get behind him and show appreciation of his work. The Journal would suggest that the present honorarium to the secretary-treasurer be increased that John may not deal with himself personally in a one column account while he handles a six column affair for his Committee.

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### The Last Issue.

The present issue is the last during the present session. It will be followed by a Convocation number as has been the practice in the past. It must be a long good-bye that the Weekly Journal makes. It has had a brief, but not inglorious career, and has proved a stepping stone to something higher. To tell the story of the development of the students' publication at Queen's is to go into the history of the institution. When the weekly issue was tried many years ago it proved an impracticable venture and was replaced by the fortnightly. The second experiment with a weekly issues in different results. Changing conditions dictate a new key for the portal of the future. There is a demand for something more than loose literary efforts on the part of students. The University as a community must have its daily life chronicled. This in one form or another has been the demand that has guided the progress of The Journal from year to year. If in addition to meeting this need a publication giving scope to sober literary efforts of stu-

dents is maintained, the new Journal will be no disappointment. The weekly Journal then leaves the stage with one more issue. Amongst the pang-stricken breasts of those who work to avert the sad fate of supplementals and amongst those who face the end jubilantly, with good wishes, it offers apology for any syllable about its own affairs but asks for kindly consideration of its successor.

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### A New Campus Policy.

The Athletic Committee has come to cherish foresight as a good business principle. Acting on it, a statement of its needs in regard to campus areas in the future has been presented to the Senate. The whole matter was given careful thought. The policy in the past has been to blunder through to an end that didn't approximate to an ideal. Campuses came and campuses went, but the demand for building sites varied little. To the eye of a committee in search of a place for a building, a campus was like the olive tree for the dove. It was always ready for an excavation and naturally looked like a home for a university structure. Through the increase in the number of buildings the campus area has been broken up. The lower campus remains the only piece of open ground adjacent to the University. The new campus lends itself to athletic needs very well. The Athletic Grounds, like some homestead sections in the West, are valuable, but a long way off. They can't be used for practice purposes: and are beyond the reach of a convenience-loving age, even for Intercollegiate contests. Such conditions gave birth to the action of the Athletic Committee. It faces a time of growing interest in sports. There is a cry for more tennis ground: both association and rugby football teams need additional ground for the use of those who don't play on teams. The gymnasium is bursting with a hundred or more students who want open air and free space in the fall. Therefore the Committee would open its eyes and not turn its back on beckoning duties. It is helpless of course without the co-operation of the authorities. The policy of inviting this by means of a statement of the results of a sane consideration of future needs is commendable.

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### Tutorial Classes.

Last fall it was announced that through the generosity of Dr. James Douglas, of New York, the School of Mining had been enabled to establish a system of tutorial classes in connection with the work of the first year. As the term draws to a close it is well to take notice of their progress.

All unite in pronouncing the system an unqualified success, not only from the point of view of the students and the professors but the tutors as well.

As soon as the students realized that the tutorial classes were not merely for the purpose of enabling a few backward ones to make pass marks in their examinations, but were intended to be a real help to all who showed an in-

terest in their work, the difficulty lay, not in keeping the attendance sufficiently high to warrant the presence of the tutors; but low enough to enable the tutors to thoroughly do their work.

The professors found that instead of the necessity for reviewing several previous lectures to enlighten a few students on obscure points, they were enabled to proceed each day with new work in the knowledge that the tutors were caring for those who fell by the wayside.

And the tutors, apart from all mercenary considerations are unanimous in the statement that the work has not only given them grand practice in the "art of explaining things" (itself an asset of great value) but has impressed on their own minds those very important and fundamental facts of the Freshman year which are necessary to successful work in all subsequent years.

In the light of these results it is to be hoped that not only will the tutorial classes be continued with increased vigour in the Science department, but that the authorities may be enabled to extend the system to other parts of the institution.

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## *Ladies.*

### Extracts From the Diary of a Senior.

**M**arch 8th, my last Levana meeting! Had I any tears left gladly would they fall. Never again, cosily grouped on rugs, cushions, chairs and floor, will we eleveners sit imbibing wisdom sweetened with pink ice-cream. Never again with courageous heart and misty eyes shall I rise to win all hearts by my farewell eloquence. Isn't it funny what a difference just a few minutes make? (3.30 p.m. Red Room) The College Spirit, what does it mean? that intangible, indescribable, unpurchasable thing! In the years to come, dear friends, let us rejoice the hearts of those who are following us to Queen's by large subscriptions to the Gymnasium, to the Union, to the Residence. Give your College Spirit a body. (4.30 Levana Room) "I-er-er well girls, I've had a lovely time at Queen's. Be sure you do too and use all your opportunities. Of course get all your books read before 'Xmas."

March 10th, Ye Gods! what heavenly whiffs! my longing soul conjures up the scene. Another banquet! that makes the 6th this season. Some day when men are more enlightened, also more hospitable, we will be invited to banquets (perhaps even to the faculty ones). Never mind girls! There's our final luncheon ahead and just wait for our toast to "The Gentlemen."

March 12th, Check not arrived yet. If dad dosen't send it on time no new hat for me just now. There's the "cutest" one down town, neither a dishpan nor a bread-board for a wonder, 32c. on hand and owe the Q. U. M. A. \$1.00. Gladstone may have been a financier but he never came to Queen's and he didn't join Eleven. I did.

March 16th, Even the mumps would help relieve this monotony. I'm sick of everything! glorious moonlight wasted. Just the kind of night to look for



the North Star. Most of the puddles are frozen so a few falls wouldn't matter much and here I sit trying to read my own notes. Everybody looks blue. No fun, no jokes (not even their age can make me laugh) no rink! no nothink! In the red room girls sit buried in Latin dictionaries, Lives of the Poets or wrangling over "Egyptian Atrocities." Blinking dejectedly over goes the 298th page and with Mr. Mantaline I murmur "I am always turning, I am perpetually turning, my life is one — horrid grind!"

March 23rd, The die is cast! I've paid my graduation fees, then for exams and after that the deluge! Paying fees to G.Y. always makes me think of birthday Sunday at Sunday School. "See the pennies falling." With what a hopeless air of finality that last penny dropped in the slot!

April 6th, Exams! The half was never told. Each year the papers are more impossible. I've done my best to picture them for the freshies and they look properly impressed, shivering at Junior French, Poor dear innocents!

April 25th, A B.A.! A B.A.! Its true, mind you, every letter of it. I paid \$10.00 for them so I ought to know. Wont dad be tickled! Mustn't forget to pack my English lectures, Aunt Mary is waiting to discuss the "Philosophy of Wordsworth" with me. My last ordeal to-morrow. Courage; do not falter! a firm tread, a steady nerve—a trip over my gown (Sure to come, I always trip on the top step.)

Graduation—and then—Quo Vadis?

Farewell old Diary!

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Prof. M-l trying to arrange an Exam. date. "Saturday p.m. ?"

Miss T-r (reminiscently) Professor I have several dates coming just then, Prof. (In a puzzled tone) :—You have?

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"A Social hour with the graduating class" attracted a full attendance at Levana on Wednesday afternoon. That the girls might feel more at their ease and less constraint in talking the meeting was held in the Levana room. It was rather a crush to get all the girls in but once there everyone seemed to enjoy themselves.

The nominations for the new executive for 1911-12 were received and met with general approval. It is no easy matter to select girls with so many capable ones at hand but the present Executive fulfilled their duty well. It is always a solemn day for the Senior when she says farewell to Levana and her College friends. Eleven found itself no exception to the rule, words of advice words of encouragement but particularly words of gratitude were expressed by our graduates-to-be for all of us realize how much Levana and Y. W. help to bind us together both in work and play. After the speeches ice-cream and cake and conversation helped to pass a merry hour.

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Ladies Glee Club practice.

Chorus:—"Peggy Oh Peggy." Miss Shaw:—"Put the emphasis on Peg not on G. Y. To most of us G. Y. has an unpleasant sound." (It certainly has about March 23rd).

In the coming elections in Levana and Y.W.C.A. the girls are urged to let no class spirit enter. All the girls nominated are good ones but where there is a choice don't let either class spirit or personal feeling influence you. It's a fine thing to belong to Year Eleven, Year Twelve, Year Thirteen or Year Fourteen but it's a much finer thing to be a Queen's girl and belong to Levana. Choose carefully.

SEVERAL of the students and especially the Polecon men, were present in the gallery of Grant Hall, on Wednesday evening last, to hear an address by Prof. Shortt, who was speaking at a dinner of the Canadian Club, his subject being "Modern Democracy." Needless to say the students were delighted. Prof. Shortt gave a very lucid and exhaustive treatment of the subject in the hour which he devoted to it. His array of information and argument was of the variety which impresses the hearer as growing out of an intimate acquaintance with the subject. This session, the Canadian Club has made it possible for the students to hear a few of the foremost speakers of Canada.



At a meeting of the Philosophical Society, on March 6th, the following officers were chosen for next session:—Honorary president, Prof. Scott; president, T. L. D. Kinton; vice-president, A. D. Matheson; secretary-Treasurer, John MacKinnon; critic, R. H. Somerville, M.A.

MacIntosh, the popular debater of the year '12, was so unfortunate as to break his collar bone some time ago by a fall on the icy pavement. The students are glad to see him about the halls again.

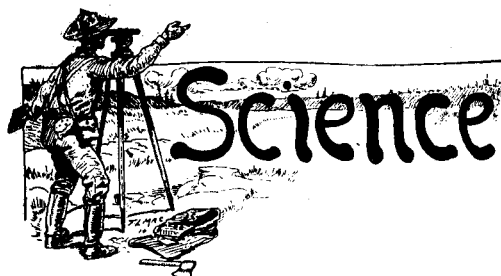
The committees of the Alma Mater Society and the Y.M.C.A. on the Students' Union project had a conference with Principal Gordon and members of the Senate, on Thursday evening last. Resolutions were drafted adopting the general principle of the plans submitted and asking the co-operation of the trustees and the University. While it was decided that the students should not be asked to contribute to the building fund, the committee was of the opinion that the different years could do much towards furnishing the Union if they made this the object of their memorial schemes. There could be no better way of showing how keenly the students feel the need of such a building. Surely the years will respond.

#### Didn't Know the Latest.

House, Albert Street, 9.30 p.m.

Young Lady (seated at piano)—"Do you know, What's the Matter with Father?"

Mr. McK--z-e (dreamingly):—"No, I didn't know there was anything the matter with him."



LAST Friday evening the Final Year Science entertained their friends at a dance in the gymnasium. The informal nature of this evening made it one of the most enjoyable events of the session. As this was a benefit dance, every detail was worked out in the simplest manner possible, refreshments being served

in the Sunday-school picnic style. Unfortunately for the gymnasium fund, but perhaps fortunately for the dancers, the attendance was not large enough to give a big balance, but every little helps. The gym. floor is larger than Grant Hall and though not quite so even, it could easily be made one of the best of dancing halls.

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A handsome sum has lately been subscribed to the Nicol Building Fund by an alumnus of the School of Mining, Mr. James Denny, of Cobalt, chief assayer of the Nipissing Mine. Until a few years ago Mr. Denny worked here as laboratory assistant to Prof. Nicol, under whose guidance he obtained a knowledge of mineralogy and metallurgy which has since stood him in such good stead. We congratulate Mr. Denny on his success in his profession and on the spirit he has shown on this occasion.

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An inspiring address was given the Engineering Society, last Tuesday, by Dr. Goldschmidt, of Heidelberg, on his pet subject, "The Nature of Crystals." Speaking, as he does, in broken English, Dr. Goldschmidt gradually spread the contagion of his enthusiasm throughout the audience until his theories became to them realistic pictures, and he sat down amid a burst of applause.

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In one of our last issues some remarks were made on the research work that is going on in the School of Mining and particular reference was made to the investigations that are being carried on in the department of Geology. It would be well, we think, to point out something of what is being done in this line in the other departments.

In Chemistry Mr. McRae, M.A., is making a research on the composition of the waste liquor from the pulp used in the manufacture of paper by the sulphite process, and Mr. R. T. Mohan is working at some uses to which this liquor may be put. Such researches are important because they increase the profits of the industries by providing a use for the by products.

In the Physics department Mr. Day is working on the Rectification of Oscillatory Currents, a matter which is of great importance in wireless telegraphy and telephony.

Prof. H. T. Kalmus is experimenting with a tuned electrical circuit. He is investigating the bacteriological effects of the radiant energy from spark

discharge. Prof. Kalmus has already found that certain very short radiations, emitted by the spark discharge under certain conditions, are effective in destroying bacteria and he has effected a complete cure of the dread "lupus vulgaris" in this way. His aim is to find out what these radiations actually are, to devise efficient methods of producing and controlling them and to study their effects on the various other kinds of bacteria. This method is now being considered in connection with milk and water sterilization.



AS a result of certain recommendations respectfully made by the Queen's Theological Society to the Faculty, two rather important changes are to be made in the Theological session. The autumn term will commence two weeks earlier than heretofore—i.e., about the middle of October and the spring term will end two weeks earlier. The classes which have been held on Monday will be held on Saturday morning, so that those students who go out of town over Sunday to supply mission fields or for other purposes, will not miss the Monday lectures as formerly.

#### The Theolog's Soliloquy.

To wed, or not to wed,—that is the question,  
 Whether 'tis nobler by myself to suffer  
 The sly advances of designing maidens,  
 Or to launch forth into connubial bliss (?)  
 And by forestalling end them? To wed; to preach;  
 What joy! and by a ring to say I'd end  
 The heart-ache and the long and lonely hours  
 Of bachelor life, 'tis a consummation  
 Devoutly to be wished. To wed; to preach;  
 To preach; perchance to pray—ay, there's the rub,  
 For in the modest manse what woes may come  
 When I have left behind the care-free life  
 Must give me pause; it's thought of this  
 That makes one hesitate to "tie the knot."  
 For who would lead the parson's lonely life  
 In Western shack or Eastern boarding-house,  
 With ill-cooked food and prices over done,  
 Or face the reproaches of the Ladies' Aid  
 Who mourn the lack of kindly mistress of the manse.  
 As matron at High Teas and noisy Sociables,—  
 Or break the hearts and scorn the hands  
 Of charming teachers in the Sunday school,

When he himself might someone happy make  
 At one fell stroke? Or who would selfish be  
 To read and smoke and wander at his own sweet will.  
 But that the dread of something worse to come—  
 The furnace-fire, the grocer's bill—the thousand  
 How's and why's of married life, puzzles my will  
 And makes me rather bear the ills I have,  
 Than fly to others that I know not of.  
 The prospect thus makes cowards of us all,  
 But thus the Theolog's native resolution  
 Is sicklied o'er with these pale pros and cons,  
 Till a "call" comes—900 and a manse,  
 And then—he marries. —Contributed.



## Education.

THE practical side of our work in the faculty will close with this week. That part of our duties, which every one seemed to dread at the beginning of the session, has passed and we trust that all have been successful. To stand before a class in the presence of the teacher and go through the ordeal of teaching a satisfactory lesson requires no little amount of energy. At the same time all will agree that, possibly, no better training can be given to any one even though we are told, when we get through that it wasn't "up to much." It is only by daring that we learn to do.

The teachers-in-training would like to assert their appreciation of the cordial treatment given them by the teachers of the Victoria Public school and the Collegiate Institute. Their criticisms, though some times severe, were always given in a kindly spirit for the purpose of helping us to become better teachers. We fully realize that, only, by having our weaknesses pointed out can we hope to become successful in our profession. Not only by the teachers but also by the students, has our treatment been of the highest character and we trust that they may carry through life what they have shown to us, that besides being girls and boys they are ladies and gentlemen.

Teacher (writing the following sentence on the black board: "The cow stood for Mary to milk") :—"Parse the word 'cow.'"

Small Boy :—"Cow is a pronoun because it stood for Mary."

The following answers were received by a teacher on an examination paper :—"Wolf's Cove was a hole under the city of Quebec into which Montcalm crowded after being licked by Wolf."

"Florence Nightingale was a woman who knit woollen socks for Champlain's soldiers."



## Music and Drama

MUSIC lovers of Queen's University, of the city of Kingston and vicinity will have an opportunity to hear the famous Sheffield Choir, of England, on the occasion of their appearance in Grant Hall, on Saturday evening, April 1st. It is expected that Grant Hall will be filled to its utmost capacity that night. Although at first sight the time of the appearance may appear to be unfavorable, we do not think it will prove to be so. It is true that it is just at the commencement of examinations, but it is on a Saturday night, and the two or three hours spent over in Grant Hall will



DR. HENRY COWARD AND DR. CHAS. HARRISS,  
Conductors of the Sheffield Choir.

be a pleasant relaxation from the grind of work. The question of money we know will not enter into the matter at all for the prices asked are exceedingly low. We understand that the reason quite a few people did not attend the Choral Society concert, was that they could not afford the time or the money for both, and so decided to wait for the Sheffield Choir concert.

The Sheffield Choir is known to be the greatest chorus of mixed voices in the world. Such is conceded by the entire press of Great Britain, Germany and Canada and such also is the opinion of the world's foremost living conductors and composers—Richter, Nikisch, Weingartner, Elgar, Parry, Stanford, Mackenzie and others.

Dr. Henry Coward, the conductor, has been described as being to the chorus what Leschetizsky is to the piano and Sevcik to the violin. He is at least the prince of all English chorus-masters, and is a man so full of temperament that the singers follow his slightest movement with the utmost precision.

The visit of the Choir to Eastern Canada in 1908 was the greatest triumph ever accorded a musical organization in any country. The Ottawa Evening Journal after their visit to Ottawa said:—"The Sheffield Choir has come and gone, but memories of its visit will linger long in the minds of the thousands who filled Day's Arena last night. The greatest musical event in Ottawa's history; greatest in point of artistic merit, and greatest in point of audience. The great Arena was packed. There was not a vacant seat, and many stood. The monster audience was a compliment to the visitors from across the sea. At times the 200 perfectly trained and perfectly balanced voices rose in a swell of harmony that sounded like the glorious strains of a great pipe organ."

## *Alumni.*

WE are sorry to learn of the serious illness of J. M. MacEachran, M.A., Ph.D., ('02), head of the department of philosophy in the University of Alberta was taken to his bed on Dec. 1st of last year with a severe attack of Typhoid fever. At the end of January he went to California to recuperate his health. He is still in very poor health and will spend the next two or three months in California. In the meantime the university authorities have relieved Dr. MacEachran of his duties for the rest of the session. "Jack" is a good Queen's man who held the fellowship in philosophy here during his course. His many friends at Queen's desire to express through the Journal the wish for his speedy recovery.

J. L. Nicol, M.A., Ph.D., is supplying in Chalmer's Church, Quebec City, for two Sundays in March.

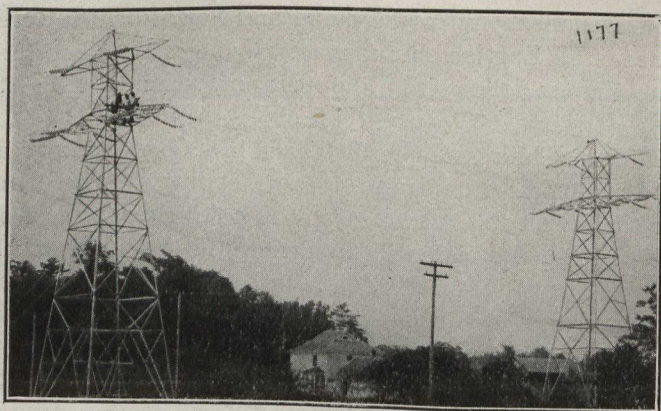
Miss E. A. Millar, B.A. '07, is teaching in the High School at Red Deer, Alta.

Miss F. M. Summerby, B.A. '09, is teaching in the Public School at Red Deer, Alta.



## *The Hydro-Electric Transmission Line.*

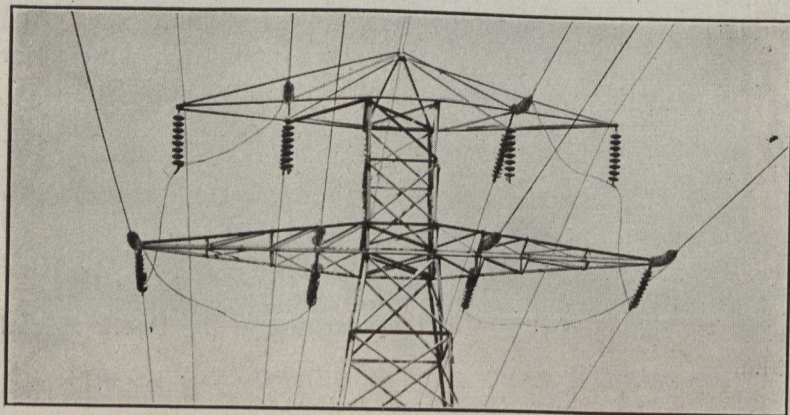
The Transmission Line, part of which is now in operation, was started in 1909 and the first section put in operation from Niagara Falls to Berlin in the autumn of 1910. The line consists of a double circuit from Niagara Falls to Dundas—where the main interswitching station is located. From Dundas Station three lines radiate out—a double circuit line to Toronto, a single circuit line northerly to Guelph, Preston, Berlin and Stratford; a single circuit line westerly to Woodstock, Ingersoll, London and St. Thomas. These two latter lines are now single circuits but the towers are capable of



carrying a double circuit. In addition to these lines a single circuit tower line connects Stratford via St. Mary's with London, thus completing a loop around Western Ontario. Transformer stations are built in each town or city and the current stepped down from 110,000 volts to that required, also pole lines radiate out from different stations at a voltage of 13,200 to smaller villages, etc. The total length of the high tension lines is over 300 miles and with the proposed Windsor extension will be over 400.

The Ontario government has appointed a commission of three to act as a holding body for the municipalities.

The accompanying cuts illustrate the construction of the towers.



## *Athletics.*

IN this our last number of the Journal before Convocation it is allowed us to review briefly the year's work in sport. From the championship standpoint we have not been very successful. Luckily, however, winning a championship is far from being the main object of sport. It is but rarely that one finds a player who is sore over defeat. That is usually left to the spectators. It is this cheerful losing after a hard fight that proves a man's worth, and it is a spirit that is usual among all our teams. We are all optimistic about next year's chances, and not saddened by the non-success this year. Thus does sport take its proper place in a university.

Our football teams, rugby and association, each came second in their leagues. The second and third rugby teams were not so successful, and we have learned that they must be developed if we are ever to have a good first team. The track club held the Intercollegiate meet here. Again our men did not win many firsts, but they all went into the sports with a hearty good will. The Intercollegiate tennis meet was held here, and was a success. One of our men worked into the semi-finals, while the rest gave a good account of themselves. The hockey team was a good second, probably as good as the winner. The basketball team did not win many games, but it made its opponents work to win them. Last, but far from being least, the boxing, fencing and wrestling clubs did win a championship, and they took it with a modesty of spirit that made men wonder whether they were victors at all.

It is not a bad record. Men have been developed and strengthened, and the results of their strict living will be seen on their examinations. The fellows who come no nearer a football or hockey puck than the side-line, and take their exercise in shouting should realize that these sports are not simply for first teams. If they were there would be but few athletes in the University. The ideal is to have every man who can stand it at all come out and take as strenuous a part as he can in our games. They will develop his manhood wonderfully.

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### **Curling.**

Another championship has been brought to the University. Within a week or so visitors to the library will see a beautiful new cup representative of the championship of the Kingston Curling Club. It is no small achievement to win it, for forty rinks were striving after it. That the finals were played off between two rinks of Queen's men shows what material we have in the University. Our Curling Club this year was not as large as it should be. Next year we hope to see many more playing the game. After all every man can't take part in hockey, and if a fellow wants out-door exercise, as most of us do, the curling rink looks very inviting. The Queen's club gets the full privileges of the rink, use of stones and so forth, very reasonably. It is significant to note the men who are in the game. They are our pillars of

state, Bill Kennedy, Pete Pilkey, Gar. Platt, Archie Beecroft, Ted Brower, and others of like calibre. If it is curling that fits them for the position they take in the University, then we should all be curlers.

For the club championship the schedule is divided into four series of ten rinks each. Accordingly a winning team must play nine games in its own series, then a semi-final and a final game. There are twelve ends for the ordinary series and fifteen for the finals. Our victorious student team was skipped by Ted Brower, and the others were P. T. Pilkey, H. G. Steers, and J. A. McRae. The losing team was skipped by Prof. Gill and was composed of A. Beecroft, G. A. Platt and Prof. Manning. Roy McCannell who took part in the games against Toronto, is another good player, and in the absence of G. H. Steers played for Brower in the final game.

The curlers are a very enthusiastic lot, and if a fellow gets into their company very long he begins to consider very seriously the prospect of joining their club next winter.

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### Basketball.

The finals in basketball were played off Saturday between Eleven and Twelve. The seniors won for Twelve, while the second team carried off the bacon for Eleven. As a result of the dance of the previous evening the floor was like a sheet of ice. The men slipped and fell, pulled themselves together and fell again in a very laughable way. Bare feet seemed to take a better grip of the floor than did the running shoes, so all who could stand it played without shoes. There was a good deal of limping after the match.

The second teams played first. Eleven early took the lead and held it till the end, although Twelve made great efforts in the closing period to even up. This gives Eleven a record of six straight wins. It is the only thousand per cent. team in the series. Stewart and Brewster played stellar games for Eleven, and Buchanan and Wallace on the defence covered their men very effectively. Barrett was good for Twelve.

The senior teams had a very tight struggle till half time. The score was 15-14 for Twelve, but throughout the first period Eleven had been ahead several times. In the last ten minutes, however, Twelve started a regular scoring feast, and finished the game with a comfortable margin of nine points. Erskine, Van Sickle and Watts played good games for Twelve, while Jemmett, Gilbert and Casselman were most conspicuous for Eleven. The teams were:—

Twelve—Wardle, Medlen, Erskine, Watts, Laing (Van Sickle).

Eleven—Gilbert, Jemmett, MacDonald, Casselman, H. Smith.

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### Hockey.

It is rather interesting to note the comment our teams occasion when they are abroad. The following are clippings from one of the Boston papers:

"The Queen's College seven, the best of the Canadian hockey teams seen



in Boston this winter, will meet the Victorias at the Arena this evening," and again, "The Queen's team has in its single match made itself popular with followers of the sport hereabouts. Not only did the Ontario men give the best exhibition of hockey ever seen here, but they played it cleanly and as if they enjoyed it."

It is a pleasant thing to think that our teams do us credit wherever they go, but after all we should be much surprised if they did anything else.

## *De Nobis.*

### Class in Latin Translation.

Pedagogue:—"What is the meaning of 'nova manus'?"

First Boy:—"Don't know what 'manus' means."

Second Boy:—" 'Manus' means 'band.' "

Pedagogue:—"Then what is the meaning of 'nova manus.'?"

First Boy:—"The last band."

### English Grammar.

Pedagogue:—"Give me the imperative of the verb 'to love.'"

Pupil:—"Love me."

Landlady (at new boarding house):—"How did you find the steak, Mr. M."

Mr. M.:—"Oh, I turned over the potato."

Preacher (at evangelical service):—"We are saving girls."

Voice (from the back):—"Save a couple for me, Parson."

Mac O—d:—"Bob Somerville is sick. Did you know he had sent for the constable?"

A. P. M.:—"What for?"

Mac:—"To arrest the fever."

This inscription was found on the board in one of the rooms of K. C. I., last week:—"Love is the centre pole in the circus of life. Keep your eyes on the performing monkeys."

Science Student:—"I have found a Scripture warrant for studying on Sunday. The Bible says if an ass fall into a pit you can get him out on Sunday."

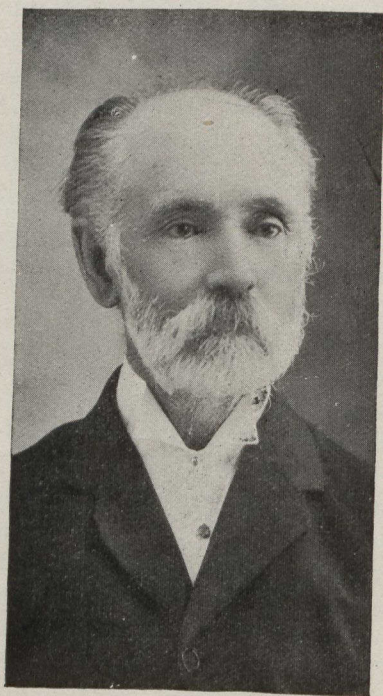
What became of the girl to whom you made love in the hammock?  
Oh, we fell out.

A good idea may strike a man when he is down.

The following notice was pinned on the ladies' bulletin board with a long hat-pin:—"Shorty North has the mumps. Visitors welcome."

### Additions to Library During January, 1911.

Monypenny—Life of Benjamine Disraeli, Vol I; Herford—The Age of Wordsworth, 2 Vols.; Garnett—The Age of Dryden, 2 Vols.; Bergson & Pogson—Time and Free Will; Thomson—Darwinism and Human Life; Bergson—Le Rise; Harnach—Klassizismus; Kant—Briefwechsel; Kant—Kritik der Urteilskraft, Celt; Kant—Kritik der Urteilskraft, Michaelis; Kühnemann—Kant and Schiller's Aesthetik; Lubas—Psychologie Rationelle; Messer—Empfindung und Denken; Milhaud—Les Philosophes Géométriques; Ritter—Platon; Schmekel—Philosophie der mittleren Stoa; Stadler—Kant's Teleologie; Wilamowitz-Moellendorf—Antigonos von Karystos; Prince—Dissociation of a Personality; Mackintosh—Hegel and Hegelianism; Hegel—Logique; Hegel—Éthétique; Bergson—Matter and Memory; Reid—The Professor's Wallet; Geschichte der Kunst, 3 Vols.; Schrader—Bilderschmuck; Knakfuz—Künstler Monographien; Giotto, Leonardo da Vinci, Millet and Rousseau, Thoma, Werschschagin, Hokusai, Rodin Segantini; Dobschütz—Eschatology of the Gospels; Oesterly—Evolution of the Messianic Idea; Appel—Kirchengeschichte; Holtzmann—Christus; Bauer—Leben Jesu; Dobschütz—Die Thessalonischen Briefe; Gry—Les Paraboles d'Henoch; Kautsch—Dan Sogenannte Apostelglaubens; Rinn—Dogmenschicht; Chwolson—Entwicklung des Judentums; Dahm—Die Zwölf Propheten; Hermann—Ezechielstudien; Hermann—Die sittlichen Weisungen Jesu; Kuhn—Die fünf Bücher Mose; Jeremais—Babylonische Astronomie; Kirchner—Babylonische Kosmogonie; König—Hebräisches und Arämaisches Wörterbuch; König—A. T. Prophetentum; Krüger—Hellenismus und Judentum; Lebarton—Histoire du dogma de la Trinité; Meinhold—Sabbat und Sonntag; Schneider—Religionsgeschichte; Staerhe—Die Dichtungen Jesaias; Targe—Scelenglaube; Thomsen—Palästina; Tougard—Le Livre d'Amos; Volz—Mose; Volz—Der Geist Gottes; Bartle Frere—Cause of the Transvaal Trouble; Woodburn—Political Parties; Macy—Party Organization; Jenks—Government Action; Giddings—History of Sociology; Conyngton—Modern Corporations; Sumner—Equal Suffrage; Wright—Wool-growing; Spargo—Karl Marx; Hamilton—Dethronement of the City Boss; Marriott—Second Chambers; Kemmerer—Money and Credit; Murphy—Problems of Present South; Matson—References for Literary Workers; Boucke—Goethe's Sprache; Meyer—Die deutsche Literatur; Nagel—Deutsches Literaturatlas; Sanden—Satzbau in Wortfolge; Freussen—Works; Goethe's Faust, (Alt.); Goethe's Faust, (Harnack); Traumann—Zu Goethe's Leben; Weigand—Deutsches Wörterbuch, Vol I.; Whiteaves—Marine Invertebrata of Canada; Masee—Fungi; Jackson—Botanic Terms; Preyer—Mind of Child; Seeley—Education; Riverside Monographs, 10 Vols; Raleigh—Wordsworth; Raleigh—Shakespeare; Bradley—Oxford Lectures on Poetry.



Dr. Nathan F. Dupuis.



# QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



VOL. XXXVIII.

MAY 6th, 1911.

No. 21.

## *International Finance in Time of War.*

THE question of financial preparation for war is one of supreme importance; and yet it may be said that in recent discussions of possible war between the United Kingdom and Germany the comparison has been made principally upon the number of dreadnoughts in the possession of each country, while little or no reference has been made to a matter equally as vital—the financial resources of these nations and the soundness and stability of their credit system.

The country which can hope to conduct a great war with the minimum of sacrifice to its people, must possess, in addition to highly organized and equipped armies and navies, a financial system which places the least possible burden upon its civil inhabitants in the way of taxation; money-markets organized on a sound basis, and banks and financial institutions able to meet all their liabilities promptly and with ease. Of course it goes without saying that above and behind all these institutions must be a population actively employed, by whose current production interest upon national loans will be met. It will be instructive to note just what position the United Kingdom occupies in these respects, because upon the power and resources of that country the destinies of Canada depend.

The wealth of the United Kingdom easily places that power in the first position, as compared with other nations; for while the wealth of the United States surpasses that of Great Britain, it is not as available for a struggle of the first magnitude; because it does not exist in as liquid a form. Moreover, it must be kept in mind that, taking the Empire as a whole, its resources are greater than those of any other state in the world. But, as far as the United Kingdom itself is concerned, a recent computation based on the lines of the estimate made by the late Sir Robert Giffen, in 1903, places the national wealth at some \$90,000,000,000; and another distinguished civil servant places it at \$100,000,000,000. This compares favorably with the estimates of about \$70,000,000,000 in the case of Germany, and \$50,000,000,000 in that of France.

With regard to the supply of food and raw material in time of war, no great power occupies such a vulnerable position as does Great Britain. More than three-fourths of the wheat consumed in that country are obtained from abroad. At times the stocks held have fallen below one month's supply. For a large number of other food stuffs, and for practically all the principal raw materials used by her manufacturers, she is equally dependent upon supplies from her colonies and foreign countries. On the outbreak of a maritime

war the cost of marine transport would be largely increased, owing to the advance which would take place in the charges for insurance, and the increased cost of coal and other materials; and there would be a great disturbance of the ordinary channels of trade. These influences would have the inevitable result of increasing the cost of living and throwing large numbers of workers out of employment. The question of food-supplies has a peculiar significance for the United Kingdom, in view of the fact that a large proportion of her people live in a chronic state of distress. It has been stated that over one-sixth of the inhabitants live on the verge of starvation; and it may be feared that on most of these people the burden of the increased cost of living, due to the outbreak of war, would fall with crushing effect. No doubt the evils of unemployment would be aggravated by war; factories would be closed at the collapse of credit, at the shrinkage in the export trade, and in the increased cost of production resulting from the war.

So far as the national finances are concerned, Great Britain may be said to occupy a fairly satisfactory position. In March, 1908, the public debt amounted to £754,121,000. The national debt of France at the end of 1907 was £1,233,927,000. The imperial debt of Germany on March 31, 1906, was £173,445,000; and the amount of the federal debts on the same date was £609,500,000. In the case of Germany, however, it is important to bear in mind that a large proportion of the public debt has been incurred in respect of revenue-producing undertakings, such as railways, waterways and forests. In a general consideration of the relative financial positions of the three great powers, it must not be forgotten that Great Britain is the only one which has effected a substantial reduction in the amount of its public debt in recent years.

No fair comparison can be made of the relative burdens placed upon these nations by the central administration; because, in the case of Germany, the federal states have reserved to them the principal sources of direct taxation such as the income tax and death duties. The burden of local taxation in the United Kingdom is becoming one of great magnitude. In 1904 the aggregate debt of the local authorities was placed at £446,459,000. The local debt of France at the end of 1906 reached £186,059,000; and taxation for local purposes is much lighter there than in the United Kingdom. Local taxation in Germany is considerably higher than in France, but not so high as in Great Britain. In view of all these circumstances, it may be said that, on the whole, having regard to her greater national wealth, the United Kingdom does not bear a heavier burden of imperial taxation than does either France or Germany.

It should be noted, however, that at the present time the people of Great Britain are paying a higher average income tax than that imposed during either the Crimean or South African wars. It is true that the income of the nation has increased in recent years; but it is an open question as to whether it has increased in proportion to the increase in income tax. This has risen from 11d. in the pound in 1904 to 1s. 2d. at the present time, a super-tax of 6d. in the pound for all incomes over £5,000.



It is of the greater importance to know whether the London money-market is organized on such a sound basis as would enable it to meet in a satisfactory manner the strain which would be placed upon it by a great war. London is the centre of the world's financial system; and she conducts her vast credit transactions with an almost incredibly small reserve of gold. This is rendered possible by the soundness of her credit system. Ever since the resumption of specie payments in 1819 London has furnished the only free market for gold in the world. The influences which have made London the financial centre of the world have been, among others, the magnitude of the nation's shipping industry; the economy and soundness of British banking methods; the stability of her political institutions, and a reputation for fair dealing. Moreover, for nearly a century the country has had no experience of a war in which its commerce was endangered; and so, in a sense, Great Britain has become the safe-deposit vault of the world. If Germany should ever be able to challenge the United Kingdom's naval supremacy, of course these conditions would be materially changed.

The state of the gold reserves of the credit institutions of the country has an intimate bearing upon the financial soundness of a nation in war. The internal and external liabilities of the banks, have grown enormously in recent years; but the gold reserves have not grown in any like proportion. The deposit and current accounts of the banks of the United Kingdom amount to about £913,000,000; or, including the savings banks, to £1,123,000,000; while the average stock of gold held by all these institutions cannot well exceed £60,000,000. The average stock of bullion and specie held by the Bank of England during 1909, was £37,300,000; and on this comparatively small stock of gold the nation would have to depend in time of war, apart from the supplies which might reach the country from abroad. As an illustration of the extent of the internal demand for gold, which might arise at a time of war, it is instructive to note that the cash in hand at the Bank of France on June 9, 1870, was £60,480,000; and by September 8, 1870, the amount had fallen to £28,160,000. Thus, in three months, the Bank of France had to part with £32,000,000. A few years ago the late Sir Robert Giffen expressed the opinion that, in the event of war with a great European power, the internal demand for gold for use in the United Kingdom would absorb the entire stock at present held in reserve. But the greatest danger lies in the possibility of a sudden large foreign demand for gold, which would be certain to arise, and which would likely oblige the Bank of England to suspend specie payments.

The practical value of a large gold reserve was strikingly illustrated during the Russo-Japanese war. At the beginning of the war the Bank of Russia and the imperial treasury held £105,300,000 in gold. The possession of this huge stock of gold enabled Russia to raise money in Paris and Berlin, as cheaply as her adversary was able to rise it in London; and had the war been prolonged it would have undoubtedly played a more important part in the conflict.

The great powers of Europe have all appreciated the necessity of holding a supply of gold for war purposes. Aside from the supplies held directly by the various governments, reliance is placed upon those banks which are in close relations with the executive authorities of the nation. It will be found that the Bank of England, being the bankers' bank of the United Kingdom, holds practically all the gold supply of the country. On June 30, 1910, the stock of gold held by the great European banks was as follows:—Bank of England, £42,400,000; Bank of France, £136,157,000; Imperial Bank of Germany, £51,340,000 (including silver); Imperial Bank of Russia, £150,098,000 (including silver); Italy (three banks of issue), £48,240,000; Bank of Austria-Hungary, £55,459,000. Having regard to the fact that London is the financial centre of the world, economists have long felt the need of strengthening the gold reserve there.

Another important matter, to which attention should be drawn, is the enormous cost of modern war in men and money. In the Franco-Prussian war the French lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 21,500 officers and 702,000 men; and her military expenses amounted to £544,500,000. Germany's losses were 6,247 officers and 123,400 men; and her military expenses amounted to £77,500,000. This war affords a striking illustration of the difference which exists between the war finance of a country whose armies are successful and invade the territory of its enemy, and the war finance of the country which is vanquished, and whose territory becomes the theatre of operation. If the indemnity received from France be taken into consideration, and the value of the two ceded provinces, it will be seen that Germany made a large pecuniary profit out of the war. It is impossible, moreover, to disassociate the effect of this war from the enormous economic development of Germany during the past forty years.

The two most important wars which have occurred since 1870, are the South African war of 1899-1902, and the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5. The South African war lasted about 31 months. The British losses in killed and wounded amounted to practically 44,700 men; and the direct cost of the war to the imperial exchequer was £211,000,000. The Boer losses amounted to some 4,000 men. It is impossible to estimate correctly the financial loss of the two republics.

The Russo-Japanese war lasted for a year and a half. The Japanese losses amounted to 135,000 men; and the direct cost of the war to £203,000,000. The Russian losses in killed, wounded and prisoners, were approximately 350,000 men; and the direct cost of the war to the Russian government was about £300,000,000.

But neither one of these wars affords an illustration of the economic effect of war between two great European powers in our day. In both cases these wars were carried on remote from the industrial and financial centres of the world; and they had only an indirect bearing upon the credit of Europe.

It is obvious that Britain's credit system would be seriously threatened only in the event of war with a great naval power, or a combination of naval

powers. A very large amount would be required for the mobilization of the army and navy; and vast sums would have to be expended upon coal, ammunition, food stuffs, stores, material and transport. In addition, pension would have to be provided for the wounded and for widows and orphans.

But the indirect losses, which would result from such a conflict, would be very much greater than the naval and military expenditure. Very great damage might be wrought to the British export trade; the shipping trade from which £100,000,000 are annually derived in earnings; and investments abroad. War with Germany, for example, would have a disastrous effect on the foreign trade of the United Kingdom. Germany is one of Britain's best customers; and the annual trade between the two countries is about £100,000,000. It is quite true that the whole of this trade might not be lost during the war period; as a large proportion of it would be diverted to French, Dutch and Belgian ports. But it is certain there would be a very great loss of trade in a direct way; and also a considerable loss indirectly, due to the community of interest of all in the great family of nations.

A further source of indirect loss, which would result from any serious war, would be the collapse of credit and the depreciation in value of the stock exchange and other securities. This may be seen in the fall of British consols since the Boer war from 110 to below 85. On the eve of the Franco-German war, French 3 per cents were quoted on the Paris Bourse at 73. On the declaration of war the price fell to 66; and a few weeks later when the German arms had won several victories, the price fell to 54. At the same time the price of the principal French railway stocks fell more than 20 per cent.; and there was no real recovery until after the conclusion of eighteen months of peace. Thus, from this source alone, an immense amount of loss and suffering would be inflicted upon all persons who had money engagements open at the time of the outbreak of hostilities. The annual income of the United Kingdom is about £2,000,000,000 per annum; and the expenditure upon armaments amount to approximately £70,000,000; about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the national income. In a recent speech Mr. Lloyd George remarked that the national bill for armaments twenty years ago was £30,000,000; to-day it is £70,000,000, and the countries of the world are spending £450,000,000 annually upon machinery of destruction. But during these twenty years there has been an enormous growth in the national income of Great Britain, as well as of France and Germany; so that to-day the burden can be scarcely greater than it was twenty years ago.

In the meanwhile, recognizing the enormous value of that which Britain has at stake in her banking-business, her security-market, her carrying-trade, and her colonies, not to speak of the almost inconceivable losses which she would suffer if invaded, she must of necessity meet Germany's challenge for supremacy of the sea. And the expenditure necessary for such a purpose need involve no side-tracking of any plan for social betterment; provided the scheme of taxation is properly adjusted to the power of those who are best able to bear it.—W. W. S.

## Queen's University Journal

Published weekly during the Academic Year by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University.

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Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year; single copies, 10c.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

## Editorials.

### Professor Dupuis' Resignation.

PROFESSOR Dupuis, Dean of the Faculty of the School of Mining, connected with Queen's for a half century minus ten years, a man beloved by students and colleagues and recognized as one of the first matematicians of the period in which he lived, has placed his resignation in the hands of the authorities that he may withdraw from active teaching. Professor Dupuis came to Queen's in the time of its infancy. He has seen it grow from childhood to vigorous prime and has been an active factor in that growth. He was one of the pioneers of Queen's, standing where he does to-day because of natural gifts splendidly developed and a spirit that was keen-eyed for progress. His worth has been recognized within the university and in circles far more comprehensive. He bears a distinguished degree from McGill University, has been the recipient of numerous kindred honors from other bodies and at the convocation just past received recognition from his Alma Mater. Honorary degrees are not always of significance, but those given to Professor Dupuis are thoroughly merited and full of meaning.

Professor Dupuis has been held in highest esteem by the students. His life has been more or less of an example to them. In fact by his conduct from day to day he threw a marked influence into the lives of those who came in contact with him. He was always sound in judgment, cautious and at the same time frank in the expression of opinion. The quiet, dignified simplicity of his life came within the observation of his students. It bespoke the deep interest of the investigator and the man who finds a durable source of happiness in his work. For these reasons, in fact for all the reasons that prove the source of profound esteem, Professor Dupuis has become generally beloved at the university, wielding a powerful influence in administrative and academic circles, one of the staff that everyone wants to meet and remember.

The Journal cannot very well say anything of Professor Dupuis in his

own subjects. The honors he has received in the course of his life indicate his ability. He published a number of text-books on mathematics and was regarded as one of the most competent teachers of the staff.

It is the wish of every student that the retiring professor will be spared a long, happy evening of life: and that he may retain his connection with the university where his sane judgment must continue of great value.

### Our Last Weekly.

The weekly Journal must apologize that its final appearance will not tend to preserve it in tender memories. The proposition wasn't too well supported this year or someone was overly extravagant earlier in the term, the natural result being that the material for the convocation issue had to be cut down as a matter of dollars and cents. The semi-weekly Journal should make a strong appeal to the students. Those responsible for the weekly showed foresight: and it is certain that the semi-weekly could not have been thought of had not that experiment been made. To graduates of the University who have kept an interest in the Journal appeal must be made for the new Journal. It will fully record events within the college. This should be of utmost value to those who desire to keep in touch with the college.

## *Students' Day, April 25th.*

THE proceedings in connection with the formal farewell of the graduating class were as usual of a quiet unassuming nature. At two-thirty in the afternoon, Convocation Hall was well-nigh filled with graduates, their friends, and some of the teaching staff. It is to be regretted that more of the professors do not find it convenient or seemly to attend.

Mr. Walter J. Lamb, M.A., second vice-president of the Alma Mater Society acted as chairman. The programme consisted merely in the reading of the valedictories. The valedictorians were:—Medicine, Dr. B. C. Patterson; Divinity, W. A. Dobson, B.A.; Science, J. B. Stirling, B.A., B.Sc.; Arts, R. M. Pounder, M.A. Owing to the absence of Mr. Stirling from the city, Mr. P. A. Borden, B.Sc., read the Science valedictory. The addresses were of the usual complimentary nature. The Medical one in particular showed great care in preparation, and was pretty severe in many of its criticisms.

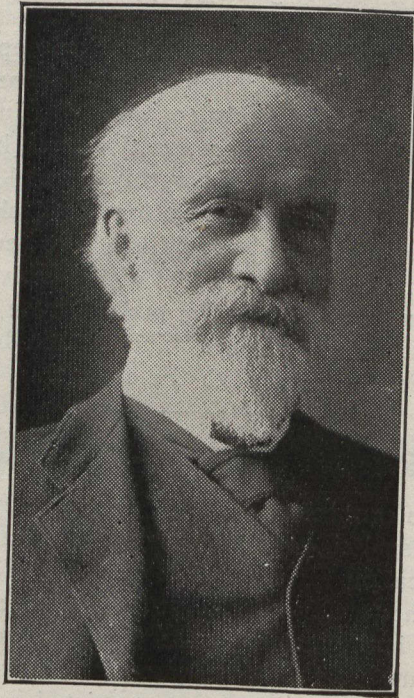
## *Convocation.*

THIS year the formal closing exercises at Queen's were of more than usual interest. On this occasion Grant Hall was filled to overflowing with friends of the graduates and other interested parties. After the invocation by Rev. D. Strachan, Toronto, the medals, prizes and degrees were conferred on the various recipients. Honorary degrees were given to the following distinguished men:—Rev. Wm. Chambers, (D.D.); Rev. A. MacLachlan, Smyrna, (D.D.); Dr. Geo. E. Armstrong, McGill, (LL.D.); Prof.



Adam Shortt, of the Civil Service Commission, Ottawa (LL.D.); and Prof. N. F. Dupuis, (LL.D.). All of these were present to receive the honour conferred on them except Rev. Mr. Chambers.

Three features lent especial interest to this convocation. The first of these was the formal recognition of the important services rendered to Queen's and to the whole country by Mr. Adam Shortt, late professor of



Sir Sandford Fleming.

Political Science at Queen's. In his short reply, Dr. Shortt became reminiscent at times, and in this he is, to a Queen's audience at least, at his best and always exceedingly felicitous.

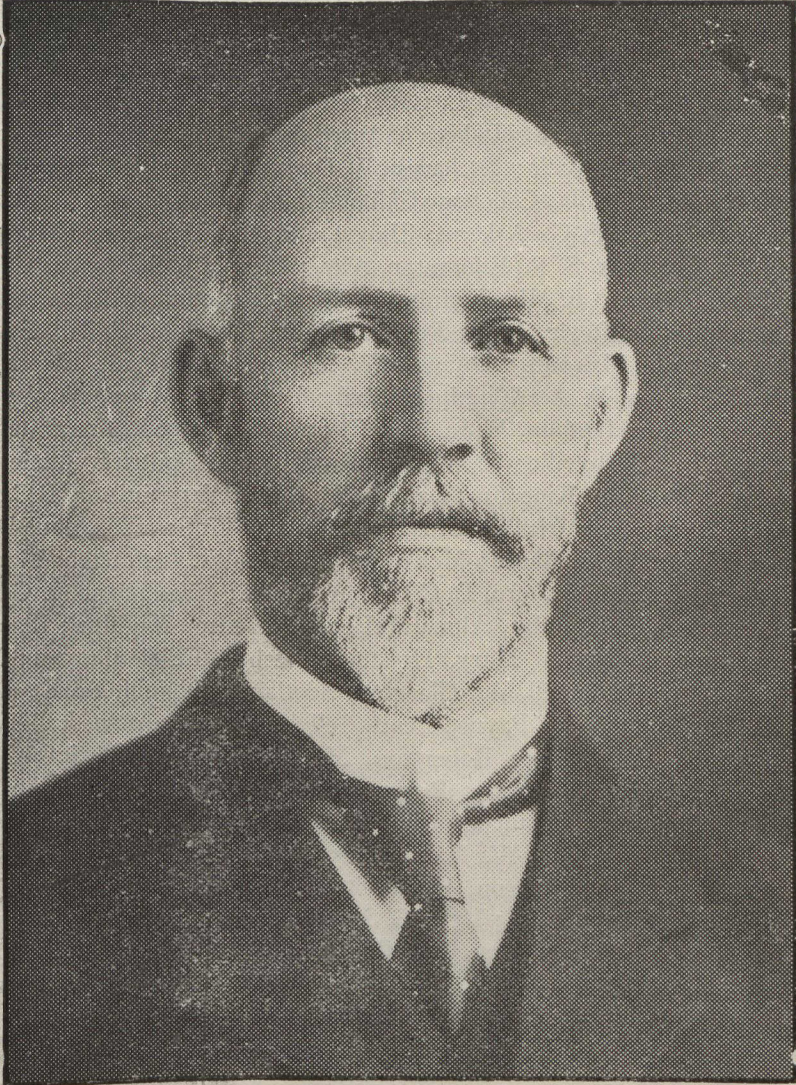
The second especial feature was the resignation of Professor N. F. Dupuis, Dean of the Faculty of Practical Science, and Professor of Mathematics, and the conferring upon him of the honorary degree of LL.D. His reply was short and unpretentious, and peculiarly touching. Every member of the audience harkened with keenest attention to every word, and two or three times it almost seemed if the venerable professor were about to break down with emotion. The audience arose en masse as Dr. Dupuis was about to reply, and the applause was so great that he could not be heard for several minutes.

The third feature of unusual interest was the presentation on behalf of the Arts Society to the University of a large portrait of Dr. S. W. Dyde,



formerly professor of Mental Philosophy at Queen's. The presentation was made by Mr. E. B. Wylie, M.A. The portrait is to be hung in Convocation Hall.

The ceremonies came to a close at 4.30 p.m. by the singing of the national anthem.



Dr. Adam Shortt.

### GRADUATES IN ARTS.

#### Masters of Arts.

Allin, R. P., Whitby; Brown, A. H., Merlin; Copeland, G. E., Brantford;  
Day, C. W., Kingston; Diedrich, Mary L., Berlin; Dyde, W. F., Strathcona, Alta;  
Greer, V. K., Winchester; Hewton, Marion L., Kingston; Houser, W. H.,

Kingston; Jemmett, D. M., Napanee; Lauder, Beatrice G., Goderich; Leadbeater, W. R., Ellisville; MacDonald, J. A., South Indian; McLaughlin, R. E., Morrisburg; Nolan, Lucy E., Toronto; Penson, Elizabeth, Hamilton; Pounder, R. M., Forrester's Falls; Smith, F. P., Spencerville; Stewart, B. M., Lyn; Wilson, Bessie H., St. John, N.B.; Wood, F. M., Bombay, India.

#### Bachelors of Arts.

Aberhart, W., Calgary, Alta; Anglin, Anna B., Edmonton, Alta; Armitage, W. L., Picton; Allan, Agnes L. M., Ottawa; Beech, W. K., Belleville; Bentley, Annie E., Dresden; Bews, J., Holbeck; Brown, H. C. M., Regina, Sask; Bruce, E. L., (B.Sc.), Smith's Falls; Buchanan, J. D., Vancouver, B.C; Buchanai, W. C., Kingston; Burnet, F. L., Cobourg; Calhoun, Kathleen, Ottawa; Calvin, R. M., Kingston; Casselman, F. C., Arkona; Chown, May L., Kingston; Clancy, G. S., McGee, Sask; Cormack, S. S., Edmonton, Alta.; Crerar, J. S., Ratho; Curtin, S., Regina, Sask.; Danby, F. W., Elginburg; Davison, Jennie M., Delta; Denne, Helen I., Peterboro; Doyle, D. J., Regina, Sask.; Drysdale, F. W., Saskatoon, Sask.; Dunnett, A., Toronto; Dunwoodie, Norma, Kingsford; Ewers, C. F., Caledonia; Ferguson, D. A., Winnipeg, Man.; Forgie, J. M., Pembroke; Greer, Laura, Phillipsville; Hamblin, Flora, Glen Payne; Henderson, Henrietta, Kingston; Hicks, T. J., Corbyville; Jull, P. L., Brantford; Kilpatrick, Jessie, Brockville; Lambert, Beatrice, Kingston; Lane, J. E., New Westminster, B.C.; Lang, A. W., Ormstown, Que.; Mullin, C. A., Moulinette; McConnell, Jean, Dresden; McCulloch, H. D., North Bruce; McDougall, B. W. W., Lancaster; MacDonell, Mary E., Lancaster; McEachern, E. C., Dover Centre; MacFarlane, J. C., Franktown; MacKinnon, J., Mundae, Alta.; McLeod, Florence, Brighton; MacKnight, T. W. F., Ingle; Naismith, Mary, Holstein; Nesbitt, Ethel, Ottawa; Norrish, Vera, Walkerton; O'Donnell, A., Glasgow, Scotland; O'Neill, A. E., Lindsay; Owens, C. R., Tottenham; Payne, Pearl, Jellyby; Price, Alma L., Kingston; Rae, Lillian A., Port Hope; Robertson, M. Dorothy, N. Battleford, Sask.; Robertson, Mattie B., Peterboro; Rogers, L. V., Elbow, Sask; Ryan, Agnes, (Sr. Pauline), Lindsay; Schmucker, Clara (Sr. Hortense), New Germany; Scott, Dorothea L., Forest; Scott, W., Lanark, Scotland; Stewart, N. G., Renfrew; Tagart, B. C., Wesport; Tanton, J., London; Topping, W. H., Wolfe Island; Tower, J. L., Bankhead, Alta.; Urie, G. N., Deloraine, Man.; Wallace, Winnie M., Prince Albert, Sask.; Watson, Isabella, Little Rideau; Weir, Julia, Durham; Walkom, D. T., Stratford; Webb, J. W., Winchester Springs; Wellinger, Ethel, Toronto; Whitton, F. A., Brighton; Whitton, Pearl, Brighton; Zavitz, A. S., Walnut.

#### Medals in Arts.

Latin—H. S. Smith, Ottawa. Greek—C. R. Owens, B.A., Tallontown. English—Marion Hewton, M.A., Kingston. German—Isabel MacInnes, M.A., Vankleek Hill. French—Winnifred Girdler, M.A., Kingston. History—E. H. Brower, Saskatoon, Sask. Dental Philosophy—George Telford, Ratho Station, Scotland. Moral Philosophy—Roy M. Pounder, M. A., Forrester's Falls. Political Science—Frank L. Burnet, B. A., Cobourg. Mathematics—F. M. Wood, M.A., Bombay, India. Physics—Calvin W. Day, M.A., Kingston. Botany—Elizabeth



Penson, M.A., Hamilton. Animal Biology—Fred P. Smith, M.A., Spencerville. Chemistry—R. P. Allin, M.A., Whitby. A. W. Alexander, Gold Medal in German—E. Weber. Geology—E. L. Bruce, B.Sc., B.A., Smith's Falls.

### University Prizes in Arts.

Cameron Scholarship in Gaelic—J. McKillop, Lochmaddy, Scotland. Calvin Prize in Latin—J. H. Cameron, Newburgh, and Florence A. Tait, Glencoe, equal. Professor's Prize in Latin—H. J. Lockett. McLennan Prize in Greek—Margaret M. Carr. Latin Prose Composition—Herbert S. Smith, Ottawa. Professor's Prize in French—B. C. Taggart, Wesport, Ont. Roughton Prize in German—J. S. Cornett, Kingston. Rogers Prize in English—W. G. McNeil, Kerrwood, Ont. Gowan Foundation I. in Political Science—No award. Gowan Foundation II. in Botany—Elizabeth Penson, Hamilton. Gowan Foundation III. in Political Science—J. A. MacDonald, M. A., Langenburg, Sask. McLennan Prize in Hebrew—S. A. White, Barrie, Ont. Greek Prose Composition—C. R. Owens, B.A., Tottenham. Haydon Prize in Colonial History—George E. Wilson, Scotch Line, Ont. W. M. O. Lochead Scholarship. Political Science—W. N. McLeod, Owen Sound. McIntyre Prize in Final Honour Classics—W. F. Dyde, M.A.

## GRADUATES IN MEDICINE.

### Degrees of M.D. and C.M.

W. R. Bateman, Thomasburg; M. R. Bow, B.A., Regina, Sask.; F. C. Boyd, B.A., Kingston; F. C. Bracken, Seeley's Bay; J. E. Carmichael, B.Sc., Strathcona, Alta.; S. G. Chown, B.A., Kingston; W. Y. Cook, Allandale, Ont.; L. J. Corrigan, Kingston; R. A. Dick, Bolton; M. J. Gibson, Kingston; F. W. Gravelle, Portsmouth; W. R. Hambly, B.Sc., Napanee; P. H. Huyck, Kingston; J. V. Jordan, Smith's Falls; G. B. Kendrick, B.A., Regina, Sask.; P. J. Kennedy, Portsmouth; A. Lipman, Kingston; C. B. MacCartney, M.D., Thorold; A. W. Macbeth, Lumsden, Sask.; F. J. Matthews, Orangeville; H. Mohan, Liverpool, Eng.; N. E. MacDougall, Cana, Sask.; M. A. MacKay, Lemberg, Sask.; J. G. McCammon, B.A., Gananoque; R. V. McCarley, B.A., Edmonton, Alta.; C. E. McCutcheon, Seeley's Bay; J. J. McDermott, Kingston; J. P. McDermott, Eganville; M. H. McDonald, Sunbury; A. C. McGlenon, B.A., Colborne; J. McKenzie, Unity, Sask.; L. H. O'Meara, Fallowfield; J. O'Reilly, Humboldt, Sask.; B. C. Patterson, Hallville; R. R. Paul, Fort William; G. W. Pringle, B.A., Madoc; G. A. Publow, Kingston; A. J. Randall, Seeley's Bay; J. M. Ravary, St. Amour; A. C. Scott, Eden, Man.; R. A. Simpson, Chapman, N.B.; E. E. Steele, Grenada, B.W.I.; S. E. Thompson, Kingston; H. C. Wallace, Lumsden, Sask.; W. E. Wilkins, Verona.

### Prize List in Medicine.

Faculty Prize in Anatomy—L. E. Williams.

Faculty prize \$25.00 for highest mark on second year examinations in Anatomy, Physiology, Histology, Chemistry and Materia Medica—L. E. Williams.

Faculty prize for highest percentage of marks on second year examination in *Materia Medica*—H. M. Young.

The Dean Fowler Scholarship for highest percentage of marks on work of the third year—G. W. Burton.

Faculty prize for best written and practical examination in third year Pathology—G. W. Burton.

The Chancellor's Scholarship, value \$70, for highest percentage on four years' course—F. C. Boyd, B.A.

Prize of \$25 given by Dr. W. C. Barber for best examination in Mental Diseases—R. V. McCarley, B.A.

Medal in Medicine (with honor of Surgery)—F. C. Boyd, B.A.

Medal in Surgery—R. V. McCarley, B.A.

House Surgeon for Hotel Dieu—J. J. McDermott.

### GRADUATES IN SCIENCE.

#### Master of Science.

Kelso, J. A., Longue Point, Que. Mohan, R. T., Brockville.

#### Mining Engineer.

Cartwright, C. T., B.Sc., Ottawa.

#### Bachelor of Science.

Anglin, D. G., Mining, Kingston; Armstrong, W. B., Power Development, Caledonia; Asselstine, B., Mining, Belleville; Bell, W. A., Geology and Mineralogy, St. Thomas; Bennett, J., Electrical, Kingston; Borden, P. A., Electrical, Pugwash, N.S.; Bothwell, N. D., Mining, Perth; Bradley, H., Mining, Paisley; Brewster, J. A., Electrical, Edmonton, Alta.; Burroughs, C. W., Mechanical, Kingston; Carscallen, H. A., Electrical, Enterprise; Caverhill, A. J., Electrical, Vanneck; Davis, N. B., Geology and Mineralogy, Kingston; Dunkley, J. B., Civil, Picton; Gates, A. B., Electrical, Kingston; George, W. B., Mining, Egansville; Goodwin, W. M., B.A., Mining, Kingston; Hughson, W. G., Mining, Niagara Falls; Huchison, R. H., Mining, Bath; Kirkpatrick, A. K. M., Civil, Kingston; Lawler, A. P., Electrical, Kingston; Lennox, T. C., Electrical, Kingston; Mills, T. S., B.A., Civil, Kingston; Moran, P. J., Mining, Kingston; McLaren, A. A., Civil, Mitchell; MacRostie, N. B., Civil, Metcalfe; Newman, W. A., Mechanical, Kingston; Nichols, D. A., Geology and Mineralogy, Ottawa; Ramsay, J. H., Power Development, Ottawa; Reid, T. J., Mining, Williamsville; Robinson, S. D., Mining, Kingston; Rooney, J. T., Mining, Quebec; Slipper, S. E., Mineralogy and Geology, Port Arthur; Stewart, J. S., Mineralogy and Geology, Renfrew; Stirling, J. B., B.A., Civil, Saskatoon, Sask.; Thomas, A. S., Civil, Kingston; Tremblay, J. A. E., Civil, Baie St. Paul, Que.; Tuckett, W. H., Mining, Bath; Uglow, W. L., M.A., Mineralogy and Geology, Kingston; Wilson, E. E. D., Mining, Ottawa; Wright, L. E., Mining, Conway;

#### Took Honors.

The following graduated with honors: Messrs. Borden, Bothwell, Bradley, Burroughs, Davis, Goodwin, Huchison, Kirkpatrick, Lennox, Mills, Newman, Uglow.



**Diplomas.**

Berry, F., Mining, Gananoque; Elliott, R. A., Mining, Woodstock; Purvis, S. A., Civil, Kingston; Scovil, S. S., Civil, Kenora; Sirvage, E. G., Civil, Chester-ville.

**Scholarships in Science**

Chancellor's Scholarship, First Year Practical Science—F. G. Daly, Lloyd-minster, Sask.; J. McDonald Mowat Scholarship, Second Year Practical Science—F. W. Bengier, Port Arthur; J. B. Carruthers Scholarship—C. B. Bate, Ottawa; Honourable Mention—J. L. May, London, England.

**GRADUATES IN THEOLOGY.**

**Bachelor of Divinity.**

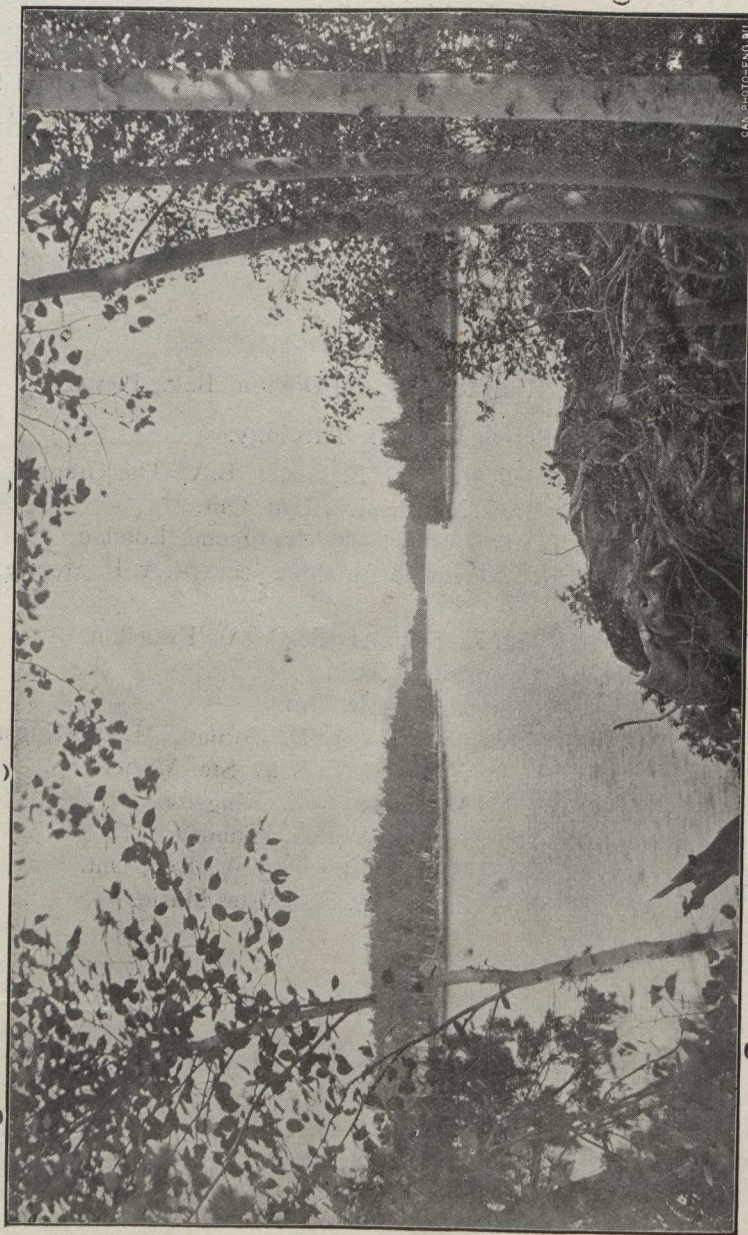
Cornett, A. D., M.A., Kingston.

**Testamurs.**

Cornett, A. D., M.A., Kingston; W. A. Dobson, B.A., Picton.

**Scholarships in Theology.**

Sarah McClelland Waddell \$120—D. E. Foster, B.A., The Grange.  
The Chancellor's \$70—S. G. McCormick, Lyn, Ont.  
Spence \$60 (tenable for two years)—M. N. Onond, London.  
Leitch Memorial \$80 No. 2 (tenable for three years)—A. P. Menzies, M.A.,  
Ottawa.  
Anderson, No. 2, \$35—R. H. Sommerville, M.A., Kingston.  
Tawse \$40—A. Laing, Owenstown, Sask.  
Toronto \$60—C. A. Mullin, Moulinette, Ont.  
St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, \$45—A. D. Cornett, M.A., Kingston.  
Rankine, No. 1, \$45—E. B. Wylie, M.A., Sault Ste. Marie.  
Rankine, No. 2, \$45—R. M. McTavish, B.A., Kingston.  
Glass Memorial, \$30—W. H. Burgess, B.A., Tilbury.  
Mackie, \$25 (in books)—S. G. McCormick, M.A., Lyn, Ont.  
Lewis Prize, \$25—E. B. Wylie, M. A., Sault Ste. Marie.



Scene on the Rideau Lake.

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